

## Alignment of proposed Housing initiatives with Community Outcomes

## 1. Undertake an assessment of the housing stock in Waitakere

	Social	Economic	Environment	Cultural
Disadvantages	None	<p>Council will need to budget for a housing needs assessment.</p> <p>There will be an on-going cost as housing needs assessments need to be regularly updated.</p> <p>The responses identified by the housing assessment could be greater than funding available from central or local government.</p>	None	None
Advantages	Understanding the location and type of housing need will provide Council and central government with information for the drivers behind housing issues, enabling new housing responses to be developed.	Understanding the magnitude of housing need in Waitakere enables housing responses to be prioritised and planned for in partnership with central government, not for profit organisations, private developers and the communities.	Housing responses supported by the Council will have a sustainability focus.	A housing needs assessment identifies what the housing issues are for Waitakere's communities.
Community Outcomes	This action contributes to the 'Strong Communities' community outcome.			
Risks	<p>The cost of resolving identified housing issues could be greater than potential funding allows, particularly if for some reason the Government does not view Waitakere as a "high needs area". A housing needs assessment provides a strong evidence base that can be used for leveraging funding from a number of sources.</p> <p>There is also the risk Council could raise community expectations that "something will be done" once the assessment identifies the housing issues.</p>			
Resources	<p>One part time FTE to work with an appropriate housing needs assessment organisation and the not for profit housing organisations</p> <p>Funding the housing assessment is likely to cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000, this includes funding an external organisation to gather and assess the information.</p>			
Timeframe	This work can start immediately. The assessment will take approximately 6 months to complete, review and identify housing issues and concerns in Waitakere. This timeframe allows for a degree of delay in accessing and gathering information from Government ministries and agencies, the not for profit sector, other organisations and for testing and validating the findings. The forthcoming government elections may slow the gathering of information as ministries and agencies focus on briefing their incoming Ministers.			

## 2. Partnering and supporting the not for profit housing sector

	Social	Economic	Environment	Cultural
Disadvantages	The not for profit (NFP) housing partners may not represent all Waitakere communities. The partner approach could also be considered to be a closed shop.	Funding particular NFP organisations may be required as their resourcing limitations become better understood. Some NFP organisations may decide in a few years to withdraw from providing affordable housing or supplying housing services if support and funding is not forthcoming.	None	Maori and Pacific Island groups may not be represented by the selected NFP organisations.
Advantages	Working with a selected number of NFP organisations will create a more coherent understanding of Waitakere's housing issues and how to best respond to them.	Working with a selected number of NFP enables Crown and local government resources and funding to be more effectively and efficiently targeted. Ensuring ongoing support for the sector.	The supply of affordable housing will be better co-ordinated, more sustainable and located in appropriate locations	The NFP housing organisations will be required to work with all of Waitakere's communities, including Maori and Pacific.
Community Outcomes	This action contributes to 'Strong Communities'. The development of the not for profit housing sector and their affordable housing stock will over time create a stronger sense of community cohesiveness as households will be able to access more stable and secure affordable housing.			
Risks	Government does not invest in the third sector and the supply of affordable housing needed to address a lack of secure and affordable housing as Waitakere is not seen as a "high needs area".			
Resources	<p>One part time FTE to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner and work with key NFP housing organisations to coordinate housing actions that address Waitakere's housing issues</li> <li>Advocate and coordinate housing investment decisions by central government, local communities and philanthropic organisations so local housing actions are properly and appropriately funded</li> <li>work with the Housing Call to Action group</li> <li>funding rate relief agreements on properties rented at below market rates</li> </ul>			
Timeframe	This work can start immediately and become an ongoing work programme, based on the principles of partnership and collaboration. Milestones will be agreed with the organisations and reported to Council twice a year.			

### 3. Identify land owned by Waitakere City Council and Waitakere Properties Limited for affordable housing

	Social	Economic	Environment	Cultural
Disadvantages	Possible clustering of affordable housing in one location	Loss of income for the Council and WPL from selling or leasing land at below market values.	A loss of open space as some open space will be built on.	The affordable housing does not reflect Waitakere's rich and diverse cultures
Advantages	Affordable housing is provided for households who are unable to afford to purchase or rent at market values a home in Waitakere. Upfront planning for the supply of affordable housing will ensure it is not clustered in any one location.	The Council and WPL will receive income from land sales or leasing albeit at a lesser rate. The Council will be able to collect rates. The supply of new affordable housing will over time increase household income expenditure, which increases local economic growth. The use of Council and WPL land may encourage investment by philanthropic organisations in housing and associated community outcomes, such as community engagement and connection programmes.	The loss of open space will be minimised through application of the Council's Growth Management strategy and urban design initiatives.	Council will have significant influence on whom the affordable housing will target and will ensure strong connections are retained or built to existing communities.
Community Outcomes	<p>It contributes to 'Urban and Rural Villages' by helping to create</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• thriving well connected town and neighbourhood centres where people want to live, play and work</li> <li>• centres that reflect local character and foster pride</li> <li>• Local places which people feel connected to as well as to each other</li> <li>• safe and have accessible common areas</li> <li>• homes that are healthy and environmentally responsible</li> </ul>			
Risks	Central government may not want to invest in Waitakere affordable housing programmes if it believes the Council is prepared to do so.			
Resources	<p>One part time FTE to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work with Waitakere Property Limited and Council's Property Assets group in identifying and developing land for affordable housing developments</li> <li>• work with not for profit housing organisations (and HNZA) to identify possible affordable housing solutions that could be developed on any identified land</li> </ul>			
Timeframe	<p>This can start once Council agrees to this initiative. It will be an ongoing work programme. A report on available or possible land would be presented to Council late in 2008 or early in 2009 along with recommended next steps, including the need to consult with the public as part of the annual plan process.</p> <p>This piece of work is expected to run for approximately 12 months as land is identified and assessed.</p>			

**4. Co-ordinating Waitakere's retrofitting projects and identify alternative funding opportunities for retrofitting to an agreed sustainable standard the poor quality housing that fall outside of current programmes**

	Social	Economic	Environment	Cultural
Disadvantages	The scale of the poor quality housing might be too large to address within an appropriate timeframe. In the short term house prices and rents could increase as demand for the retrofitted stock grows.	It could prove impossible to obtain addition funding for new or extended retrofitting programmes. The Council may feel obliged to invest some money new retrofitting programmes.	None	None.
Advantages	Over time as the majority of houses are retrofitted so house prices will become more affordable. Especially as households will need to spend less on household energy and water costs. The Council will need to investigate how arrangements could be made with investors to stop or limit rent rises immediately following the retrofitting of homes.	If Council invests in retrofitting programmes it could recover its investments when a property is sold. As power and fuel prices rise any initiative that reduces the demand for power will be of benefit to the household and Waitakere as more income could be spent on local goods and services.	Energy and water usage will fall.	This programme is likely to target Maori and Pacific Island households as they in some of the unhealthiest homes
Community Outcomes	This initiative contributes towards the "Strong Communities" and "Sustainable Environment" community outcomes by creating a coordinated programme and by identifying where feasible new funding initiatives that improve Waitakere's poor quality housing stock.			
Risks	The current programme funders may not want to bring their programmes together under one work programme as they may feel that they will lose control of their programme. Further there could be resident and rate payer resistance to any Council investment in a retrofitting programme.			
Resources	One part time FTE to co-ordinate the programmes internally and to identified the best and most suitable retrofitting outcomes for future retrofitting programmes.			
Timeframe	Possible actions and alternative funding sources could be investigated quickly with a report to Council in early 2009 on findings, conclusions and next steps, in time for 2009/10.			

## 5. Improve household security of tenure

	Social	Economic	Environment	Cultural
Disadvantages	The "worst" landlords could just "disappear" from public view and still be renting their poor quality homes, including caravans, garages to vulnerable families and households.	A possible fleeing of the rental sector by private investors if they believe the requirements will be too onerous. Reducing the number of homes available for rent.	None	None
Advantages	Households stay longer in their home, allowing for full community integration and interaction. The Council could identify measures that address poor quality housing and irresponsible landlords and work with central government in closing down such operators.	Households are more able to participate in Waitakere's economic workforce, education and health outcomes should improve	Energy, power and water consumption will be reduced	This programme is likely to target some of Waitakere's most vulnerable communities as they are most at risk of living in substandard and unsustainable housing.
Community Outcomes	This contributes to "Strong Communities", "Strong Economy" and "Urban and Rural" community outcomes. By providing our residents with improved tenure security access to a good work life balance, improved quality of life and able to participate in family and connect to our communities and their networks. Through this initiative housing will become healthier and more environmentally responsible in how our natural resources are used.			
Risks	Public expectation that this programme will resolve Waitakere's substandard rental housing problems and provide tenants with security of tenure within a very short time frame. Central government might not contribute so ensuring the initiative cannot be delivered as it will require central government support.			
Resources	Funding a part time secure tenure housing advocate/ adviser, at a cost of \$60,000 per year for three years and reviewed after two years			
Timeframe	This action can and should start immediately; it is planned to last three years.			

## 6. Develop a housing affordability impact assessment tool

	Social	Economic	Environment	Cultural
Disadvantages	None	The assessment outcomes could add such unforeseen costs to the policy proposal that it is not efficient to implement the policy	The assessment does not properly consider Waitakere's environment so the unforeseen impacts still occur	The assessment does not properly consider Waitakere's diverse cultures so the unforeseen impacts still occur
Advantages	Waitakere City Council will more fully understand the consequences of its actions on its communities	Over time this should reduce costs for Waitakere as it will be able to plan in advance what needs to occur to provide for the best outcomes, rather than retrofitting later	Waitakere will gain a deeper understanding of the impact its policy and regulation has on its communities and so be able to plan for the wider environmental impacts	Waitakere will gain a deeper understanding of the impact its policy and regulation has on its communities and so be able to plan for their inclusion
Community Outcomes	This initiative contributes to the "Strong Communities" and "Urban and Rural villages" outcome by helping to create and retain well connected neighbourhood centres that reflect local character, foster pride and where people feel connected to each other and where they live.			
Risks	It becomes too big to implement effectively, the administrative processes and systems could stifle development activity or considerably slow the processes.			
Resources	Equivalent to 1 FTE for 4 months and the use of other council staff for providing input in to the initiative and for testing the tools and their application with "real" scenarios.			
Timeframe	This programme can start immediately, though it would be advisable to commence once the housing needs assessment has been completed. It is likely to take 8 months to complete			

# APPENDIX 1.

## Options Identified

1. In developing priorities for a LAP in a local area within the Foothills cognisance needs to be given to the function of the area as a whole, and the issues associated with each local area. The following options for preparing the first LAP have been identified and are evaluated below

### **Option 1 – First LAP in areas without a Structure Plan**

2. Two local areas currently do not have structure plans, being Anzac Valley and Henderson Valley/Opanuku. There are still outstanding appeals before the Environment Court to the District Plan in both locations (Lockington & Lyon and Dilworth Structure Plan). It would be appropriate for these matters to be advanced prior to additional work being undertaken. In the Henderson Valley/Opanuku catchments, integrated catchment management planning is not proposed to commence until 2010. Likewise, work has not commenced on a Reserves and Public Access Plan for these areas. Subdivision and structure planning is a contentious issue in these communities and would require additional resources beyond that budgeted for developing LAPs to advance the consideration of structure planning. Discussions with residents indicated divided views on whether Henderson Valley/Opanuku would be a possibility for a first LAP. Both locations could benefit from the rural economic development project.

### **Option 2 - Swanson**

3. The decision on appeals to the Swanson Structure Plan is still outstanding from the Environment Court. As such it would not be appropriate to develop the first LAP in Swanson. However, when the decision is available Swanson could be a candidate for the second LAP because subdivision and catchment management matters have been addressed in the structure plan and a Reserves and Public Access Plan has been drafted, and is currently on hold in anticipation of the Environment Court's decision. Discussions with residents indicated divided views on whether Swanson would be a possibility for a first LAP. The Swanson catchment includes lands outside of the Swanson Structure Plan (zoned Bush Living and Waitakere Ranges Human Environments) and these would need to be considered in defining the boundary of a LAP.

### **Option 3 - Oratia**

4. The Oratia Structure Plan is part of District Plan and subdivision matters are now beyond challenge within this part of the Foothills zone. Stormwater catchment management planning was completed as part of the structure plan process. Council has adopted the Oratia Reserves and Public Access Plan. As with other locations, the area would benefit from the consideration of rural economic development and the social and cultural dimensions of community well-being. These are aspects which were not advanced as part of the structure plan process. Likewise, the design of the Oratia rural village needs to be considered because of its proximity to the Metropolitan Urban Limits and the desire expressed by the community through the structure plan process to retain its rural character. There is some willingness within the community to consider Oratia as a location for the first LAP, although this was based on the rural economic development project being significantly advanced. The Oratia catchment includes lands outside of the Oratia Structure Plan (identified as Bush Living and Waitakere Ranges Human Environments and potentially Foothills) and these would need to be considered in defining the boundary of a LAP.

# APPENDIX 1.

## **Option 4 – Foothills as a whole**

5. A Foothills-wide LAP would be a significant undertaking and because of matters raised above regarding specific local areas, it would be difficult to advance a Foothills-wide LAP. There is a risk that subdivision issues could beleaguer the LAPs process or open up matters already resolved in specific local areas.

## **Preferred Option**

6. Option 3 -- Oratia is recommended as the preferred option. Oratia includes many characteristics and issues that are common to other areas in the Heritage Area, including the relationship of private land with the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park, the meaning of 'rural' and 'rural character', the type of rural edge that is appropriate adjoining the Metropolitan Urban Limits and the consideration of 'future rural uses' and rural economic development. It would provide a valuable demonstration of the LAP process, allowing learning for all involved in the process. As the structure planning has been completed, it avoids some of the contentious issues around subdivision still being considered through appeals in other areas of the Foothills environment.

**TE ATATU PENINSULA – PUBLIC CONSULTATION**  
**16 July 2008 at the Memorial RSA**

**Issues raised and feedback received:**

**The Town Centre Village:**

- The Village – please retain the village feel – does this mean a theme, or design guidelines? Needs to be cohesive, integrated, comfortable, easy to get around, a simple lifestyle place, slightly old-fashioned and laid back
- No High Rise in our place please
- Green spaces – Retention of parks and all green space (even the roundabout garden) important to this community Also retain reserve land please
- Improve the retail mix and “shop window” presentation of business, some retail sites are empty, so do we need any more?
- 2-3 levels may be required in town centre to grow business
- Cycleways are important
- Encourage arts activities
- Make sure the disabled are catered for – TAP is getting too expensive for older people, but their needs still must be met
- Residential intensification is good = more people walking = improve pedestrian environment note that pedestrian accessibility from Woolworths to Gunner Drive shops is poor
- Making a proper high street with shops on both sides of the road will attract better quality businesses which will serve the daily needs of the locals and thus encourage them to shop locally

**Traffic Parking Transport:**

- People choose to live in TAP because there is plenty of parking – please don't reduce parking – currently insufficient. Please consult with community on any changes to parking. Do any of the Library options take up car parking? The existing car park area used for Christmas fun day – already struggle for space – important social capital should not be lost by reducing the carpark area. On the other hand for those living close there is more than enough carparking, and town centre should be developed for people not cars. Pedestrianise the Mainstreet section of TA Rd – make it more shopper and environmentally friendly
- Improve Public Transport – run buses round past RSA, better access to PT needed urgently on TAP as a result of rising petrol prices, bus service to Henderson is currently appalling – needs to be addressed NOW
- Managing traffic flows – slowing traffic into town, don't reduce the street width, please don't replace the Taikata Rd roundabout with traffic signals
- Does TA Rd have to be a heavy vehicle route?
- What is the possibility of a ferry link? a Ferry link beside the motorway to Auckland CBD serving all of Te Atatu would rationalise all public transport issues raised by increasing population on the Peninsula.
- Bridge to Massey?? No - Bridge to Concourse?? Yes

**Community facilities**

- Community facilities should include Education
- Do we need a gym or another café – should the Council be providing these?
- Consider another site – to remove children/users from the traffic?
- Better to have meeting rooms away from street – too noisy.
- Would library be better facing the view/sea rather than Jack Pringle Park?
- Space for performing arts please, with seating for 500
- Need to incorporate voice of youth/children in the plan for uses of the centre

- How would Council get private sector involved in Option 5?
- Incorporate old Post Office into site
- Need to provide for future and current recreational needs
- Library uses changing – incorporate large range of uses
- Can the building have curves – there are too many straight lines
- Library must have the view = two levels
- Must demolish existing building – very cold and windowless,
- Look at the library complex in Salt Lake City. It's a good example of a great library inside a "village"
- Make sure the main entrance to community facilities is welcoming and accessible

#### **Preferred Building Option:**

- Any option but 5
- Option 5 with a <3 floors high rise only
- Option 5 with accommodation like Henderson Gardens retirement complex
- Option 4
- Council does not have enough dollars for the best options (3 – 5), so need to find a private partnership
- Option 1 because we can afford it, because the building is sound and we need the improvements NOW, strong evidence of resistance from older residents to paying for any but option 1
- Option 2 has the necessary space improvements
- Get the Licensing Trust involved to avoid a piecemeal approach

#### **Do not like:**

- High Rise residential – it's ugly, don't need it, all those residents will clog the town with traffic, will detract from the village concept, blocks sunshine, don't want ramps or elevators. No-one at past consultations mentioned apartments as part of the Community complex. How many more high rises are likely?
- Any of the options – put the Library on the gun emplacement site to get rid of the glue-sniffers and taggers.
- Option 2 with shaded, dingy undercover parking

#### **OTHER ISSUES RAISED**

- Community House
- Te Atatu South Library
- Education Facilities
- Road Encroachment (property titles)
- Need to look at gun placement site – historic importance

E mail from Brook Paterson included in its entirety as a n example of the excellent responses we have received

thanks for the recent public meeting re Te Atatu library and community centre. While I know that is the focus, I see the context being to be putting less pressure on motorways, creating richer community life and involvement, and a stronger sense of belonging and ownership. In that vein I think some key issues for us on the Peninsula are:

- future numbers of people living on the pensinsula and zoning issues that might affect this (and the consequent impact on traffic levels passing right thru the middle of the town next to the proposed facility development)

- park and ride options for the peninsula and where these might be housed if they are considered effective
- making it attractive for developers of low rise (up to 2 levels) office facilities to retain office workers and professionals in the town centre (but probably not part of the community centre itself)
- including a decent gym facility that could be up a level and with great views to the harbour (surely a priority given the current obesity epidemic). Such a facility may need council support, perhaps in a partnership with a commercial organization. It should have greater emphasis on pilates/yoga type activities than just a row of torture devices which I think will become obsolete as the population ages.

In Henderson we have witnessed what I regard to be a quite unbelievable and continuing interference over a protracted period to paths and roads which are being dug up again and again. There is no need nor excuse for such poor planning and I would be vocal and condemning of any repeat of this fiasco on the Peninsula. A great example of a solution to this in my view would be to see a **one time only window offered to telcos to put in fibre** that should be an essential ingredient of the design....and should connect to the community centre and library facility.

I very much support an option akin to Option 4. A critical leg to getting the retail area to kick start it's much needed and overdue revamp will be to put in improved retail space along the side of the centre. The council could perhaps specifically exclude further poor quality takeaway facilities from this space.

## Summary of Maori focus group feedback

### Community Centre

- Want a Community Centre where social activities can happen for this community. It's grotty now!
- Wasted parking spaces behind
- In old TAT North, the old Community Centre by tennis courts was the centre! TAP has no centre now. People need to have a centre
- Community Centre is always booked out! Nowhere for locals to go. Local kids can't even play in the playground when there are church groups using the centre.
- Community Centre needs to be changed so hall could open to north (sun/view/park/social activity/market).
- A place for Maori to exhibit like OMAC (Otata Music & Arts Centre). Don't want to be at Corbans which is too expensive. Where in West Auckland can Maori go??
- Users: Maori Women's Welfare League, young people – The Rumble was a local disco at the intermediate for young people.
- Christian group used to sing out of a caravan in the main street

### Residential

- See apartment examples globally. Bella Vista is too high! Apartments should be 4 stories max. 4+ storeys do not engage with community. Passive surveillance is achieved through engagement with community. Developers need to add value
- Harbourview = lost opportunity. Last undeveloped water-front in Auckland, what we got was shoddy houses in our Eco-City.

### Traffic/Transport

- Traffic at Bella Vista/Gunner/Yeovil is appallingly dangerous
- Traffic congestion backed up from the motorway
- Public transport is too expensive – it is \$5.40 each way to CBD

### Town Centre

- Town not working well
  - Hadad Takeaways
  - Bollard by Library
  - Sloppy pavements!
  - Sneaky drinking in Pringle Park and behind Old Post Office

### Recommendations

- Old TA Rd Roundabout could have lights at peak times. We need the **slip lane** at Gunner Drive to help TA Rd/Yoevil Rd
- Pride of people who grew up here in TAT NORTH – they came back! Acknowledge strong allegiances and relationships through **new street names** in town.
- Can Te Atatu North make a real statement about the future? Break the mould and really create some traffic and buildings that pave the way to the future. We **don't want more mediocrity**.
- The **old brick house** – a café, an arts place – why can't Council find a tenant for it?
- The pub was a Centre too. **Pub** expresses 70's. What a gem! It's the **last Workingmen's Pub in the west**. Let's develop it to reflect what it means
- But we **don't want a "Ponsonby"** place

## **Appendix A**

### **EcoMatters Environment Trust**

#### ***vision, mission and objectives***

#### **VISION**

Empowered people working together toward an environmentally sustainable future.

#### **MISSION**

EcoMatters delivers high quality services and education programmes to protect, restore and enhance the environment in partnership with the community.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- To be the leader in environmental enhancement and educational services
- To foster co-operation between environmental and community groups
- To provide local employment opportunities for young people and the long-term unemployed
- To provide opportunities that encourage community participation in environmental projects and programmes
- To work co-operatively to develop enhanced environments through the promotion of community funding and volunteerism
- To enhance Waitakere City's image and promote it as a clean, green EcoCity
- To deliver cost effective environmental services by maximising resources
- To deliver effective environmental restoration services and education programmes
- To generate a sustainable funding and resource base
- To develop a system of qualitative and quantitative monitoring
- To extend environmental services and education programmes to the Region, where applicable
- To expand and enhance the community events portfolio

## APPENDIX B

### Project Briefs and Outcomes Achieved for 2007/2008 By EcoMatters Environment Trust

#### SUSTAINABLE LIVING CENTRE

The Sustainable Living Centre is an education and sustainable products showcase centre located at Olympic Place in New Lynn. Two part-time managers provide information, advice, and guided tours.

#### Features of the Centre include:

- Information and displays on solar hot water, energy efficiency, green building and renovating
- Eco library for books, magazines, documentaries and films, or DIY research on the Centre computer
- Organic gardens, designed incorporating permaculture principles divided into zones: Compost Zone; Food Forest; Guilds; Native Re-vegetation and Maori Medicinal
- Working compost and worm bins on display
- Sustainable Living workshops with a focus on practical advice and information
- Eco Design Advisor Clinic
- Permaculture Design Courses
- Biodynamic & Organic Gardening Group

#### OUTCOMES

##### Visitors and inquiries:

The number of people that interacted with the Sustainable Living Centre during 2007/2008:

Phone	1,605
Email	4,851
Individual Visitors	636
Group Members	217
Workshop Attendees	713
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,022</b>

Web Site Pageviews	23,121
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#### Event highlights

- **EcoDay 2008:** (detailed later in this Appendix)
- **Modular Permaculture Design Certificate:** This 12-module series is part of an internationally recognised 72 hour course which covers all the basics of permaculture design principles and practices. Three modules were delivered in 2007/2008, one each month from April 2008, and all were fully booked (approx 25 participants).

- **Biodynamic/Organic Gardening Group:** This group had its inaugural meeting in May. There was a great response, with 36 people attending the first meeting.
- **Community Gardens – ‘Organoponico’ Cuban-style:** A 2-day workshop was held in June 2008. Created as a cost efficient method for high production gardening on poor land, these super-efficient urban horticultural beds are easy to build and effective as permanent and weed-proof food production vessels.

### Marketing and Promotion

- Bi-monthly Workshops and Seminars Programme published and distributed
- Designed and erected new street signage for the Centre on Wolverton Street and Olympic Place (approximately 20,000 cars pass per day)
- Launch of EcoMatters new website at [www.ecomatters.org.nz](http://www.ecomatters.org.nz)

### Volunteer workers engaged:

International	3
Local	3
Community Service	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>

### Strategic Partnerships established

- Waitakere City Council
- Ministry for the Environment
- ASB Community Trusts
- Auckland Regional Council
- The Portage and Waitakere Licensing Trusts

### ECODAY 2008

EcoDay is an annual environmental festival to raise awareness in the community and to promote products and programmes aimed at improving sustainability.

This popular, free community event, now in its 6th year, was held in Olympic Park, New Lynn in close proximity to the Sustainable Living Centre and the Now Home.

The event was held in March 2008, in conjunction with the official opening of Olympic Park by the Prime Minister.

### OUTCOMES

#### Event Attendees

- Estimated 5,000-7,000 attendees from throughout the Auckland region

## Stallholder summary

Commercial	45
Community	15
Food stalls	6
Market stalls	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>

## Seminars held

- Green Building
- Making Sustainability Easy
- Backyard Sustainability
- Alternative Technology.

## ECOWISE WEST

EcoWise West is a residential energy insulation retrofit project delivering retrofits to predominantly low income householders

The Project aims to provide warmer, drier and healthier homes, as well as offering employment opportunities for long term unemployed.

## OUTCOMES

- 362 houses were retrofitted in 2007/2008
- Eight people were employed full-time throughout the year

## WATER WISEUP

Water Wiseup is a water demand management programme designed to support households, schools and businesses to achieve water savings.

## OUTCOMES

- 15 businesses implemented water saving measures, including five targeted high volume users, notably Lynn Mall
- Installation of water saving devices was carried out in 45 schools
- All of these schools received in-depth reports suggesting ways of saving water; often the water savings outlined exceed the strategic aim of a 25% reduction
- Fourteen schools received rain tank assessments
- Approximately 200 gizmos and 125 tap aerators were installed in schools
- 235 households were assessed, and water saving devices provided or installed as needed

## SUSTAINABLE HOMES PROGRAMME

ALG

The Sustainable Homes Programme combines work done to date on household energy and water-use behaviour, with support to encourage householders to reduce their ecological footprint, one step at a time.

The programme focuses on providing householders with the practical skills and tools they need to reduce their energy use, minimise waste, conserve water and increase walking, cycling and public transport use.

The emphasis of the programme is on taking practical action, and each participating household receives a free Home Sustainability Kit including Compact Fluorescent Lights (CFLs), cloth bags, heirloom veggie seeds and water saving devices.

## **OUTCOMES**

- Completion of the Sustainable Homes Programme Pilot in Glen Eden and Massey
- 183 Sustainable Homes checks delivered as a result of the Pilot Programme
- 93 homes in Ranui and Swanson received energy and water checks, and the installation of water savings devices (delivered in collaboration with the Project Twin Streams Sustainable Household-Sustainable Living Programme)

## **PROJECT TWIN STREAMS**

As well as environmental improvements such as stream bank restoration, Project Twin Streams aims to bring economic, social and cultural benefits to the communities within its catchment.

In partnership with Glen Eden Primary School, EcoMatters delivers a Project Twin Streams contract to engage with local communities in riparian planting for the Waikumete and Bishop Streams, including work with private property owners.

## **OUTCOMES**

- Management plan developed
- Key sites for community planting identified
- Resources developed, including leaflets, posters and workbooks

APPENDIX C

ECOMATTERS ENVIRONMENT TRUST – WAITAKERE CITY COUNCIL

Draft Funding and Shared Work Programme 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2009

Objectives	Actions	EcoMatters	By When	Council	Total Budget for 2006/09	Funding	
						WCC	Other
Provide information, education & advice on Sustainable Living to Waitakere Residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Manage the Sustainable Living Centre at 4 Olympic Place, New Lynn</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre open for 30 hours per week</li> <li>• Advice and education available via phone, e-mail, website &amp; visits</li> <li>• Seminar &amp; workshops delivered</li> </ul>	30 June 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eco Design Advisor based provides ½ day clinic per month</li> <li>• Provide resourcing in annual plan</li> </ul>	\$110,000	\$80,000 (Annual Plan)	\$25,000 MFE \$20,000 ASB
To provide a free community based environmental festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Deliver the Environmental Film Festival</li> <li>a) Deliver EcoDay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an event which provides information and practical ideas for making sustainable living easy</li> <li>• Gain support of government agencies and organisations and</li> </ul>	30 March 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide resourcing through the Annual Plan</li> <li>• Assist in marketing of EcoDay</li> <li>• Print EcoDay display material</li> <li>• Provide display material and</li> </ul>	\$59,500	\$25,000 (Annual Plan)	\$14,600 Sponsorship & Fundraising \$14,400 Exhibitors

218

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APPENDIX C

Objectives	Actions	EcoMatters	By When	Council	Total Budget for 2008/09	Funding WCC	Other	
To develop & deliver a water demand & management & energy programmes for Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver a community based water demand management programme to top Housing New Zealand Homes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with Council to provide a marketing plan</li> </ul>	30 June 2009	organise seminars	\$138,750	Year 2 of a 3 year contract \$120,000 (EcoWater)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver water demand management programme to schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver to 200 HNZC Houses</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to water billing information and high energy water users</li> </ul>		\$18,750 (Strategic Planning)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver water demand management programme Businesses who are high water users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver to 45 schools</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publicity and communications</li> <li>Evaluation of role in delivering home checks to Ranui and Swanson as part of PTS Sustainable Household-Sustainable Living Project</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide home energy and water checks and water retrofits to households in Ranui &amp; Swanson</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver up to 250 Households referred by Te Ukaipo Initiatives for Rangatahi</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with EcoMatters and Ranui &amp; Swanson Communities to ensure a smooth and seamless programme for local residents is developed</li> </ul>				

219

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APPENDIX C

Objectives	Actions	EcoMatters	By When	Council	Total Funding		
					Budget for 2008/09	WCC Other	
To work with Waitakere residents on behaviour change actions for sustainable living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver Sustainable Homes Programme to 500 households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement programme City wide</li> <li>Deliver to 100 homes in Glen Eden as part of PTS Sustainable Household Sustainable Living Programme</li> <li>Undertake 300 home checks</li> <li>Link in with other EcoMatters Projects</li> </ul>	30 June 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation of Glen Eden Households until June 2009</li> </ul>	\$220,170,00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$65,000 (EcoWater)</li> <li>\$15,000 (Climate Change)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 years funding from SMF for Sustainable Homes Project - \$94,170 for 2008/09</li> </ul>
Support and strengthen environmental education in Waitakere Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of Enviro Schools Programme to Waitakere Schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive review of Education for Sustainability undertaken in Waitakere Schools</li> <li>Ensure 3 Waitakere City Schools participate in Enviro-Schools</li> </ul>	February 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide funding for 0.5 of an FTE through annual plan</li> <li>Participate in Regional Governance of Enviro Schools</li> </ul>	\$60,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$23,000 until February 2009 (Annual Plan)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Balance from Tag Out Trust and Keep Waitakere Beautiful</li> </ul>
To deliver Project Twin Streams in the Glen Eden Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop and co-ordinate community involvement in Project Twin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage local residents, community organisations and business in the</li> </ul>	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding Environmental Support Community</li> </ul>	Up to \$140,000 per year for 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to \$140,000 in Year 2 or 3 year contract</li> </ul>	

A20

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APPENDIX C

Objectives	Actions	EcoMatters	By When	Council	Total Budget for 2008/09	WCC	Funding Other
	Streams activities in Glen Eden	restoration of the Waikumete, Bishop and Whakarina Streams		Development Expertise & Support			
	* To increase understanding and ensure accountability by recording the outputs and outcomes of Project Twin Streams Glen Eden			* Relationship Management			
	* To share information and build knowledge and understanding to influence behaviours that contribute to the long-term health of the catchment			* Training Creative engagement and project funding			

22

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Waitakere City Council  
Waitakere Central  
6 Henderson Valley Road  
Henderson

Telephone  
09 836 8000  
  
24Hr Call Centre  
09 839 0400

DX CX 10250 Auckland Mall Centre  
Email: info@waitakere.govt.nz

Website: www.waitakere.govt.nz

Private Bag 98109  
Henderson  
Waitakere City 0812

Facsimile  
09 836 8001

**OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MAYOR**

10 August 2007

Waitakere Central, 6 Henderson Valley Road  
Ref: KMW

Group Manager, Transport Group  
Auckland Regional Council  
Private Bag 92 012  
**AUCKLAND**

Attention: Don Houghton

Dear Don

**REGIONAL LAND TRANSPORT STRATEGY**

Your letter dated 7 May 2007 invited the Waitakere City Council to provide input to the review of the Regional Land Transport Strategy. At its meeting on 20 June 2007 the Council considered the input that it would like to make at this early stage of the review. The Council authorised the following to be considered in the development of strategic options for evaluation in the next Auckland Regional Land Transport Strategy (the next RLTS):

**Common vision**

The recommendations from the Auckland Transport Strategic Alignment project need to be incorporated into the next RLTS. These should include a rapid roll-out of public transport and commitment to introduction of push factors to encourage a shift out of single-occupant vehicles for commuter trips. This will prepare the region for an expected increase in demand for public transport as a result of increases in oil prices and a future introduction of congestion charges in the region. A faster change to a sustainable transport system is required.

**Sustainability**

The Auckland Sustainability Framework and its principles should be applied to and incorporated into the next RLTS. Consideration should be given to recommendations from the Auckland Regional Council's review of the Regional Land Transport Strategy 2005 in relation to the Auckland Sustainable Framework.

**New approach**

The Auckland Sustainability Framework requires a fundamental change from 'business as usual'. A long term sustainability vision for transport would envisage people routinely walking, cycling, car pooling and using passenger transport to get to where they need to go in the region. Parking restrictions and congestion charges for use of the road network would allow more efficient use by buses and goods and services vehicles. The transport system would strongly support planned land use, the economy, the environment and quality of life. Emissions from the transport system need to be significantly reduced compared to 1991 levels. A strategic option for the next RLTS which achieves sustainable outcomes in accordance with the Auckland Sustainability Framework should be developed and evaluated. Other strategic options should also be evaluated against the Auckland Sustainability Framework.

**Integration**

The next RLTS should be explicit about the interrelationships between the Regional Land Transport Strategy and other regional strategies. An aim of the proposed 'One Plan' for the region is to ensure that all of the regional strategies are integrated. The next RLTS needs to input into other regional strategies and also be guided by other regional strategies, under the umbrella of the Auckland Sustainability Framework.

A32

### **Economic and environmental objectives**

Greater emphasis is needed on economic and environmental objectives and the response to climate change. Previously equal weightings between the objectives of the Land Transport Management Act have been used to evaluate strategic options. The next RLTS should provide a clear path for achieving contributions to the economic and environmental objectives. This means a transport system that improves productivity, encourages business investment and growth in the areas targeted in the Regional Growth Strategy and Business Location Strategy. This is preferred to a narrow focus on improvement in travel times. Industry clusters should be encouraged. In relation to the environmental objective, the approach should not be just mitigating adverse impacts arising from a transport project: the approach should enable emissions to air and water to be reduced and a reduction in the overall footprint of the region's transport system. This includes response to climate change, sea level rises, and innovations in vehicles and fuels.

### **Affordable transport system**

The next RLTS should aim to provide affordable, but managed, access to key services. Affordable costs of the transport system for users and infrastructure providers are an important part of access. This also means not over investing in the road network.

### **Less traffic**

Less traffic is needed to make the road network more efficient and to contribute to the outcomes of the Land Transport Management Act. The next RLTS should aim to reduce the investment in State Highway and road projects from 2020 to 2050. This is on the basis that the State Highway network will be established by 2020 and the region should be planning for a decline in peak traffic volumes. This is a fundamental change from the traditional approach of providing road capacity to meet demand for motor vehicle travel. The provision of attractive alternative modes of travel to the motor vehicle will enable a reduction in traffic on the roads which should be locked in through allocation of road space, parking and pricing signals.

### **Reduce average trip lengths**

The Regional Growth Strategy and next RLTS should plan for a spread of employment to growth centres and corridors across the region to reduce home-work distances. (This also requires limiting growth in areas not served by passenger transport.) This is part of the goal to live, work and play locally and reduces the cost of the transport system. High pedestrian amenity and good passenger transport services need to be provided in growth centres and growth corridors. Higher densities are required to support these growth centres and corridors.

### **Energy**

The transport sector is currently a large energy user. The next RLTS should aim to reduce energy consumption and be innovative to generate energy from the transport system. Examples include solar powered lights and capturing the energy from motion and braking to regenerate energy sources.

### **Reduce emissions**

New Zealand's target under the Kyoto Protocol is to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to the level they were in 1990, or take responsibility for excess emissions. The next RLTS should require a reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide (for climate change reasons) and fine particulates (for health reasons). The following are draft goals set by Waitakere City Council:

- Community emissions (base year: 2001);
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% per capita by 2010 (this would lead to a stabilisation of total emissions);
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% per capita by 2021 (to three tonnes per capita);
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% per capita by 2051 (to one tonne per capita).

These goals are based on the long term community goal to reduce per capita emissions to one tonne per year. This figure is based on research conducted by the International Panel for Climate Change and it is

hoped that in the long term global emissions of one tonne per capita would eventually lead to climate stabilisation (at a temperature somewhat warmer than today).

Setting a per capita goal is appropriate for a city that is experiencing rapid population growth and it brings the somewhat abstract issue of climate change down to a level of individual responsibility.

These targets may be compared with London's targets:

- In the 2004 Energy Strategy, the Mayor adopted for London the government's national targets to reduce carbon emissions by 60 per cent by 2050 (from 1990 levels).
- More recently, the Mayor of London has set a more ambitious target for London to stabilise carbon dioxide emissions in 2025 at 60 per cent below 1990 levels, with steady progress towards this over the next 20 years.

The next RLTS should determine whether the transport contribution to these targets is in accordance with its percentage contribution to total carbon dioxide emissions, or some other basis. Regional standards are required to be set now for vehicles, fuel and emissions. Emissions-based charging could also be considered for introduction in the region.

### **Travel Demand Management**

The next RLTS should commit to a congestion charge in the region. This is an important mechanism to manage the demand for travel and also to provide a sustainable funding source. This enables prioritisation of the use of roads by buses and goods and service vehicles. This approach may also be required if oil resources become scarce and need to be allocated for necessary travel that cannot be generated from renewable energy sources (for example, air travel, heavy vehicles). Congestion charges require additional passenger transport services in place prior to introduction and actions to mitigate social impacts. Significant environmental and economic benefits can arise from congestion charges. The next RLTS should consider long term implications of distribution systems and interactions via telecommunications. A travel demand management approach should include incentives for sustainable modes of travel, pricing mechanisms and restrictions in parking and road capacity in the urban environment. A successful travel demand management approach will utilise innovation and new technologies to optimise use of the transport system and achieve sustainable travel behaviour. Greater public understanding and support for such an approach is essential.

### **Passenger transport**

Passenger transport services should be reliable, affordable, convenient, fast, and direct to where people want to travel. Passenger transport provision should lead demand, rather than lag behind. The passenger transport network needs to expand with new rail (heavy and light), bus and ferry routes. Passenger transport services should be integrated so it is seamless to transfer from one mode to another. At peak times, priority should be encouraged for buses, goods and services vehicles, walking and cycling. Single-occupant vehicle commuter trips should be discouraged. The next RLTS should commit to principles of the Accessible Journey: Report of the Inquiry into Accessible Public Land Transport (2005) to improve access and mobility for the entire journey in the Auckland region.

### **Walking and cycling**

The next RLTS should create an urban environment that is pedestrian friendly and encourages more active modes of travel for people of all ages and abilities. Walking and cycling should be the preferred mode for all short trips. This requires greater investment and streamlined funding assistance from Land Transport NZ for walking and cycling initiatives and connecting neighbourhoods. The RLTS should require greater investment in pedestrian connections within town centres, suburbs and across barriers (such as State Highways, rail corridors and natural barriers such as streams).

### **Transit Oriented Development and Development Oriented Transit**

Better planning and integration of transport and development projects are required for positive economic and environmental outcomes. Funding needs to take into account the public benefit that arises from transport projects which contribute to town centre development and also non-transport developments which contribute to transport outcomes.

projects which contribute to town centre development and also non-transport developments which contribute to transport outcomes.

#### Rural roads

Rural roads need to be maintained to reflect their rural character and functions. The focus of rural road improvements should be on safety, local land use and local connectivity. Rural road improvements should not adversely impact the natural environment or desired land-use patterns.

#### Transport corridors

The next RLTS should provide more guidance regarding specific transport corridors, including freight routes, clear roles for rail and coastal shipping, and mode share targets. Future transport corridors need to be identified and evaluated for fit with the objectives and vision of the next RLTS. It is vital to protect and provide public transport routes, such as:

- The proposed central rail tunnel loop;
- Extensions of the rapid transit network (bus way or light rail), for example, along State Highway 18 and 16 and to Henderson.
- New major roads, such as an additional harbour crossing or the Whau crossing, but only if necessary on based on a reduction in traffic and prioritised use for passenger transport and/or goods and services vehicles. Proposals need to be evaluated whether or not a crossing is required to support the long term vision and objectives of the next RLTS.

This is the Council's understanding of a sustainable strategy for the next RLTS. I trust that the Council's feedback can be considered by members of the Regional Land Transport Committee and officers in the development of strategic options for the next RLTS. If you require clarification, please contact me or Kevin Wright, Manager Transport Strategy.

Yours sincerely



Carolynne Stone  
DEPUTY MAYOR

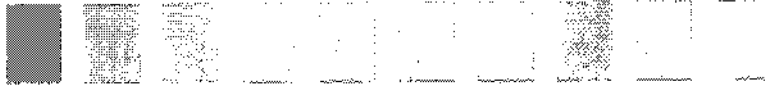
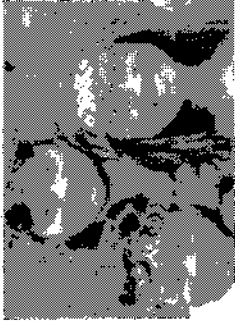
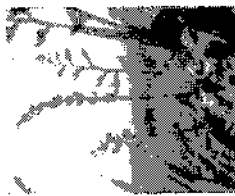
**Chronology of the development of One Plan thus far (August 2008).**

1. In 1999 the local government authorities of the Auckland region adopted the Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) and established the Regional Growth Forum (RGF) to manage the rapid growth of Auckland's population.
2. In June 2007, the region completed the Strengthening Auckland's Regional Governance Final Report. Central to the package of proposals put forward was the establishment of a Regional Sustainable Development Forum (RSDF) involving all councils and participation by Central Government and Mana Whenua/Tangata Whenua, with a key outcome of delivering:-
  - A coordinated, aligned, prioritised and funded One Plan dealing with regionally significant issues (the four well beings) and linking Central Government strategies and funding with;
3. Binding funding agreements negotiated/facilitated by the strengthened regional council as an outcome of the One Plan to ensure implementation of projects/programmes and to advance specific and already identified RGF endorsed two significant strategic documents to progress the sustainable development of the Auckland region:
  - The Auckland Sustainability Framework: A guiding framework for the proposed One Plan and the work programme of the RSDF.
  - The 'Growing Smarter' Report: an evaluation of the RGS which identified those aspects currently being applied successfully and those areas with a need for improvement.
4. The combination of a drive for sustainable development, and the pressure for strengthened regional governance (leadership, decision-making and implementation), has formed the background for the One Plan for Auckland concept. Furthermore, throughout this time, there has been a growing awareness that whilst there are generally enough strategies in the region, these have not been fully integrated or aligned into a coherent overall direction and set of actions that reflect the region's priorities. It is anticipated that One Plan will meet this challenge as well as provide stronger regional decision-making and implementation by:
  - increasing the certainty and speed of action,
  - implementing selected significant projects and programmes,
  - aligning, integrating and prioritising between strategic decisions,
  - developing existing central government strategy focussed on Auckland, and
  - instilling a sustainability focus to decision making.
5. At the start of 2008 the work and functions of the RGF became the responsibility of the RSDF, adding sustainability as a driving factor for the region's growth and development. The RSDF is dedicated to the long-term

sustainable development of the Auckland region; but it has a broader focus than the RGF and an emphasis on implementation.

6. During these initial development stages it became apparent that to deliver actions that addressed all of the four wellbeings there would need to be several iterations and several phases of implementation for One Plan over a number of years. It is anticipated that it will take at least three further versions to incorporate and deliver on all of the goals outlined in the Auckland Sustainability Framework. Therefore, what is before the Policy and Strategy Committee today represents the beginning of a much longer process of regional co-ordination, prioritisation and implementation.
7. On 28 March 2008 the RSDF decided upon the following three pronged approach to One Plan content, which is reflected in the draft One Plan (Version 1):
  - An infrastructure plan - including an inventory of currently identified priorities, and a scope and timetable for the production of a regional infrastructure plan
  - Development of a series of policy directions of high strategic priority, and report back with recommendations on how these will be addressed in future versions of One Plan:
  - Further detail and documentation of a set of One Plan programmes of action.
8. Since March, officers from around the region together with those from central government agencies have continued to develop the content of One Plan (Version 1) with regular input from the Chief Executives, and Directors and under the direction given at successive Regional Sustainable Development Forum meetings.

REGIONAL  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
FORUM



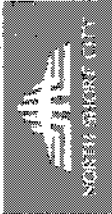
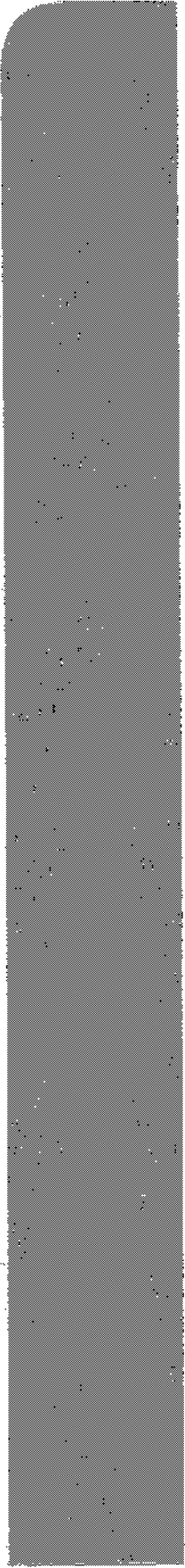
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Proposed content

Oro Plan for the Auckland region

27 June 2006

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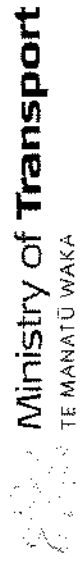
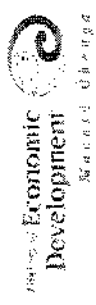
**Franklin**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL



Papakura District Council



# REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM



Ministry of Transport  
TE MANATŪ WAKA



# Table of Contents

4	Introduction from the Forum	11	Turning the vision into reality	21	Towards an infrastructure plan
6	One Plan, two Bills, and why we are we doing it	12	Seven programmes of action	32	Infrastructure's capability
8	The Auckland context	14	Programme 1: Improving public transport	41	Preparing for version two and beyond
6	Auckland Sustainability Framework	15	Programme 2: completing the network		
10	Existing regional strategies	20	Programme 3: digital Auckland		
		22	Programme 4: decisions, Auckland		
		24	Programme 5: GDP and valuation		
		26	Programme 6: building communities		
		28	Programme 7: growth through skills		

