

UPDATE - PROCESS FOR THE REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY

2413/2005

MOVED by Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Clews:

1. That the Update - Process for the Review of the Regional Growth Strategy report be received.
2. That the Council supports the approach recommended by the Auckland Regional Council to 9 November 2005 Regional Growth Forum meeting, as attached at pages A1 to A16 to the Agenda, when reviewing the Regional Growth Strategy.
3. That the Council supports the recommendations passed by the Regional Growth Forum 9 November 2005 (refer Minute W736-G06-01) with respect to the process for the review of the Regional Growth Strategy as outlined below:
 - "b. That the report, as attached at pages A1 to A16 to the Agenda be referred to Government and each Council as the basis for determining a preferred approach to the review of the Regional Growth Strategy. That the report also be referred to Northland Regional Council and Environment Waikato.*
 - c. That each Council report its position on the review of the Regional Growth Strategy to the next Growth Forum meeting.*
 - d. That the Forum endorse integrating the review of the Regional Growth Strategy with the Regional Land Transport Strategy, the Auckland Regional Economic Development Strategy Strategy and the Business Location Strategy.*
 - e. That the review of the Auckland Regional Growth Strategy be carried out as expeditiously and economically as possible.*
 - g. That once the position of the Government and each Council on the review of the Auckland Regional Growth Strategy is available, officers develop a project plan for the Forums consideration.*
 - h. That the Regional Growth Forum recognises that the expeditious review of the Auckland Regional Growth Strategy will not impede progress with the changes to the regions planning documents under the Local Government (Auckland) Amendment Act 2004 nor requests from the TAs to amend the Auckland Regional Policy Statement in accordance with the Resource Management Act."*
4. That the Council supports the goals of the current Regional Growth Strategy to accommodate growth through the consolidation and intensification of town centres, public

transport nodes and corridors, and growth nodes for both existing and proposed future urban areas.

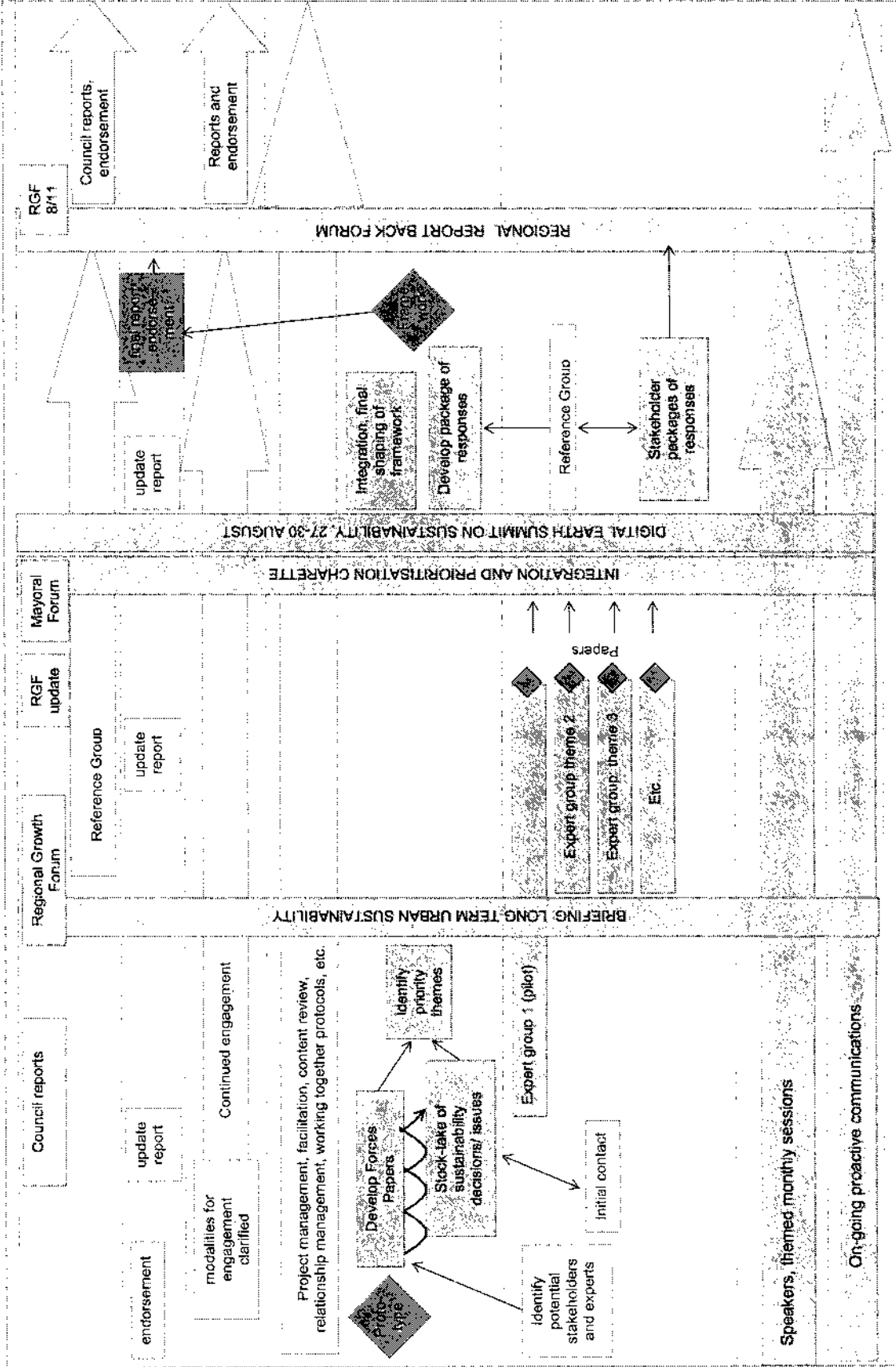
5. That the Council advocate for, as part of the Regional Growth Strategy review, a balanced distribution of business land across the region recognising the need to accommodate growth for economic development and business in order to balance the growing residential population with more employment opportunities, and to make the most efficient use of the transport network.
6. That the Council seek to develop its understanding of sustainability and accommodating growth through an internal workshop process in 2006, so this can be incorporated into the Regional Growth Strategy review process with the region.

CARRIED

Long Term Framework: Proposed Project Timetable

MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC

PROJECT INITIATION ISSUE IDENTIFICATION CONTENT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITISATION FRAMING RESPONSES ENDORSEMENT



ELECTED MEMBERS

CEO FORUM

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

PROJECT STEERING GROUP AND CORE PROJECT TEAM

A3

EXPERT / STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

COMMUNICATIONS

Speakers, themed monthly sessions

On-going proactive communications

Project management, facilitation, content review, relationship management, working together protocols, etc.

BRIEFING LONG TERM URBAN SUSTAINABILITY

INTEGRATION AND PRIORITISATION CHARTRE

DIGITAL EARTH SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABILITY, 27-30 AUGUST

REGIONAL REPORT BACK FORUM

Regional Growth Forum
RGF update
Mayoral Forum

update report

RGF 8/11
Council reports, endorsement

update report

Integration, final shaping of framework

Develop package of responses

Reference Group

Stakeholder packages of responses

Expert group theme 2
Expert group theme 3
Etc...

Papers

Develop Forces Papers
Stock-take of sustainability decisions/ issues
Initial contact

Expert group 1 (pilot)

Identify potential stakeholders and experts

modalities for engagement clarified
Continued engagement

update report

Council reports

endorsement

Project management, facilitation, content review, relationship management, working together protocols, etc.

Project steering group and core project team

Expert / stakeholder groups

Knowledge development programme

Communications

A3

Prototype Long Term Framework

This paper is intended as a starting point for discussion, and does not necessarily represent the policy position of contributing organisations.

1. Introduction

At the 2 December meeting of the Auckland region CEO Forum, officers were requested to develop a full proposal for a long-term sustainability framework for the Auckland Region, and a process for its development. Discussions highlighted that it would be useful if a 'strawman' or prototype were developed to illustrate the scope envisaged for the Framework.

This paper sets out a prototype Long Term Framework.

It must be emphasised that the content presented does not necessarily represent the policy positions of contributing organisations. It is the product of an intensive but short review by the Long Term Framework working group, and is intended to be indicative only. A more rigorous analysis will be necessary to develop the Framework content in full.

2. Development of the Prototype

The prototype Framework has been developed by a working group of officers from across the Auckland region councils, with input from officials from the Ministry for the Environment and Ministry of Economic Development. A steering group, nominated by the CEOs, has overseen the development process.

The prototype is based on the Vancouver Cities^{PLUS} model (PLUS stands for planning for long-term urban sustainability). This model was presented to the CEO Strategic Planning Day on 4 November 2005. It builds on an Adaptive Management framework to develop an urban planning system that will be responsive and resilient to change.

A4

4. Content

To demonstrate the application of the Framework, the working group has drafted indicative content, which could form the starting point for a more detailed development phase, as proposed in the report to the 3 March meeting of the CEO Forum.

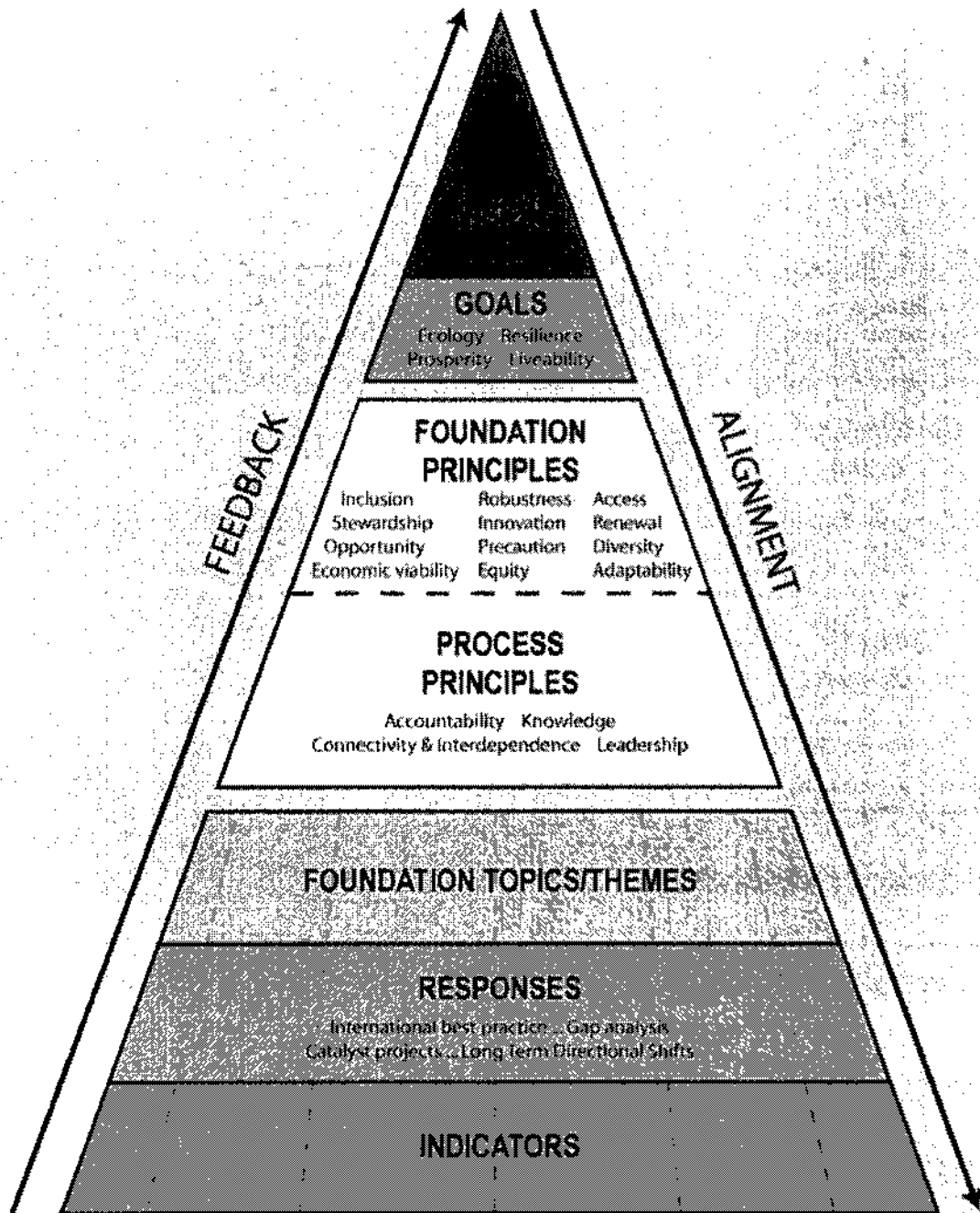


Figure 2 - Prototype Framework, with content

A6

The first three levels of the Framework set a vision, goals and principles. Whilst being targeted to sustainable development, these are pitched at a sufficiently high-level so that different stakeholders are able to see relevance, and find a role for themselves within it.

Vision

A vision is essentially a navigational aid – it describes where we want to be, and helps us assess whether we are moving in the right direction. The Framework sets a vision of a sustainable Auckland region.

The New Zealand Sustainable Development Programme of Action has adopted the Brundtland definition of sustainable development. This forms a helpful working definition for the development of the Long Term Framework:

Sustainable development is “*development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*”. Achieving sustainable development involves a different way of thinking and working. It requires:

- looking after people
- taking the long-term view
- taking account of the social, economic, environmental and cultural effects of our decisions
- encouraging participation and partnerships.¹

Goals

The vision of a sustainable Auckland region is underpinned by four goals. Achieving these goals will contribute to a sustainable Auckland.

1. **Liveability:** making sure that the Auckland region into the future is a place where people find it easy and enjoyable to live.
2. **Resilience:** building systems to support our day-to-day living which can deal with uncertainty and cope with the shifts and shocks that we will face in the future.
3. **Prosperity:** being rich in the things we need to be happy and content.
4. **Ecology / Living with nature:** taking more care of the living systems which support us, and passing them on to future generations in better shape.

Principles

The goals are in turn underpinned by 12 foundation principles, and four process principles. The principles will guide decision-making, and can be used to assess policies, programmes and outcomes for their alignment or relevance to sustainability. The foundation principles are loosely grouped, three per goal. However, given the cross-cutting nature of sustainable development, the principles tend to relate to more than one goal. They are explained in table 1, overleaf.

¹ Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (2003). *Sustainable Development for New Zealand: Programme of Action*. Wellington: DPMC.

	<p>Equity: A liveable region is one where all people have access to the resources they need to feed, clothe and house themselves and their families. At its core equity is about caring for people and ensuring that everyone has access to the basic needs for living. Beyond basic needs equity is about providing people with opportunities – opportunities to work, to learn and to participate in the social life of their community. Equity extends across this generation to future generations and to people throughout New Zealand and in other countries.</p>
Liveability	<p>Amenity: Liveability requires that the physical environment in which we live is safe, pleasant and satisfying. This is best achieved by building homes which are secure and have access to the sun, open space, reliable energy and water supplies and which are connected to information and sanitary services. Liveability is also about building neighbourhoods which have access to social and community services and developing public spaces which are attractive and safe for everyone and which encourage people to socialise and interact.</p>
	<p>Inclusion: To lead meaningful lives people need to feel included in families, neighbourhoods, communities and the wider society. Inclusion requires that everyone works to break down barriers caused by prejudice, discrimination and lack of understanding. This in turn needs goodwill and tolerance. Inclusion also requires public agencies to operate in an open and honest way and to engage citizens in important decisions around the region’s wellbeing and future. This duty on public agencies should ideally be matched by active citizenship where people make the effort to participate in the public affairs of their community, city and region.</p>
Resilience	<p>Adaptability: A sustainable region is one which is built on and around systems which are adaptable to sudden shocks and to longer-term shifts. These systems include our energy, transport, water and information systems as well as the social systems we use to govern, learn, and live together. Adaptable systems are ones which are flexible enough to accommodate change and which can be converted and expanded to meet changing uses and needs.</p>
	<p>Robustness: Sustainability requires that our systems are robust. This means that they are durable and built to last. Robust systems have built in capacity so that they are not overwhelmed by sudden changes in demand.</p>
	<p>Diversity: To be sustainable the region needs to build systems which are diverse in terms of the resources they depend on, where they are located and how they work. This requires systems to be able to operate at a number of scales and for them to be decentralised and inter-connected with matching and complementary systems.</p>
Prosperity	<p>Economic viability: A community cannot be prosperous unless it is viable in economic terms. This requires access to resources and the efficient use of these resources. Economic viability requires a well defined set of laws and property rights which are accepted and respected by everyone. Viable economies are also connected and trade and interact with the global community.</p>
	<p>Opportunity: Opportunity is central to a prosperous and sustainable society. Opportunity to work and create, to share ideas and resources, to own and use property, to learn and to achieve.</p>
	<p>Innovation: Human progress to date has depended on imagination, effort and risk taking. Our progress toward sustainability requires the same.</p>
Living with Nature	<p>Stewardship: As users of natural resources we have a duty to protect those which are unique and to use resources at rates which does not lead to their exhaustion or depletion. This duty extends to using non-renewable resources wisely so that nature can cope with the side effects and so that future generations have opportunities to use alternatives. Stewardship requires us to be take responsibility for how we use the resources and services which nature provides to us.</p>
	<p>Precaution: We should avoid activities which may have long-term or irreversible impacts on the environment or communities. If we are uncertain about the risks involved in our decisions we should gather more information or assume that they worst will happen. Our decision-making should be long-term and take account of a broad range of interests and the needs of future generations.</p>
	<p>Renewal: Renewal is part of nature and natural processes of recovery, restoration and revival should be supported and supplemented by our efforts.</p>

Table 1: Foundation Principles

Process Principles	<p>Accountability / Good Governance: Our progress toward building a sustainable region requires sound and wise governance at all levels. This should be based on enabling very wide participation in decision-making and action by partner agencies, businesses, iwi, NGO's and citizens. This participation relies on the open communication and sharing of ideas and values and ongoing support for institutions which enrich civil society. Decision-making is one of the core functions of governance and good governance requires that decision-making processes are transparent and consistent with agreed frameworks. Good governance also requires those making decisions to be accountable for their decisions, especially to those most affected by these decisions. As often as possible decision-making processes should be consensus oriented and seek to mediate between conflicting interests.</p>
	<p>Knowledge / Learning: Learning has been an essential part of human development. Through learning we re-create ourselves and we extend our capacity to create and to be part of the generative process of life. Our learning should be continuous and active and to seek to expand our bases of knowledge and skills and to challenge our attitudes and values. Learning is a shared process and should expand ideas which contribute to the sustainability goals. Expanding ideas requires a desire to seek out new concepts and approaches, a creativity to see opportunities in these and a willingness to accept risk and possible failure as we adapt and apply new ideas.</p>
	<p>Leadership: Leadership at all levels of the region is required if we are to develop a sustainable future. This leadership needs to be inclusive and consensus oriented and based on a negotiated and broadly agreed mandate. Our leaders should be courageous and prepared to accept risk but they should also be supported and encouraged to do so. We should continuously nurture new leaders and recognise and celebrate leadership wherever it emerges.</p>
	<p>Connectivity and Interdependence: Globalisation and the emergence of global issues such as climate change have emphasised the connected nature of human societies to each other and to the environment which supports them. Connection is a virtue as it supports diversity and learning. Connection which is based on inter-dependence provides the imperative for collective action and systemic change. In working toward sustainability we should acknowledge the connectedness of our actions to the environment and to others – particularly future generations. We should also strengthen connections when there is a risk of systems falling apart or where groups may become marginalised.</p>

Table 2: Process Principles

Themes

The next level of the prototype Framework outlines the range of themes that will need to be addressed in sustaining Auckland's future. It should be noted that the themes identified in the prototype Framework are illustrative only. A process is proposed for the detailed development phase to take stock of issues and major upcoming decisions, and to prioritise the themes addressed within the Framework accordingly.

Built environment	Includes the pattern of settlement, land use, buildings and open spaces and their relationship.
Housing	Includes issues of housing access, suitability, affordability, quality and sustainability.
Energy	Addresses supply and demand, security.
Education	Include issues of access and equity and of lifelong learning.
Health	Includes public and personal physical and mental health, access to services, healthy lifestyles
Biodiversity	Includes species diversity, genetic diversity, ecological diversity and integrity.
Natural Resources	Includes use and management of water, air, land and addresses resource availability, use, efficiency, scarcity and waste.
Land Use	Includes urban development patterns, productive land uses.
Water	Includes the 'three waters'.
Governance	Includes, responsibilities and roles, leadership and participation.

Community	Includes social cohesion, equity, opportunity, access to services and facilities, care for the vulnerable, creation of neighbourhoods.
Culture and Identity	Includes recognition of diversity, equity and opportunity.
Transport	Includes mobility, access, choice.
Economic Development	Addresses business development, opportunity, investment and employment.
Safety	Includes personal safety, crime, disaster relief, emergency management.
Utilities	Includes infrastructure, security and demand.
Maori	Could include kaitiaki responsibilities and management according to Māori cultural and spiritual values.
Food	Includes protection of food producing soils, agricultural needs and responses.

In order to illustrate the potential approach of the Framework, the working group has more fully developed two themes: housing and energy. Summary papers identify the 100-year perspective (looking back), the likely impact of forces, key issues for today and the future, policy, programme and project responses, and possible indicators. These papers are included in Appendix “A”.

Forces

The forces around the outside of the cone will have an impact on how these issues develop and need to be managed, and equally on the scope of responses, and the choice of indicators. The forces are described in detail in Appendix “B”.

Responses

These forces will shape the nature of responses identified within the Framework, including:

- Existing strategies and programmes: Using a strengths-based assessment, the Framework will identify those areas where strategies and programmes are already moving the region in a sustainable direction. (For example, the integration of transport and land-use, and the development of integrated catchment management plans.)
- Long-term directional shifts: These are in areas where it is clear that the region will, over time, need to make changes. It may be that the time is not yet right for change – because technologies are not yet available, or the economics do not yet stack up. However in such cases, it will be important to ensure that choices made today do not close off future options. (For example, in providing for a ‘soft’ energy systems transition.)
- Changes to business-as-usual: Taking a sustainable development approach under the LGA 2002 may well require Councils to examine and change their everyday practices, to ensure that they are meeting the needs of their communities, both present and future. Sustainable development is often about doing things ‘smarter’ – finding the win-win solutions to multiple problems, and recognising the thresholds and triggers when processes or ways of doing things/activities become ‘un’sustainable. In this regard, the 2009 review of LTCCPs presents a critical opportunity for the region to get its long-term planning and asset management on a sustainable footing.

- Catalyst actions: A catalyst is a chemical term, describing a substance, usually used in small amounts relative to the reactants, that makes a chemical reaction happen more quickly, without being consumed in the process. In the context of urban development, demonstration projects are often highly effective catalysts for greater change. The School Travel Planning Programme, and the development of high-quality residential environments such as Harbourview (Waitakere) and Addison (Papakura) are all good examples that are already on the ground.

The types of strategic responses that are likely to emerge from the detailed development of the Framework will build on such sustainable development approaches as:

- Radically improving resource efficiencies
- Increasing diversity and choice
- Matching quality to need (particular with regard to energy and other resource inputs)
- Protecting and enhancing natural landscapes
- Building shock-resilience (a more cellular or distributed approach, flexible design)
- Better integrated urban form (e.g. mixed use, integration with transport and with ecosystems)
- Encouraging societal and institutional learning and responsiveness.

Often one response will contribute to multiple outcomes. For example, insulating homes can contribute to health and energy efficiency outcomes. It can also contribute to resource efficiency by using recycled materials, and to economic development through offering employment and training opportunities.

Indicators

Indicators assist in monitoring performance, and in meaningfully communicating progress. To this end, indicators need to speak to peoples' everyday experiences and interests, and give momentum to further action. They are a tool, rather than an end in themselves, and need regular review to ensure relevance.

Indicators will need to be developed within the Long Term Framework that relate to the framework's high-level goals and the themes.

Feedback and alignment loops

Sustainable development is a dynamic field. Complex interrelationships between issues mean that the path to sustainability will shift over time. Feedback and alignment loops provide for regular review and adjustment of priorities and programmes, to meet the changing needs of the region.

Appendix “A”

Sample Themes: Energy and Housing

This paper is intended as a starting point for discussion, and does not necessarily represent the policy position of contributing organisations.

Energy

HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

New Zealand’s first inhabitants arrived on the wind, at least 1000 years ago. The Māori continued to sail and relied mostly on their own muscle power for agriculture and industry. Wood and geothermal springs provided heat for cooking and comfort.

In the early 19th century European settlers also arrived by sail. They used domesticated animals to supplement their labour and transport people and freight. Wood provided heat: oil lamps and candles provided light. Water power was used to shift timber and excavate gold. Coal began taking over from wood as the main domestic and industrial fuel from about the 1860s. By the turn of the century it was New Zealand’s main source of energy. Coal gas became widely used, mostly for lighting.

The first small commercial oil field was developed at New Plymouth in the early 20th century. Car ownership began increasing rapidly in the 1920s, fuelled by imported petrol until New Zealand’s first refinery began processing crude oil in 1964. More small New Zealand oil fields came into production in the late 1970s. In 1887, Queen Street was lit by electricity for the first time. Also around this time, the main centres in New Zealand were becoming electrified with coal-fired steam generation plants. In the 1920s large state hydroelectric projects began to make power widely available and by the 1950s electricity was the main form of household energy.

After global oil shocks in 1973 and 1979 New Zealanders were urged by the government to “Think Big” about energy projects. A synthetic petrol plant, a methanol plant and an ammonia-urea fertiliser plant were built in the 1980s, consuming natural gas from the large Maui field in Taranaki, and the Marsden Point oil refinery was expanded.

Extreme dry periods in 1992, 2001 and 2003 required national electricity savings campaigns to reduce the risk of shortages. In 1998, failure in the four cables that supplied Auckland’s CBD led to a five-week long power outage; many businesses and residents relocated for the period. New Zealand introduced its first National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy in 2001. In 2003 an Electricity Commission was created to regulate the industry and manage electricity security. Maui gas began to run out. New Zealand ratified the Kyoto Protocol, committing itself to a target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

IMPACT of FORCES:

GLOBALISATION	DEMOGRAPHICS	WORLD VIEWS
<p>As more nations join the "global community" and their GDPs rise, demand for energy will increase. Income growth in developing countries and the alleviation of energy poverty will lead to continued trend of GDP growth. Particularly countries like India and China where millions will be coming up above the poverty line, the increase in energy demand will be significant. Greater international mobility means that if energy shortages are seen in some countries, industries and firms which are energy intensive will choose to locate in countries with comparatively less expensive or more secure energy systems.</p>	<p>Auckland's population is projected to rise until at least 2050. As the region's population grows, total energy demand will increase.</p>	<p>There is a growing awareness worldwide of the need to diversify energy sources, both geographically (making sure not all energy comes from the same place) and technologically (making sure that energy supply is not dependent on one resource type).</p> <p>Many countries are revisiting the nuclear option.</p>
CLIMATE CHANGE	TECHNOLOGY	RESOURCE AVAILABILITY
<p>A key issue for energy.</p> <p>Over two thirds of the energy consumed in NZ is generated using fossil fuels. This is an international trend also. Given current limitations on capturing emissions, with the climate change implications, this trend may be difficult to continue sustainably.</p> <p>Climate change itself may impact on energy production through wind and rainfall patterns affecting wind and hydro power schemes. It may affect energy demand patterns also.</p> <p>While there are growing concerns about climate change, it is currently unclear what the actual impact and the costs of emissions abatement are.</p>	<p>Technology offers both hope and problems for the energy sector. While it ushers in new ways of consuming energy and thereby generates greater demand, it also holds the potential for new, more abundant, and cleaner energy sources. Technology could offer improved energy efficient devices and buildings, more effective and efficient methods of utilising solar or tidal energy. Nuclear fusion offers a clean, abundant energy source, if the technological barriers can be overcome.</p> <p>While technology may hold solutions, it is a long-term, complicated process.. "Lower tech" options such as energy saving initiatives may offer interim solutions.</p>	<p>A key issue for energy. Scientists differ on the <i>rate</i> of depletion of fossil fuels, however with NZ's (and the world's) reliance on finite supplies of fossil fuels it can be expected that competition over these sources, and therefore the price, will continue to increase in the future.</p> <p>It should be noted that energy consumption is based around set infrastructure (the electricity grid, the car fleet, the housing stock) that is not always easily retrofitted to accommodate new energy sources. Ensuring a 'soft landing' in the transition away from oil requires advance planning.</p> <p>As the price of oil goes up, other energy sources will become viable.</p>

CURRENT ISSUES:

Supply security – The Auckland region, like the rest of New Zealand is dependent on imported oil as a transport fuel. New Zealand's supply of natural gas is also running out, with the Maui field being depleted. While this is not likely to affect small users like residences and commercial, resourcing gas-fired power stations will be a major issue. New Zealand's electricity demand is currently outstripping its hydro-generation capacity and alternative power sources (eg offshore gas) are needed and more will be needed in the future. The Auckland region, with its growing population and significant economic base is particularly vulnerable. The risk of energy shortages or outages due to insufficient supply or transmission failures, will dampen investment in Auckland or reduce the public sense of security.

Transmission – Currently the transmission lines connecting the Auckland region (and Northland) with the national electricity system are reaching capacity. Alternatives are needed to meet Auckland's increasing electricity demand. The major proposal is for new, larger transmission lines through the Waikato. Alternatives proposed include local or Northland generation, alternative routes for the transmission lines (eg underground), and/ or local generation with much reduced need for transmission. Transmission is also an issue for energy sources besides electricity. The location of gas pipelines also has a large impact on the cost of transporting energy to Auckland. There is significant challenge in managing community groups and their feelings about new infrastructure in their communities – difficult to balance local and national interests.

Environmental impacts – New Zealand has ratified the Kyoto Protocol and is required to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Half of New Zealand's emissions are from livestock, with a large proportion of the remainder being motor vehicles. Air quality is a concern for the Auckland region, with some areas failing to meet World Health Organisation standards. Motor vehicles are the single greatest contributor. The scope for further emitting energy sources in the region is limited. Again, the challenge is to balance between local and national (and global) interests.

Resilience – The energy system in Auckland has a number of identified risk areas that may fail in case of a disaster or through pressures put on it by growth or ageing infrastructure. Additionally, Auckland is highly dependent on external energy sources, with almost all of its electricity coming from outside the region and its transport fuel being imported. This leaves the region subject to pricing fluctuations, as well as risks of disruption to delivery. Imported energy powers most of the Auckland region's urban and emergency systems – from waste collection to fire engines.

POLICY RESPONSES:

Many of Auckland's energy issues are also national concerns. Central government is addressing these concerns with a number of initiatives, including:

- Development of a National Energy Strategy (currently proposed and development work is under-way)
- National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy 2001

From a local Auckland standpoint, local government has a role (or could take a role) in integrated local energy management policies in areas such as:

- Urban form – Promoting a city form that assists with energy efficiency and resilience.
- Urban design – Setting building regulations to require or promote energy efficient design.
- Transport network – Developing the transport network to be more energy efficient (i.e. more PT).
- Education and leadership – Promoting concepts of energy efficiency and resilience locally.

Policies reacting to international energy trends and forces are being adopted internationally, including: [focus on local rather than national]

- Solar cities in Australia
- The CitiesPLUS (Vancouver) energy work, and other sustainability models suggest the following principles:
 - ⇒ Decarbonise
 - ⇒ Decentralise
 - ⇒ Match energy use to need – save high energy fuels (e.g. coal, oil) for high energy needs (e.g. steel production)
 - ⇒ Radical resource efficiency - do more with the same levels of energy input or less.
- On a national level:
 - ⇒ Sweden is working to become oil-free by 2020
 - ⇒ UK, Europe – Active policies to increase renewable energy sources.
 - ⇒ US – Search for cure for “oil addiction”.

PROGRAMME OR PROJECT RESPONSES:

Potential specific responses to energy issues might include:

- Require the insulation of all pre-1979 houses to code standard or better (perhaps through the EECA-local government programme to this end)
- Develop local decentralised options for energy generation eg mini-wind turbines on everyone's roof, to power street lights etc.
- Work with the Auckland Electricity Consumer Trust to provide demand side management incentives
- Call for new Building Code provisions (or District Plan rules) requiring all new buildings to meet energy performance targets
- Position Auckland to be a net generator by 2056
- Position Auckland as a Solar City or a Tidal City (to complement the Windy City perhaps!)
- Facilitate quick adoption of new technologies.
- Shift all investment in new roads into PT
- Local incentives for research or trial small-scale energy generation or efficiency schemes
- Match investment in school travel planning for similar programmes with businesses
- Refuse to consent energy inefficient industries and buildings
- Support schemes to reuse energy from industrial processes to heat homes and buildings.
- Commit to working with central government on development of National Energy Strategy.

INDICATORS & MEASURES:

Potential specific responses to energy issues might include: (These are presented as examples only.)

Local generation

- XX% of Auckland homes have half their energy needs met by local (roof-based) solar or wind generators by 20XX
- New government buildings have XX% of their power needs met by local generation
- XX% of region's energy needs generated within the region by 20XX

Energy efficiency

- XX% of Auckland homes insulated to code standard by 20XX

Alternative energy sources

- XX% of region's energy supply from renewable sources by 20XX
- XX% of home heating energy provided as byproduct from industrial processes by 20XX
- XX% of Auckland vehicle fleet powered by ethanol or biofuels or hydrogen by 20XX

Energy failure readiness

- Plans in place for a 50% reduction in energy supply in case of emergency by 20XX

Housing

HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

Since the days of early Pakeha settlement, the Auckland region's housing has generally been built of wood, at relatively low density. Initially this was on account of the availability of local materials and the risks posed by disease and fire from higher density living. Low density development has continued to characterise the region's suburban expansion, and has been supported by the development of infrastructure and transport systems (moving from trams, ferries and trains to highways and motorways), large-scale residential construction companies predicated on continued population growth, and housing-centred investment patterns (with the house being families' largest investment).

As Auckland suburbanised the more densely developed central city suburbs of Grafton, Freemans Bay and Eden Terrace became neglected and overcrowded. These suburbs were traditionally the homes of the very poor while middle class people live in Ponsonby, Mt Eden, and Sandringham and the wealthy in Remuera and Epsom.

Home ownership is a common aspiration for Aucklanders. The proportion of rentals has traditionally been low, although is now tracking upwards.

Insulation was not required by the Building Code until 1979, meaning houses were often draughty, cold and damp. More recent changes to building technology have improved indoor temperatures, but have brought other challenges (e.g. ventilation and air quality, durability, and weathertightness). Rental housing was often confined to the poorest quality housing and was often occupied by ethnic minority groups comprising of Chinese and Maori and then Pacific Islanders. State involvement in housing commenced in the 1930's and until the 1970's contributed to the development of outer suburbs through low interest home loans and the construction of rental housing.

IMPACT of FORCES:

<p>GLOBALISATION</p> <p>Impacts through population shifts and changing housing demands. Diversification of housing demand to meet changing population mix and lifestyles (e.g. apartments, housing for extended families).</p>	<p>WORLD VIEWS</p> <p>Particularly around consumption and family structure. Generally, houses are getting bigger, whilst households are getting smaller. Countered by an increasingly socially divers population, and a possible shift in attitudes toward living at density and values around public spaces. Social values around home ownership have been central to the "Kiwi Dream" and this will increasingly be challenged into the future.</p>	<p>DEMOGRAPHY</p> <p>The uncertainty around Auckland's demographic future contributes directly to the uncertainty around future housing demand. A low immigration aging population scenario will lead to a surplus of housing by mid-century. A high immigration scenario points to ongoing pressure for suburban expansion.</p>
<p>CLIMATE CHANGE</p> <p>Inundation of housing in coastal areas and on flood plains appears likely. Slight rises in temperature may overheat houses and lead to increased use of air conditioning units. Adjustment and mitigation costs are likely to be broadly shared by ratepayers as TA's assume risks.</p>	<p>TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>Technological innovation may influence the use and choice of building materials although the embodied energy may eventually limit this. Information technologies will mould lifestyles and hence the use of houses. Technologies will control a variety of household operations eg. security and energy use.</p> <p>The building industry is looking to develop more sustainable technologies.</p>	<p>RESOURCE AVAILABILITY</p> <p>Oil shortages and rising energy costs will force a reconsideration of the low-density suburban model of development. High fuel costs will leave poorer communities in outer suburbs isolated and vulnerable without public transport systems. The costs of some materials (eg steel) may shift demand.</p> <p>The building sector is the largest resource user globally.</p>

CURRENT ISSUES:

Affordability – Auckland’s housing is judged to be unaffordable and 15th worst in an international survey of housing affordability. This unaffordability is driven by sharp rises in house prices which have not been matched by increases in household income. These rises have placed home ownership beyond the reach of most low and modest income households within the region as witnessed by declining levels of homeownership. Rents are not commensurate with house values suggesting that the sharp increase in small scale private sector landlordism is marginally viable at present.

Housing densities within the Auckland region are increasing although largely as a consequence of high rise apartment construction within the CBD and medium density detached single storey housing in the outer suburbs. Attempts by Auckland’s local government agencies to encourage medium density residential development along transport corridors are in their infancy and to date have not been hugely successful on account of limited land availability and public opposition to the often poor quality projects which have been developed to date.

Housing quality/durability – the deregulation of the building industry in the early 1990’s together with the building boom of the 1990’s has left a legacy of leaky buildings. Most of Auckland’s housing stock has been built with little regard for solar efficiency and most recently in materials which may not be very durable. The design of most lower cost low density housing standard while some medium and high density apartments are poorly designed in terms of liveability and aesthetics.

Changing demand – Auckland’s household structure is changing, with a steady decline in households with children and a rise in single person and two person households. This trend is on account of the aging of the population as well as falling fertility rates. There is a trend for people to leave Auckland as they approach retirement and for younger people to shift to Auckland from North Island towns to attend university. These trends suggest that future demand for housing will be for higher density and perhaps smaller housing which is more centrally located.

Resource use – new housing particularly in suburban locations is becoming larger and consuming more resources per household in terms of energy and water. Progress toward more sustainable housing design (passive solar heating, water recycling, natural ventilation) has been slow.

Equity issues around access, cost and housing choice are emerging. Low income families and households occupy overcrowded and cold houses which impacts on their health status and educational successes of their children. The decline in homeownership levels has resulted in transient neighbourhoods and the loss of community cohesion.

CURRENT POLICY RESPONSES:

The New Zealand Housing Strategy – launched by Government in May 2005 this strategy sets out Government intentions to ensure that all New Zealanders have access to affordable, sustainable and good quality housing. In particular Government is seeking to reduce unmet housing needs and housing inequalities, to improve housing quality and encourage private sector housing investment and innovation. Housing New Zealand appears to have responsibility for implementing the Strategy.

Auckland Regional Growth Strategy provides a basis for the development and redevelopment of urban land until 2050. The Strategy’s overall premise is to accommodate a projected regional population of two million people through a variety of land planning measures such as nodal intensification, containment of sprawl and the expansion of satellite towns.

Auckland Regional Affordable Housing Strategy was promoted by the Auckland Regional Growth Forum in March 2003 and aims to improve the supply of affordable housing in the Region. Specific examples of how this is to be achieved have not been provided outside of general suggestions for pilot projects and advocacy. The Forum has not advanced the ideas of the Strategy any further.

PROGRAMME OR PROJECT RESPONSES:

Housing New Zealand programmes of some relevance to Auckland region include:

- provision of 29,000 rental units at income related rents mainly to low income families and households
- state house building & acquisition programme involving an additional 2,400 units between 2005 and 2009
- energy efficiency retrofit programme involving energy conservation measures on 500 state houses per year
- community renewal programmes involving housing renewal and community development efforts in Northcote, Talbot Park (Glen Innes) and Clendon (Manurewa)
- Healthy Housing Programme with Auckland and Counties-Manukau DHB's using housing as a health intervention.

Housing New Zealand also offers a mortgage insurance programme "In Reach" for low income households and a "Housing Innovation Fund" for NGO's but there has been little if any take up of these programmes in Auckland region on account of high housing costs.

Housing New Zealand projects include:

- a \$27 million urban renewal project in Talbot Park Glen Innes which involves modernisation of 108 state units and the replacement of 59 duplex units with 97 townhouses
- a 24.4 hectare development on the former Papakura Army base which will involve 300-400 houses about 30% of which will allocated for social housing.
- 42 hectare development on the former Hobsonville airbase which will involve a mix of privately owned and social housing.

Auckland City Council has launched an "Affordable Housing Partnership" programme which involves funding housing partnerships with NGO's to provide affordable housing options for working families within the city.

Waitakere City Council in partnership with Beacon and a variety of building sector firm have constructed a model sustainable house "NOW House" at a cost of \$180,000 and are monitoring its performance over the next two years.

LONG-TERM SHIFTS:

Impacts of climate change – Projections of possible sea level rises of 50 cm over the next 50 years will pose a serious risk to the viability of housing in low-lying coastal suburbs such as the eastern bays of Auckland City, the east coast bays on the North Shore, Orewa and the northern parts of Whangaparaoa, Omaha, Helensville, Waiuku, Kaiaua, Kawakawa Bay and parts of the Tamaki River coastline. The threat may arise through erosion caused by extreme weather events and/or tidal inundation. RESPONSES – Limit impacts by planning for retirement/retreat from areas most at risk. Use lead up events to educate public about risks and to discuss feasible and appropriate options for responding to these risks.

Fragmentation and polarisation of communities as energy costs rise. Frequent car based travel across the region will decline leading to the disintegration of the region into more self reliant and self contained sub-regions perhaps based around existing or emerging sub-regional centres. Without efficient public transport systems poorer communities may become relatively more isolated from shopping, jobs and other social opportunities given their location in outlying suburbs. Small scale locally owned businesses may begin to flourish as the economics of large scale centralised systems becomes vulnerable to high energy costs. RESPONSES – Begin to build transport systems less reliant on oil and high levels of individual personal mobility. Focus on connections to low-income communities to ensure that they are on a route to somewhere rather than at the end of the line.

Diversifying lifestyles and resource conflicts As Auckland's population grows and becomes more diverse through immigration, the range of lifestyles and lifestyle aspirations will increase. These may be constrained by resource limitations and the competition for resource use may become severe. A diverse range of coping strategies will emerge throughout the region and into neighbouring regions. Households with choice may choose to live a more decentralised self reliant lifestyle based around satellite towns and communities with only limited physical connection to the centre (communities of choice). Households without choice are likely

to be clustered into distinct neighbourhoods (communities of fate) where resource conflict will seriously threaten social cohesion.

RESPONSES – Begin catering for social diversity by allowing for a wider range of settlement forms across the Northland, Auckland and Waikato regions and by ensuring that communities are connected (physically, technically and socially) and marginalised communities are integrated into the mainstream

Re building and Re-engineering– Climate change and rising energy costs together with the normal deterioration of the building stock will force a significant re-building of the housing stock and perhaps the re-engineering of infrastructure. This presents huge opportunities for adaption although the process of re-building and re-engineering may be painful on account of the problems of diverse ownership and sunk costs delaying change. New forms of governance covering private property may be necessary to overcome these hurdles

RESPONSES – Begin long-term re-engineering programme immediately by identifying areas/buildings which are likely to be subject to demolition and redevelopment over the next 10-20 years. Plan for more fundamental changes through this re-building phase perhaps with strategic redevelopment of infrastructure and new ownership forms which allow comprehensive rather than piecemeal developments.

BUSINESS AS USUAL CHANGES:

There are two types of business as usual changes. The first are changes which can be achieved incrementally and without a great deal of cost and which involve doing things differently either in terms of focus or approach. The second business as usual change are the changes which will be forced onto us as a consequence of environmental change and which require adequate responses in order to remain in business.

The suburbanisation of northern Waikato – Rural northern Waikato is now within the Auckland commuter belt. The extension of the Waikato expressway and other roading improvements (SH 2 Kopu bridge etc) and high Auckland house prices will shift the commuter belt further south and east. This will place growth and cost pressures on country towns in Franklin, Hauraki and Waikato Districts which possibly will be beyond these communities to absorb without assistance.

Future housing market shocks – Many of the changes in Auckland's housing markets have been driven by rising debt. These include the rapid suburban development in Albany and East Tamaki, apartment developments in the CBD, the rise in small scale residential property investment and the rapid increase in property prices. A market adjustment is due in the near future on account of both debt levels and property prices running well ahead of household incomes and rents. This adjustment most likely will lead to a slowdown in the housing market for some years which will include a reduction in house building and in maintenance levels. Central Government interventions to assist low-income households into affordable housing would be useful at this stage but should be undertaken in a measured and considered way.

Energy costs and healthy housing – The probable real increase in housing related energy costs over the next 3-5 years will impact on low-income households in terms of the warmth of homes. This in turn will impact most on the health of young children, the elderly and the chronically ill in these households and will have a direct impact on seasonal demand for hospital beds particularly in south and west Auckland.

Accommodating environmental refugees – within ten years it will probably be necessary to provide re-settlement for citizens from small Pacific nations such as Tuvalu, Kiribati and Niue who are escaping the impacts of climate change. While their numbers are quite small (numbering in the thousands) they most likely will look to live in Auckland or perhaps Sydney or Brisbane and within Auckland in only a handful of suburbs.

Impacts of social malaise – Auckland's suburbs are becoming less socially mixed with low income groups being more concentrated geographically. These communities are characterised somewhat by higher rates of crime and rented housing, lower educational achievements for children and poorer health outcomes. The management of the social malaise affecting these communities in order to avoid social unrest will be a challenge for public agencies. In particular the threat of social unrest will be present if the present levels of economic prosperity are not maintained.

CATALYST PROJECTS

Home insulation programme: Undertake a 5-10 programme to insulate 100,000 houses in the Auckland region as an energy efficiency, income support and health initiative. Perhaps build this into building regulations or requirements around availability of rent subsidies through the Accommodation Supplement.

Urban village project: Undertake large (100-200 units) urban village project along rail corridor which provides showcase examples of:

- resource efficient design,
- mixed tenure ownership (private rental, social housing, shared equity and owner-occupation etc)
- good urban design incorporating safe and sociable spaces

Rurban village project: Undertake a public/private development around an existing rural town in the northern Waikato as a showcase for satellite development and to assist small rural TLA's to cope with growth pressures

Redevelopment planning: Identify a community/area likely to undergo redevelopment in 10 to 20 years time and begin planning for re-engineering of infrastructure and the re-assessment of land use patterns.

INDICATORS & MEASURES:

Housing affordability – Median house sale price v's median household income; Median rent v's Average hourly earning in low paid occupations; House construction cost v's CPI.

Housing availability – Overcrowding – Canadian occupancy measure based on Census data; Housing stock by type v's households by type for sub-regional areas.

Housing footprint – Household energy use - KWh per household annually; Household water use – M³ per household annually; Land use – greenfields developed for housing (ha/yr).

Appendix “B” Forces driving change in the 21st century - summary

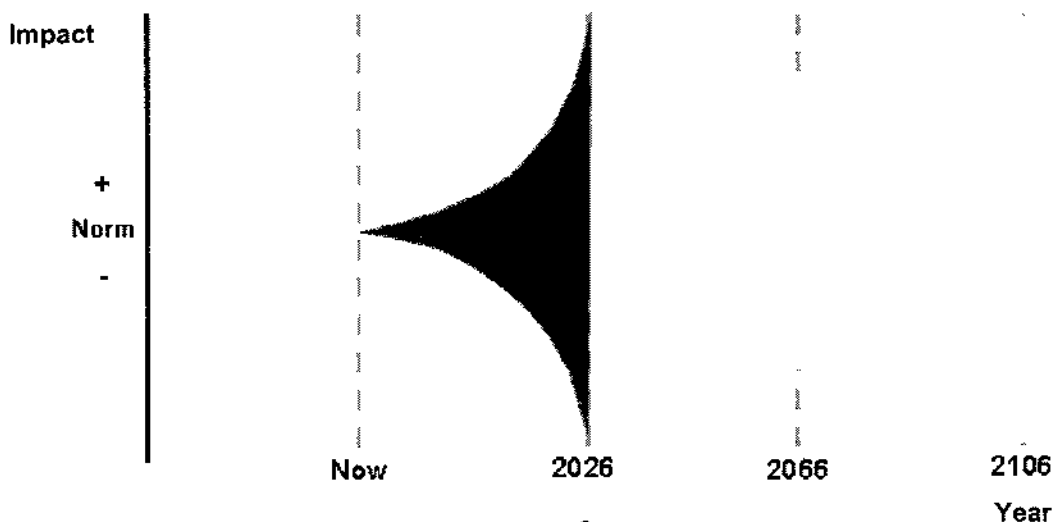
This paper is intended as a starting point for discussion, and does not necessarily represent the policy position of contributing organisations.

A range of megatrends will inevitably drive global change and shape cities over the next one hundred years. These forces are a complex mix of factors magnified by population growth. They interact in ways that are not always predictable, and while it is impossible to say exactly how these forces will transform urban society, it is very clear that they represent the fundamental context within which global development will unfold. Understanding these forces, and their potential impact on Auckland is an important precursor to developing a long-term sustainability plan for the region.

While it is possible to identify overall trends in each of these forces, we are often less successful in identifying feedback loops and interrelationships between them that may be critical to their ultimate impact. The rate of uncertainty in predicting future trends is exponential.

‘There is a tendency in thinking about the future to simply extrapolate past trends... but one of the lessons we can learn from history is that trends do not continue smoothly. There are turning points and discontinuities that were impossible to predict.’ *Costanza, 2000*

Predicting forces’ impact



Resource availability

Resource availability (including land, energy and water) is key to growth, poverty reduction, improved living standards and to sustaining life. It is linked to and drives most other forces of change. The demands placed on the environment to provide resources for human activities and to absorb wastes have grown steadily with rising population and increasing per capita consumption. The issue of resource availability is about both access to resources and the disposal of waste - human activity is putting such a strain on the natural function of Earth that the ability of the planet’s ecosystems to sustain future generations can no longer be taken for granted.

Ensuring our planet can sustain future generations will involve a range of solutions including:

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- a shift from non-renewable to renewable resources
- a shift from remotely located resources to locally available resources
- a shift from production of goods that are used up, to the production of goods that will be used, reused and recycled
- maximum reduction in the production of poisonous and otherwise harmful by-products in the use of resources and of waste in the use of resources.

Technological transformations

Technology is a critical force that has significantly influenced human history and will continue to do so in the future. We must understand the nature of this force, particularly the ever-increasing speed of technological change, and how technologies will impact on cities. A city or region's ability to adapt and leverage from the constant changes offered by technology, will affect the transition to a sustainable future over the next 100 years.

Technological innovation is a key component of urban sustainability. Innovation waves will need to reduce ecological footprints. New business and social paradigms will emerge as a result and will cause further and accelerating innovation.

Critical trends in technological development include:

- From linear to non-linear assumptions – breakthroughs and completely new systems will emerge
- From economies of scale to economies of scope – costs will change due to synergies between complementary activities
- From physical to virtual connectivity – moving information rather than goods, energy or people, and affecting and reducing the scale of activities
- Continual growth – as cities grow and change they re-energise and adapt through regeneration in the face of challenges
- Decreasing ecological footprints – new technologies will be stimulated by scarcities and will reduce ecological impact.
- The pace of technology change will become faster over time, requiring faster adaptation to the above trends.

Demography

Population growth, and the composition of the people that form a population, is related to a number of factors, but particularly to migration and to resource availability. Human populations grow with expansion of available resources. Over the centuries, advances in agriculture have permitted extraordinary growth, accelerated by 18th C industrialisation.

The global population is expected to peak at nine billion by 2050 and then start to decline. However, another two billion people will need to be squeezed in by 2030 (33% higher than now) and then an additional one billion by 2050 (50% higher than now). A growing population results in a greater environmental impact, greater resource demands, reduced carrying capacity and the potential for increasing the ecological footprints of humans on the planet. However, a growing world population disguises the fact that population is approaching less than replacement levels in most OECD countries, due to falling fertility rates. OECD populations are expected to grow significantly in the short term (5 – 15 years) and then decline. This will aggravate current skill shortages and create greater competition for skilled migrants.

As such, the relationship between cities and demographics is likely to be governed by a number of trends, including:

- climate change – has the potential to create significant demographic surprise, with both warming and cooling scenarios. There could be tremendous pressure to accept large numbers

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of migrants from countries disadvantaged, or there might be climate change opportunities in other countries, attracting skilled people (from New Zealand, as well as other countries) to those areas.

- Ongoing transitions - historically, humans have adjusted their fertility and consumption patterns on changes to availability of resources. Improved availability = improved fertility and consumption.
- Increasing resource scarcity – water, food and shelter. The current ecological footprint is beyond the earth's carrying capacity.
- Regional depopulation – a falling fertility rate means 80 OECD countries now have less than population replacement. This will lead to labour shortages and high dependency ratios.
- Ageing population – a falling fertility rate means that the age distribution in the population is likely to change. This will lead to changing demand and dependency patterns.
- Increasing regional migration – with a need to understand push (from originating areas) and pull (towards areas) factors.
- Increasing urbanisation – more and more people living in cities in search of greater opportunity

Worldviews

'Worldview' describes the way in which a person sees the world – the collection of beliefs, understandings, and stories and that help them make sense of the world and their place in it. Worldviews can be shaped by many factors including cultural practices, religion, scientific knowledge, and major events. They shape what we conceive of as possible, and impossible. Albert Einstein said "we can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them". For this reason, worldviews will be a force in the twenty-first century.

Science is becoming increasingly sophisticated, we know more and more. However, the world is also less certain, and scientific progress is bringing increasing value choices (for instance stem cell research, biotechnology). The world is increasingly connected and globalisation leads in part to a shared culture. However, the possible 'clash of civilisations' and global conflict that is not centred at nation state level may shape our future. There is a heightened sense of possibility, and of vulnerability. 'We know more but we are able to do less' (Redclift, 1995:10)

The impact of "worldviews" in an increasingly global world society will have impacts on social cohesion, the settlement of migrants in new areas/countries and the concept of "a sense of place", identity and belonging for all cultures. The ability of cities to positively respond to these issues is likely to have a positive outcome on attracting and retaining a skilled work force.

Climate change and natural disasters

Weather and climate have a profound influence on life on Earth. They are part of the daily experience of human beings and are essential for health and wellbeing. Changes to our climate continue to be one of the biggest challenges for human survival affecting our quality of life, the integrity of our ecological systems and our social and economic security.

Many of the effects of climate change can increase the incidence and intensity of hazards. At the same time, the world is vulnerable to the impact of large-scale natural disasters and events. These have proven themselves not only to be deadly, but can cause significant disruption of our lifelines and irreparable damage to natural and physical resources.

Changes in climate have been observed over the centuries. There has been recorded evidence of declining average global temperatures, periods of ice ages and conversely increasing temperature variations. The impact of climate change will mean changes in temperature, rainfall, soil moisture, sea level, frequency of floods & droughts. Changes in climate have presented monumental challenges to human civilization, these include the:

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- ability to produce food: affected through changing weather patterns, particularly wind and rainfall.
- threat from disease: the scale and impact of which has varied over the centuries.
- change in the abundance of species: as reflected by reduced biodiversity and ecological resiliency.

Natural disasters are significant to us in that they can not only occur without warning, but can also have long lasting or even irreversible impacts. Their effects can be exacerbated when considered in context of climate change. Natural disasters are high risk but low probability, and could mean abrupt change.

For both climate change and natural disasters/events it's not a matter of if, but when and what. To design a viable and resilient future, we must understand and plan for how these events may affect the world and our place within it.

Globalisation

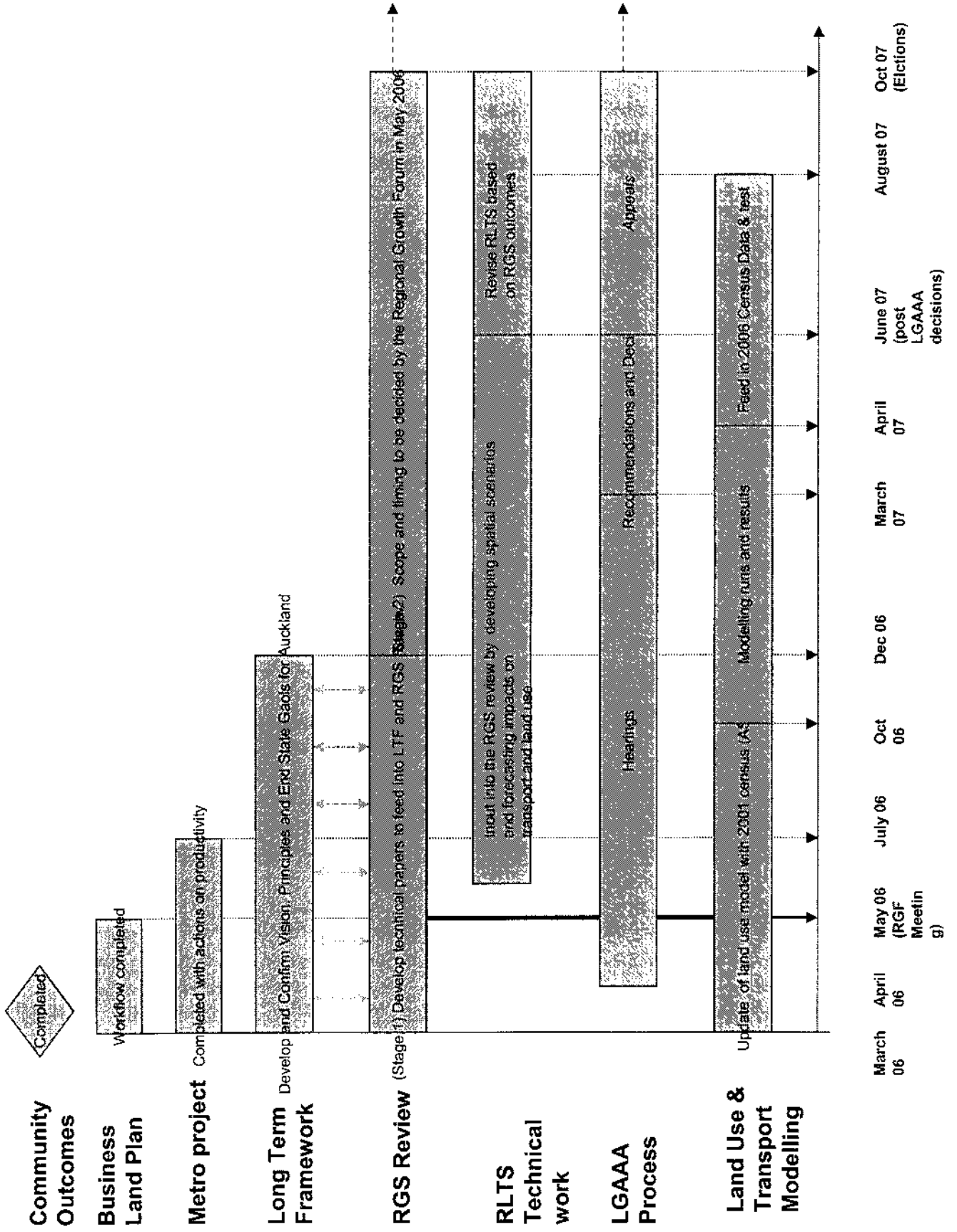
Globalisation is a recurrent theme in humans' settlement of Earth. The impressive dispersion of humans around the Earth is evidence of this globalisation. Two themes emerge from an historic study of past globalisations. The first is the importance of technology and particularly information technologies and technologies that overcome the problems of distance and remoteness. The second theme is that of the domination of global cities. These themes most likely will be the compelling ones for future globalisations.

A number of interesting lessons can be learned from past waves of globalisation, which may repeat as globalisation forces over the next century:

- The impact that resource limitations have on global shifts
- The extent that market innovations drive globalisation
- The interaction of technologies and the creation of new possibilities

Two prospects loom large as global influences that may mean future globalisations are quite different to previous ones: climate change and energy scarcity.

Other Critical Work Streams and Inputs

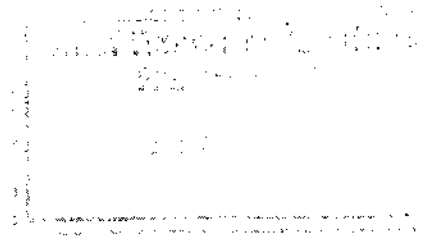


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Local Government New Zealand

te pūtakehi matakōkiri



24 February 2006

NC 40-01

- MEMORANDUM -

TO: All Mayors/Chairs
All Chief Executives

FROM: Kylie Williamson, Internal Governance

SUBJECT: 2006 Remit Process

We now invite member authorities wishing to submit proposed remits for consideration at the *Local Government New Zealand* Annual General Meeting (AGM) to do so no later than **Monday 22 May 2006**. This is to ensure that we comply with Rule G3 of the Rules, ie that remits are forwarded to the Chief Executive not less than two months before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

It is important to note that the meeting dates for Zones have been scheduled to allow, and indeed encourage, members to raise issues of importance through the Zone meetings and then the National Council meetings rather than the AGM. Also, the primary route for members to propose areas of work for national action on legislative or policy matters is now well established as being through the process of developing the Annual *Local Government New Zealand* Work Programme. We therefore recommend that you consider, before submitting a remit, whether or not the issue could be better and more immediately dealt with through these avenues.

Proposed remits should be sent with the attached form. This form can be downloaded on the *Local Government New Zealand* website www.lgnz.co.nz under About Us; Annual General Meeting. The full remit policy can also be downloaded.

Remits Policy

Proposed remits, other than those relating to the internal governance and constitution of *Local Government New Zealand*, should address only major strategic "issues of moment". They should have a national focus articulating a major interest or concern at the national political level.

The criteria for considering remits, were reviewed in March 1999 and National Council adopted the following Remits Screening Policy:

1. Remits must be relevant to local government as a whole rather than exclusively relevant to a single Zone or Sector Group (or an individual council).

effective local governance

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PO BOX 1211, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 61 3 921 1200 FAX: 61 3 921 1230
EMAIL: info@lgnz.co.nz www.lgnz.co.nz

2. Remits should be of a major policy nature (constitutional and substantive policy) rather than matters that can be dealt with by administrative action.
3. Remits must have formal support from at least one Zone or Sector Group meeting, or five Councils, prior to their being submitted, in order for the proposer to assess support, clarity of the proposal etc.
4. Remits defeated at the AGM in two successive years will not be permitted to go forward.
5. Remits will be assessed to determine whether the matters raised can be actioned by alternative, *and equally valid*, means to achieve the desired outcome.
6. Remits that deal with issues or matters currently being actioned by *Local Government New Zealand* may also be declined on the grounds that the matters raised are "in-hand". This does not include remits that deal with the same issue but from a different point of view.
7. Remits must be accompanied by background information and research to show that the matter warrants consideration by delegates. Such background should show:
 - the nature of the issue
 - the background to it being raised
 - the issue's relationship, if any, to the current Work Programme and its objectives (for a copy please refer to our website, www.lgnz.co.nz, under About Us. The 2006/07 version will be posted on the website following the March 2005 National Council meeting)
 - the level of work, if any, already undertaken on the issue by the proposer, and outcomes to date
 - the outcomes of any Zone or Sector meetings which have discussed the issue
 - suggested actions that could be taken by *Local Government New Zealand* should the remit be adopted.

Process

Local Government New Zealand will take the following steps to finalise remits for the 2006 AGM:

- all proposed remits and accompanying information must be forwarded to *Local Government New Zealand* no later than **Monday 22 May 2006**, to allow time for the remits committee to properly assess remits
- a remits committee (comprising the President, Vice President and Chief Executive) will review and assess proposed remits against the criteria described in this policy
- prior to their assessment meeting, the remits committee will receive a staff report on each remit. The reports will assess each remit against the criteria outlined in this policy
- proposers whose remits fail to meet the tests imposed by this policy will be informed prior to the AGM of the Committee's decision, alternative actions available, and the reasons behind the decision
- proposers whose remits are accepted will be contacted to arrange the logistics of presenting the remit to the AGM

- All accepted remits will be posted to the *Local Government New Zealand* website at least one month prior to the AGM

To ensure quality preparation for members' consideration at the AGM, the committee will not consider or take forward proposed remits that do not meet this policy, or are received after **Monday 22 May 2006**.

General

Remits discussed at the AGM will be presented in the AGM Business Papers that will be with delegates not later than 2 weeks before the AGM, as required by the Rules.

The minutes of previous AGM's can be found at www.lgnz.co.nz under About Us; Annual General Meeting.

Should you require further clarification of the requirements regarding the remit process please contact me on (04) 924 1216 or kylie.williamson@lgnz.co.nz.

Yours sincerely



Kylie Williamson
Internal Governance Coordinator
Local Government New Zealand



Local Government New Zealand
te pūtahi arotakāri

SEND TO:

Kylie Williamson
Local Government New Zealand
P O Box 1214
Wellington

no later than Monday 22 May 2006

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2006
REMIT**

Council Proposing Remit:
Contact Name:
Phone:
Email:
Fax:
Remit passed by: (zone/sector meeting and/or list 5 councils as per policy)
Remit:

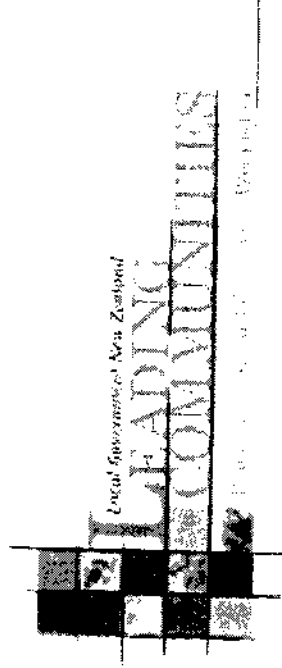
Background Information and Research:

Please attach separately and include:

- nature of the issue
- background to its being raised
- new or confirming existing policy
- how the issue relates to objectives in the current Annual Work Programme
- what work or action on the issue has been done on it, and the outcome
- any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice
- outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone or Sector meeting
- evidence of support from Zone/Sector meeting or five councils
- suggested course of action envisaged.

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Registration Brochure



"The ear of the leader must ring with the voices of the people."
(Woodrow Wilson, President, USA, 1913-1921)