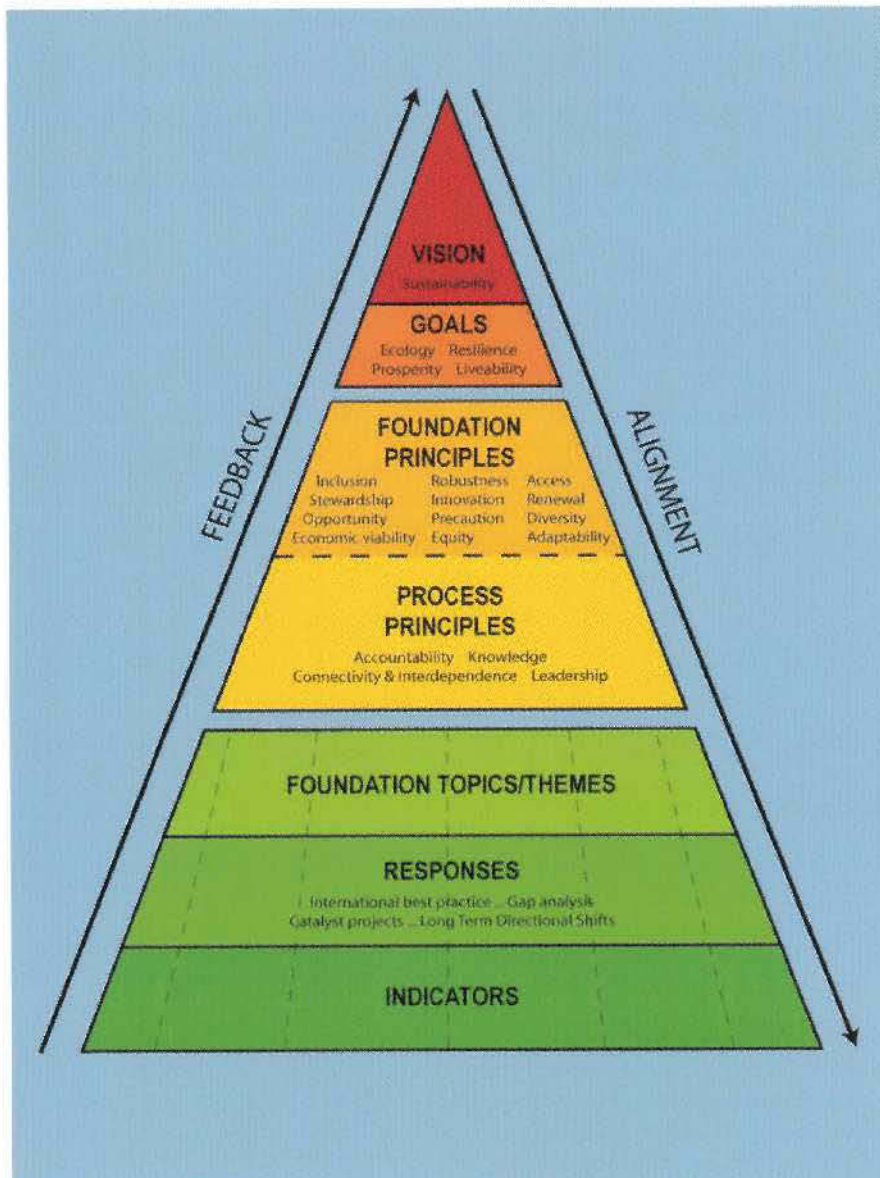


The Prototype Content

To demonstrate the application of the START Framework, the working group has drafted indicative content, which could form the starting point for a more detailed development phase.



The first three levels of the START 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.

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The 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 Vision will be an output of the Charrette.*

The 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.

The Principles

The goals are in turn underpinned by 12 foundation principles and four process principles. These 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 the table below.

Liveability	<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>
	<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>

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	<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>
	<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>
	<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>

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The 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. Six Forces papers have been developed by the START working group and experts, they are:

- Demographics
- Climate Change and Natural Hazards
- Technology
- Resource Availability
- Globalisation
- World Views

Although each Forces paper was developed independently, a number of common themes have emerged uncertainty was a key factor with all the forces. It is also clear from the papers that the trajectories and consequent impacts of the different forces are, to some extent, interdependent. The matrix overleaf demonstrates this.

The 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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The Themes

The next level of the prototype Framework outlines the range of themes that will need to be addressed in sustaining Auckland's future.

<p>1. Built Environment</p> <p>Scope: Incorporates housing; buildings; public space; place, character and identity; and inclusive of all built environments within which we live, work and play (such as town centres, commercial and business areas, residential neighbourhoods etc). Concerned with the 'micro' level of the city region at the individual building unit level as well as what collectively makes up the place/neighbourhood/community</p>
<p>2. Infrastructure and Urban Form</p> <p>Scope: To consider an optimal form of urban development for Auckland, in light of the 'Forces' for change. To consider the pattern of development and how infrastructure shapes and dictates it. What are the values that should be the foundation for this? To consider how development in urban form and infrastructure might contribute to (or detract from) the Auckland region's future in light of, Liveability, Prosperity, Ecological health, Resilience</p>
<p>3. Energy</p> <p>Scope: Identifying the energy issues and opportunities for the Auckland region, e.g. security of supply, demand management, and possibly transport energy.</p>
<p>4. Economic Transformation</p> <p>Scope: Applying a long-term sustainability lens to economic transformation programme, could focus down e.g. environmental innovation in design.</p>
<p>5. Cultural Diversity and Community Cohesion</p> <p>Scope: Preparing for an increasingly diverse region, building social capital in civil society and the community.</p>
<p>6. Social Development</p> <p>Scope: Future social infrastructure needs (both hard and soft). Aligning future planning and provision. Note that this theme will need to encompass, inter alia, issues of health, housing, and education. It may be fruitful to take a cross-sectoral approach rather than addressing each sector independently.</p>
<p>7. Environmental Quality</p> <p>Scope: Securing the region's environment/ecological health. Issues and opportunities. Could identify actions around biodiversity, urban ecology, natural resources.</p>

The types of strategic responses that are likely to emerge from the detailed development of the START 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).
- A better integrated urban form (e.g. mixed use, integration with transport and with ecosystems).
- Encouraging societal and institutional learning and responsiveness.

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