



Strategic Partners Forum Meeting

Agenda

8:00am – 10:00am, Tuesday, 13 September 2016

The Chapel, Historic Village, 17th Avenue, Tauranga

1. Apologies	Chair
2. Minutes and Matters Arising (<i>Paper A</i>)	Chair
3. NZTA Update	Mark Haseley and Alistair Talbot
4. Western Bay of Plenty Blueprint Presentation	Joe Metcalfe
5. Position Paper Analysis (<i>Paper B</i>)	B Walsh/K Summerhays
- Action and Research update 7A1 – SG Partner Forums 7C3 – Integration with DHB 7I2 – Regular Performance Monitoring and Reporting (Scorecard) 9A2 – Ongoing communication and engagement with the community. 9A3 – Effectiveness in Social Sector 9A4 – Better understand the needs of western Bay communities. 10E5 – Housing Affordability Pilot Project 11A4 - Sub Regional Tangata Whenua Consultation Policy for Resource Consent Processing 11B2 – Land Use Aspirations resulting from Treaty Settlements not currently provided for. 11C1 – Maori Demographics Research Papers - Actions 9A4 – ‘Giving Voices’ Engagement Report (<i>Appendix 1</i>) - Actions 9A4 – ‘Giving Voices’ Method Report (<i>Appendix 2</i>) - Ageing Well National Science Challenge papers – Verbal Update	B Walsh/K Summerhays
6. SmartGrowth Thankyou Function	Karen Summerhays
7. Other Matters	Chair

Paper A

SmartGrowth Strategic Partners Forum Meeting

Tuesday, 28th June 8:00am – 10:00am

The Village Chapel, Historic Village, 17th Avenue.

Present	Anne Pankhurst (PATAG - Acting Chair), Mark Boyle (Te Puke Fast Forward), Paul Hickson (Te Puke EDG), Jacqui Knight (Katch Katikati), John Garwood (Fruit Growers Association), Mary Dillon (Envirohub), Eddie Orsulich (Forest & Bird), Liz Davies (WBOPDC), Carole Gordon (SSF), Karen Summerhays (SmartGrowth), Megan Rumble (SmartGrowth), Lisa Hickling (Calibrate Consulting), Nikki Johnson (NZ Kiwifruit Growers)	
Apologies	Jennifer Pearson (Creative Tauranga), Puhirake Ihaka, Philip King (TCC), Fern Nielsen (National Council for Women)	
Previous minutes and matters arising	Discussion	- No matters arising from previous minutes. Minutes confirmed by the group. Previous actions - Megan is working on compiling a directory of all forum members, stakeholders and partners. - Interim Polytechnic CE Neil Barns will be speaking at the August SGIC. - Megan and Mary are liaising with Bay Brighter Futures around speaking at the next forum meeting.
Discussion and Confirmation of Strategic Partners Forum Position Paper	Discussion	Karen introduced the Position Paper process noting the SIPAL think tank took place last year. Analysis was done relevant to each forum. Focus groups for the other seven forums have been working on draft papers alongside Lisa Hickling. The Combined Hui will be held on 12 July where forums will hear each other's Positions for the first time. Forum representatives or chairs will officially present the Positions to the elected members at SGIC on 20 July. It was acknowledged that this exercise has shown how the fora link up together, and most share the same views. This is empowering for the forums to be in the position where they get to present to Councillors and have Councillors respond. The Strategic Partners Forum paper will focus on linking common themes across the seven forum papers together and will present one concise position. Discussion followed around the draft Position Paper and amendments were made. It was agreed that Mary Dillon would present the paper on behalf of the Strategic Partners Forum.
SmartGrowth Actions and Forum Updates	Discussion	Karen provided an update: All forums are currently focused on finalising their draft Position Papers ready for the combined Hui.

		- The 9A4 research paper has been received for fine tuning. It will come back out to the forums in the next round. 9A3 Smart Inventory is in process. Karen and the team saw some live examples of what it might look like last week.
Forum refresh process – November		Forum membership refresh will take place in November. This also coincides with the re-election of the forum chairs – Bill Wasley will remain SPF chair. Forum members to think about who else is currently not represented on the forum but should be. Report back to Karen.
	Action	Forum members to think about who is currently not represented on SPF and feedback to Karen.
Presentation on Civic Space Proposals		- Adele Hadfield presented to the forum on the Civic Space Proposal and encouraged everyone to submit on this by 18 July.

Meeting ended at 10.20am. Next Meeting 13th September. The Village Chapel, Historic Village, 17th Avenue – 8.00am-10.00am.

This Year's SPF Calendar:
13th September 2016
8th November 2016
21st December 2016 (<i>New Council Introduction</i>)

OUTSTANDING ACTION POINTS

Strategic Partners Forum

Item No.	Meeting	Action	Action
1.	June	Forum members to think about who is currently not represented on SPF and feedback to Karen.	All



Committee Name	Strategic Partners Forum
Forum Meeting Date	13 September 2016
Author (s)	Karen Summerhays – SG Well-beings Implementation
Purpose	To introduce the Position Paper Analysis Report by consultant Liz Davies and to provide an opportunity for the individual forums to indicate the type of action they could take to contribute to the outcomes sought in their Position Paper.

Next steps – SmartGrowth Forums’ Position Papers Response and Analysis

Consultant Liz Davies has completed an analysis for SmartGrowth of the nine position papers presented to the SmartGrowth Implementation Committee in July. Her full report is attached.

Common ground and recommendations

The report highlights six themes identified by five or more of the forums representing what the forums and the Bay of Plenty District Health Board collectively believe to be essential ingredients to be considered as part of the work of the settlement pattern review. There are also 19 other themes listed that specific to each forum’s areas of interest.

The six most common themes are:

- Community involvement in land use planning,
- Urban design,
- Planning and funding of social infrastructure,
- Compact urban form,
- Housing - affordable, housing choices, energy/resource efficient,
- Active transport options and public transport.

At the SGIC meeting on the 17/8/16 it was agreed that the Liz Davies position paper analysis be circulated to all the SmartGrowth partner councils and forums for their feedback, and with some further advice from the SG then reported back to SGIC; likely to be in December.

NOTE: At that SGIC meeting the Settlement Pattern Review was also endorsed by the Committee; the details of what was endorsed can be found on SGIC August Agenda at:

<https://www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz/media/76034/without-back-page-sgic-agenda-and-papers-17-august-2016.pdf>

The Forum is asked to provide any feedback on the Position Paper Analysis Report. The Forum’s Position Paper is attached for completeness.

SmartGrowth Forums and Bay of Plenty District Health Board

Position Statements – Next Steps

August 2016

Report prepared for SmartGrowth

By

Liz Davies – Working Together

Executive Summary

This report was prepared by Liz Davies – Working Together, at the request of SmartGrowth (SG). This report identifies the themes that arose from the Position Statements prepared by each of the SmartGrowth Forums who represent a range of community interests and the Bay of Plenty District Health Board (BOPDHB). Six themes were identified by five or more of the forums representing what the forums and the BOPDHB collectively believe to be essential ingredients to be considered as part of the work of the settlement pattern review along with 19 other themes specific to each forums areas of interest. The six most common themes are:

- Community involvement in land use planning,
- Urban design,
- Planning and funding of social infrastructure,
- Compact urban form,
- Housing - affordable, housing choices, energy/resource efficient,
- Active transport options and public transport.
- A more detailed analysis of each theme is provided along with suggested actions for the six most common themes.

A more detailed analysis of the six common themes is provided along with possible actions. The 19 other themes are listed in Appendix 1 along with the Forums that identified the theme.

Position Statement Themes

All of the SmartGrowth Forums and the BOPDHB were invited to prepare a position statement to articulate what each of the Forums believe is important and requires consideration as part of the settlement pattern review. Each of the Forums and the BOPDHB presented their position statements to SGIC on 20 July 2016. In total 25 themes were identified in the SG Forum position statements. Six themes were identified by five or more of the Forums. These are listed in no particular order in the table below. A more detailed analysis of each theme is provided along with suggested actions. The remaining 19 themes are listed along with the Forums who identified the theme in Appendix One¹.

Six most common themes	Forums (see below for full Forum names)
Community involvement in land use planning	CTWF, BOPDHB, SSF, PATAG, PDF, SIP, SPF
Urban design	CTWF, SSF, HAF, PATAG, SPF, ESF
Planning and funding of social infrastructure	BOPDHB, HAF, PATAG, PDF, SIP, SPF
Compact urban form	BOPDHB, SSF, HAF, PATAG, ESF, PDF, SIP, SPF
Housing - affordable, housing choices, energy/resource efficient	CTWF, BOPDHB, SSF, HAF, PATAG, SIP, SPF
Active transport options and public transport	BOPDHB, SSF, PATAG, ESF, SPF

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¹ It is important to note that most position statements supported various other Forum position statements, for example the Environment and Sustainability Forum endorsed the position statements of CTWF, PATAG, HAF, SSF and the BOPDHB. In this respect, a Forum may not have explicitly mentioned a theme because they were aware other Forums were raising the issue.

Forum Names

CTWF -	Combined Tangata Whenua Forum
SSF -	Social Sector Forum
HAF -	Housing Affordability Forum
PATAG -	Population Ageing Technical Advisory Group
ESF -	Environment and Sustainability Forum
PDF -	Property Developers Forum
SIP -	Social Infrastructure Providers Forum
SPF -	Strategic Partners Forum

Community involvement in SmartGrowth planning

The importance of the involvement of communities was reflected very strongly in most of the Forum position statements. It was recognised that involving communities early on in the planning processes significantly reduces the need for regulatory responses at the end of the planning process including reduced community resistance throughout the consenting process. The importance of community engagement is well articulated in Martin Udale's Infill and Intensification report (2015) which states *"Council effectively needs to obtain a 'social licence to operate' an infill and intensification program within existing neighbourhoods and communities. Unless this is achieved communities will resist, political leaders will respond accordingly, and developers will just keep away as being all too hard."*

The following terms reveal the nature of involvement from communities the Forums are seeking:

- Co-creating or designing solutions/community led planning.
- Community as equal partners in planning.
- Coordinated, consistent community and cultural consultation.
- Community empowerment.
- Community led master planning.
- Overall wellbeing of people is paramount in planning.
- Community participation and control.
- Lifetime community planning.
- People focused planning and meaningful engagement of communities.
- Respond to current and future needs of local communities.
- Liveable communities that address social inequity, promote social interaction, access to services and reflect current and future population demographics (i.e. age, income and household sizes).

Overall, the Forums are seeking a deeper involvement of communities in planning than what is generally afforded by 'consultation'. It is useful to consider the International Association of Public Participation spectrum of involvement which is the standard tool for considering levels of public involvement in decision-making.

Increasing impact on decision making

	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Public participation goal	The 'inform' level of public participation does not actually provide the opportunity for public participation at all, but rather provides the public with the information they need to understand the decision-making process.	Ask the public for their opinions and consider the input received when making decisions.	At the 'involve' level, the public is invited into the process, usually from the beginning, and is provided multiple if not ongoing opportunities for input as decision-making progresses. The organisation/s is still the decision-maker and there is no expectation of building consensus or providing the public with any sort of high-level influence over the decision.	To collaborate means to work together. At the 'collaborate' level, the public is directly engaged in decision-making. Collaborate often includes the explicit attempt to find consensus solutions. The organisation/s is still the ultimate decision-maker. The degree to which consensus will be sought and how much decision authority the organisation is willing to share must be made explicit.	Organisations provide the public with the opportunity to make decisions for themselves. The most common activities at this level are public voting or ballots, there are other techniques available as well.
Promise to the public	Keep the public informed.	Consider the public input received and to provide feedback as to how that input influenced the decision.	The public have access to the decision process and decision makers and give input to the process and feedback on how their input influence the decision.	The public engaged in all key activities and decisions, and input incorporated to the maximum possible. Consensus not always sought.	The organisation will implement what the public decides.

Possible actions

SmartGrowth (SG) needs to consider the way in which it wishes to work with communities in the growth planning process. The Forums are clearly wanting to see SG move further to the right of the spectrum and beyond 'consult'².

- That SG progress the 9A1 action in the SG Strategy, with urgency, i.e. to develop evidence-based community partnership and engagement guidelines to provide clarity on ways to engage communities throughout the planning process. Considerations and some examples of what such a guide could include:
  - More targeted input from SG Forums (e.g. appoint two SG Forum representatives to each settlement pattern project team) into the four settlement pattern work streams, in particular structure/master planning. It is recognised that it is not feasible for a range of reasons for a representative for each Forum to participate in each work stream. To ensure that the views of each the forums is captured a checklist be developed that the SG Forum representatives would use to ensure they represent the views of all the Forums.
  - Consider inclusion of Council community development, community engagement and communications staff in supporting community involvement in structure/master planning.
  - For brownfield intensification areas consider allocating Council community matching fund grants to affected communities to develop vision/plan for intensification (e.g. employ an independent local facilitator to work with the community) with support from the relevant territorial local authority to ensure the community plan fits within the statutory planning framework.
  - Provide community led training and mentoring to Council staff and elected members.
  - Engage with CTWF and review the three Council SG partners tangata whenua guidelines to ensure appropriate tangata whenua involvement in the settlement pattern, particularly land use planning.
  - Develop a checklist, based on the Forum position statements, to assist the SG management and governance groups in their decision making.
  - Identify and implement a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the extent to which the themes identified in the position statements are reflected in the implementation of planning and the extent to which community support (or 'social licence') has been achieved to implement the planning.
- To better reflect the outcome sought from the settlement pattern work streams, change the name of the settlement pattern to 'building/creating communities'.

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² There are examples of community involvement in growth planning e.g. www.placestogrow.ca that could inform the development of the guidelines. However it is recommended that there is sufficient knowledge and experience within SmartGrowth to develop its own, tailored approach to community involvement in growth planning.

Urban design

The majority of the Forums identified the critical importance of the role of urban design in creating communities. In particular, urban design encapsulated a number of features including:

- Cultural design so tangata whenua can see themselves reflected in the built environment.
- Building on and reflecting cultural heritage.
- Use of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles to improve the safety of built environments.
- Use of ecological design e.g. permaculture design.
- 'One size does not fit all', urban design enables expression of community identity and prevents homogenisation of communities.

Possible actions

- SG prepare cultural urban design guidelines (which promote and use Te Aranga urban design principles – Auckland Council) to be used by local authorities and developers.
- SG work with local authorities to identify the barriers and enablers to the use of the existing Council urban design guidelines to inform work on how to ensure better use of urban design guidelines e.g. in relation to intensification/infill consider having 'no density' controls and instead driving quality through an urban design programme assessed as a restricted discretionary activity.
- Employ a community planning approach to encourage identity and ownership of any proposed changes.

Planning and funding of social infrastructure (SI)

The importance of social infrastructure was noted by the majority of the Forums, in particular:

- The need to plan for SI with other SI providers, community and developers.
- SI planning undertaken as part of and equal to other infrastructure planning.
- Plan for SI early on in the planning process.
- Ensure the right mix and timing of SI.
- Recognise that SI help creates community identity.
- Under investment in SI needs to be addressed.
- SI contributes to improved social amenity.
- Resource use, recovery and waste minimisation as well as 'green' and 'blue' infrastructure be considered as part of infrastructure planning.
- Importance of high quality public open space for intensified areas.
- Recreation spaces – access to the natural environment, holding events in public spaces, encourage interaction, neighbourhood green space and access to water bodies, ecological corridors and biodiversity preserved, natural view shafts preserved, use of green infrastructure e.g. storm water reserves.
- Cultural infrastructure –including museum, flat floor facility.

Possible actions

- Continue SIP Forum to enable SI providers, the community and developers to plan for SI.
- Integrate SI infrastructure planning with wastewater, stormwater and transport infrastructure planning throughout the planning process from step 1-5 identified in report 'Discussion Paper – Next Steps in progressing future urban growth areas'.

- Take into account the placement of social Infrastructure sub-regionally and locally and how they ‘talk’ to each other and contribute to place making when allocating land for public and private social infrastructure (e.g. transport hubs in relation to schools etc).
- Consider undertaking a Social Return on Investment (SROI) of SI.
- Encourage the review of the Infrastructure Development Code to have flexibility and show innovation including a review of infrastructure requirements and need for public open space in intensified areas.

Compact urban form

The importance of intensification was highlighted by most of the Forums with the Property Developers Forum noting that the question is not ‘whether to intensify’ but ‘how to lead intensification’. Comments made in relation to compact urban form included:

- Intensification needs to occur in both brownfield and greenfield sites.
- Need to monitoring/enforce intensification targets set in the Regional Policy Statement (RPS).
- What are the opportunity costs and benefits of *not* having a compact urban form.
- Requires courageous leadership, the Forums will support such leadership.
- Evidence base for intensification established through community input and consideration of the four well beings.
- Importance of high quality public open space for intensified/infill areas, including consideration of who creates, funds and maintains open spaces is required.

Possible actions

In addition to the position statements, recommendations from Martin Udale’s report ‘Residential Intensification Review – City Living Zone (2015) have been drawn on where they align with the views of the position statements:

- Overt leadership, focus, resources, practices and processes needed to provide an enabling environment for infill and intensification.
- Increase interaction between developers and the community (e.g. Property Developers Forum and the other SG Forums) to enable a better understanding of each other’s views.
- Evidence base for intensification established through community input, consideration of the four well beings and research on healthy urban environments.
- Identify those areas most suitable for infill/intensification taking into account the capacity of existing infrastructure.
- Review regulatory settings to encourage and enable infill/intensification is critical. For example:
  - more permissive rules for intensification including height limits, coverage and remove requirements for parking,
  - introduce urban design controls to ensure good quality development,
  - enable mixed use development particularly in commercial areas i.e. residential development above ground level commercial activities.

- In concert with a review of the planning controls develop a “pattern book”, or design guide, with model solutions for a range of suburban infill solutions providing a range of housing typologies that could either be undertaken as a redevelopment of a single suburban lot or as an infill solution at the rear of an existing dwelling. These model designs could be “pre-approved” by Council so that projects generally in accordance with such solutions could then have an expedited consent path with a lower level of activity status. Such model solutions might deliver between 4 – 6 new dwellings on a standard lot.
- The non-regulatory role of the territorial local authorities is also critical in ensuring good quality intensification i.e. develop a holistic understanding of the quality of amenity that is required to make infill/and intensification housing choices more appealing to developers and end buyers. Considering access to work opportunities, accessibility of the ocean/harbour/recreation areas, infrastructure services, transport and facilities, and the quality of the environment are intrinsic factors in making these types of housing more attractive, and thus more viable, and the role that Council might play in delivering these is important.
- The operation of the consenting programme must focus on enabling efficient processing of quality consents including rewarding good development by way of a smooth, quick and certain consenting process.
- If a development agency was established (in line with a recommendation from Martin Udale’s report to establish a development agency/internal team focusing on infill/intensification staffed by Council to establish partnerships with developers) it is recommended that partnerships are also created with the community.
- Consider whether the SmartGrowth action to undertake an affordable housing project could also become an exemplar for infill/intensification including a range of dwelling sizes, shared facilities etc.
- Develop an appropriate measurement and monitoring framework that can be constantly updated so that things that are working can be expanded upon, those that are not working can be stopped and new ideas and innovations can be tested for effectiveness.

Housing

Providing safe and healthy housing that caters for a range of ages, incomes and household sizes was highlighted by most of the Forums. Terms referred to in the position statements included:

- Shared definition of affordable housing.
- Retaining affordability.
- Catering for the ‘missing middle’.
- Explore different methods to achieve affordable housing provision e.g. licence to occupy, inclusionary zoning.
- A range of housing choices and typologies is available to meet the population composition and incomes.
- Availability and proximity of housing to work, services, retail.
- Energy/resource efficient, safe and warm and dry housing.
- Recognition that the ‘market’ cannot provide housing that meets the needs of everyone, including existing and future communities.
- Social housing provision.
- Papakainga/development of Maori land.
- Emergency housing/homelessness.

- Role of central government in affordable, social and emergency housing.
- Focus on both rental (including security of tenure) and 'own your own' homes.
- Cost of materials contributing to lack of affordable housing.
- Costs of provisions in covenants that contribute to unaffordable housing.
- Ageing in place.
- Mixed housing/co-living.

Possible actions

- Currently SmartGrowth plans for the number of dwellings required to accommodate population growth. For a range of reasons, including there being no statutory requirement, planning for housing that caters for a range of ages, incomes and household sizes that is healthy and safe receives limited attention. For this reason, a long term sub-regional housing strategy, informed by a housing needs assessment, is necessary to plan for the number, type, and quality of housing (including affordable and social housing provision and their location within developments). Successfully planning for the range of housing required would reduce the requirement for emergency or transitional housing and provides a powerful tool to engage with central government, iwi, hapu and the philanthropic sector about their role and investment in housing for future communities e.g. public private partnerships.
- Investigate methods to retain affordability of homes over time, in particular the establishment of a Housing Trust (e.g. Queenstown Lakes Community Housing Trust). This would not necessarily need to be established by local authorities.
- Investigate methods to ensure the provision of affordable housing as part of the settlement pattern, in particular the feasibility of introducing inclusionary zoning which requires developments to build a certain percentage of affordable housing (e.g. Queenstown Lakes District Council district plan inclusionary zone provisions).
- Advocate for standards of new builds to be raised to focus on energy and resource efficiency, orientation, local materials, passive heating/cooling, and thermal performance as per international best practice.

Active transport options and public transport

The importance of creating healthy urban environments that reduce the need for private vehicles and increase cycling and walking opportunities was frequently identified in position statements as critical for successful community building. Comments included:

- Walkable neighbourhoods for good connectivity.
- Public transport nodes linked to and between neighbourhoods/cities/towns, that is reliable and of sufficient frequency and accessible to specific destinations e.g. hospitals.
- Walk and cycle ways which facilitate commuting and recreation.
- Take into account disability access to transport.
- Destination planning.
- Electric vehicles supported.
- Increase proportion of freight volume transported by rail.
- Appropriate infrastructure e.g. cycle racks.
- Shared transport options.

Possible actions

- Cycling, walking and public transport (including rail) afforded the same consideration as roads, vehicular freight transport and private vehicles in all transport planning e.g. completion of the Tauranga urban cycle ways and the Omokoroa – Tauranga cycle way will contribute to increased cycling and walking with subsequent reduced private vehicle use.
- Connectivity within neighbourhoods, between neighbourhoods and across the sub region to be a key principle in transport planning.
- Inclusion of electric vehicle charging points and cycling racks as a consideration of transport planning.
- Procurement of electric vehicles and provision of appropriate infrastructure for cycling (e.g. cycle racks) considered by the three Council SG partners recognising their potential to be role models as major employers in the sub region.
- Targets set for cycling, walking and public transport to increase their share of total travel movements each year with matching targets for a reduction in private passenger vehicle trips.

Conclusion

A total of 25 themes were identified from the position statements produced by the Forums and the BOPDHB.

Six themes were identified by five or more of the forums representing what the forums and the BOPDHB collectively believe to be essential ingredients to be considered as part of the work of the settlement pattern review along with a 19 other themes specific to their areas of interest.

The forums represent a broad range of community interests. They have invested considerable time in articulating what they believe to be important in relation to the settlement pattern review. They look to SmartGrowth for this to be considered and incorporated into future work determining how and where the sub region will accommodate growth and build successful communities.

Appendix 1 – Other Themes identified in the position statements

Other Themes	Forums
The Treaty of Waitangi and the CTWF 2012 Aspirational Plan which articulates the cultural, social, environmental, economic and political aspirations of tangata whenua.	CTWF
Rangatiratanga/mana (leadership, power, authority, control, recognition and self determination) and Whanaungatanga (social connections and networks) principles considered as part of the settlement pattern review.	CTWF
Tipuranga – development of Maori Land considered as an opportunity, not a risk within the settlement pattern.	CTWF, HAF, PATAG
Create healthy urban environments that promote health and well-being for all so everyone has a fair chance of being healthy.	CTWF, BOPDHB, SSF, PATAG
Measures of success includes fair distribution of health, well-being, environmental and social sustainability, not just economic growth.	CTWF, BOPDHB
Address climate change through mitigation and adaptation in land use planning e.g. sea level rise, reduce green house gas emissions.	SSF, ESF
The need for communities to be resilient including enabling local food production, establishment of lifelines and consideration of civil defence (reduce risk, readiness, response and recovery).	SSF, PATAG, ESF
Ensure environmental sustainability/kaitiakitanga is incorporated into land use planning e.g. coastal ecosystems are protected and restored, consideration is given to ecological corridors, water quality and allocation, air quality, marine reserves, natural view shafts.	CTWF, ESF
Productive land is protected for food production	ESF, SPF
Waste minimisation is prioritised throughout the development process and services that minimise waste are established for households and businesses.	ESF
‘Blue’ and ‘green’ infrastructure is actively considered in infrastructure planning.	CTWF, ESF
Infrastructure for the kiwifruit industry is considered in infrastructure planning.	SPF
Population composition considered as part of the settlement pattern e.g. aging ethnic diversity, young people.	SSF, PATAG
Central government, territorial local authorities and communities show courageous leadership and innovation.	SSF

Commercial areas are mixed use and accessible with 'bumping spaces'.	SSF, PATAG, ESR, PDF
Consider how the settlement pattern can reduce income disparity e.g. Provision of adequate social and affordable housing.	BOPDHB, SSF.
Digital infrastructure required that is accessible and affordable e.g. free Wi-Fi in public places.	SSF
Important for SmartGrowth and settlement pattern work streams to collaborate with developers in recognition that developers are responsible for a substantial share of the implementation of the SG strategy.	PDF
The planning process is well resourced and planned including guidance such as best practice examples to provide certainty and consistency in investment.	PDF

SmartGrowth Strategic Partners Forum (SPF)

July 2016

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1. Purpose

To present the position statement of SmartGrowth Strategic Partners Forum (SPF) regarding the requirements when considering accommodating growth within the western Bay of Plenty sub-region.

2. Introduction

The Strategic Partners Forum (SPF) was established by the SGIC at the inception of SmartGrowth. It maintains a broad overview and draws on diverse expertise to:

- Act in a community audit role
- Provide a monitoring function to ensure the strategy and actions are met with input from partners forum members
- Act as a knowledge pool to the SGIC and to assist guiding decisions relating to implementation. The basis of the role is that the Strategic Partners are able to provide support to the SmartGrowth Governance structure in a collaborative fashion rather than in a strict auditing and monitoring role.
- Provide sound community governance advice to the SGIC and identify potential solutions to issues.
- In this paper the SPF provides an overview of some of the common themes that emerged from the position papers of the other fora.
- Fundamentally, there is a need for more integrated, holistic planning. The complex relationships that exist between the physical, natural and social environments need to be explored when planning and delivering urban, community or environmental solutions. It is imperative that hard infrastructure, social infrastructure and green infrastructure be considered equally when planning and when assessing the relative impacts of solutions or development on each. Social return on investments can be routinely factored into decision-making. Recognition is required of the Western Bay of Plenty and its situation in the wider region, upper North Island and nationally.

1. Themes common across SSF, HAF, SPF, PATAG, SIP and E&S:

- a. There is an under-investment in **social infrastructure**. It is vital that social infrastructure keeps pace with the changing demographic needs along with other essential infrastructure, to both attract and retain people to the western Bay. The four well-beings need to have equal value and deserve equal and ongoing consideration. There is a need to investment equally in hard and social infrastructure. A long-term commitment to social infrastructure provision in communities and society is required.
- b. Social and green infrastructure are **essential** ingredients in successful intensification and need to be delivered in parallel.
- c. It is vital that **community** be recognised as **equal partners** in planning and development and for its ability to support intensification and the development of healthy communities. Active engagement and community led planning are essential for long term sustainability and lifetime neighbourhoods. As such, community needs would be the primary driver for amenity provision
- d. Housing that is **affordable**, geographically accessible, warm and safe is a fundamental right: without it, most other social investment is compromised. Affordable housing includes ongoing costs as well as affordability to purchase or rent.

Property developers would benefit from exposure to new and existing models of housing development that deliver on social and environmental wellbeing.

- e. Services and facilities need to be **accessible** in relation to both proximity and affordability. Physical access to recreational and natural spaces and application of universal design to commercial buildings, housing and public spaces is required. Participation in recreation and the natural environment needs to be affordable for all.
- f. **Transport** not only facilitates connectedness within and between neighbourhoods and towns Bay –wide, but also reduces car dependency. An increase in well-connected and safe cycleways and walkways enable a shift away from car dependency and promotes better health outcomes. The provision of transport needs to include destination planning and affordable public transport.
- g. In all planning at whatever level, the four arms of **civil defence** need to be provided for; Reduce risk, readiness, response, recovery.
- h. **Climate change**. This is a urgent and major issue for the future. To address the increasing impacts of greenhouse gas emissions, full implementation of the Local Government Leaders Climate Change Declaration is required. A greenhouse gas reduction target needs to be developed, along with an action plan to reduce emissions. As temperatures rise it will be essential to plant many more street trees for shade and to clean and add oxygen to the air. This will be more important with an older population where the major leisure activity is walking.
- i. **Productive land** is versatile land that can be used for a wide range of productive purposes. It is vital that land of this type is protected so that we can continue to grow locally produced food for our everyday needs (food

security) and supply markets overseas as well. **Versatile soils** are our greatest asset and deserve protection and enhancement.

- j. **Water** is our most vital resource. It is probably also our least valued resource as it is so often taken for granted. The issue of water allocation (or over-allocation) is important as is the issue of ensuring that full ecosystem health is preserved in our waterbodies. Balancing these two issues needs to be built from an evidential base that gives a sustainable ecosystem first priority. The issue of water quality for streams, rivers and aquifers has an additional focus because of the new water quality requirement for exports into Europe in particular.
- k. Our **coast and marine resources** need to be protected. In order to manage climate change and sea level rise development needs to be kept well back from the coastal dune systems enabling it to be fully protected. That our climate is undergoing change is already obvious so preparing for sea level rise needs to be built into forward planning including storm surges, king tides etc. The establishment of more marine reserves would serve to protect and augment marine species and provide for recreational use for people.
- l. The **infrastructure for kiwifruit industry** growth is lacking. There is a need to ensure people can live where they work and a need for seasonal accommodation.
- m. A **range of housing options** needs be provided that ensure retention of individual town character and identity.
- n. Greater range of **housing options for older people** than those provided by the private sector (retirement villages, homes etc). More community provision of housing and facilities for mature, older and older-old people is required.

2. Areas of Special Focus

- a. We live in an area that is rich in culture and in history, both of which can be reflected in our towns and cities and in our planning especially in social infrastructure e.g. open space, buildings e.g. library and museum and public art.
  - i. **Heritage:** We have an obligation to the next generation to safeguard the stories and heritage of the region. Public investment in heritage is a core lever for economic growth, social impact and philanthropic support, and the multiplier effect is strong and well evidenced.
  - ii. **Culture:** Strong cultural infrastructure is an integral part of creating a high-income economy in Tauranga and the wider Bay of Plenty region. It is particularly important to allow for the expression of Maori art and culture as such visibility assists in the public engagement with cultural diversity. Our increasing multicultural communities can also be more visibly expressed. Facilities such as museums tend to stimulate further investment in complementary activities in the vicinity. Museums also

provide opportunities to bring in exhibitions, to engage with tertiary institutions and provide valuable linkages with schools

- b. **Active recreation** needs to take into account the current and future population demographics and to be accessible locally.
- c. **Tourism** provides a valuable opportunity of providing new products particularly aligned with our environmental and cultural heritage. Flat floor amenity is supported.
- d. **Young people's** needs and aspirations need to be actively recognised in planning and development in order to support the cradle to grave approach required to deliver healthy, sustainable communities.
- e. **Local government could advocate** to central government for local communities on social, affordable housing and environmental issues.
- f. The **rapid aging** of the population needs to be considered in planning and the development of sustainable communities.
- g. Further development of outlying and connecting villages (e.g, Paengaroa and Te Puna) whilst retaining their unique character to be kept as options in the planning horizon.

The SPF commends and endorses all the forum and the DHB position papers

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