



Social Sector Forum Meeting

Agenda

Thursday 25 August 2016

School House, Historic Village, 11:30am – 2:00pm

1. Apologies
2. Previous Minutes and Actions (**Paper A**)
3. Civil Defence Emergency Management Presentation – **Jodie Rickard – 30 minutes**
4. Thankyou Letter from Bill Wasley (**Paper B**)
5. Current consultations: <http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/life-stages/health-older-people/health-older-people-strategy-update>
<http://www.productivity.govt.nz/news/urban-planning-what%E2%80%99s-broken-and-how-to-fix-it>
6. Report back on the Silver Economy Symposium
7. Giving Voices Paper- SmartGrowth Action 9A4 – paper not yet available, will be circulated by Wednesday
8. Ageing well papers -   Tenure Security for Older Tenants – (**Appendix 1**)
                                                            The Housing Older People Would Choose – (**Appendix 2**)
9. Election of Chair Process – (**Paper C**)
10. Position Paper Analysis – (**Paper D**)
11. SmartGrowth Thankyou Function
12. 1.20pm - The Western Bay Public Transport Blueprint presentation – **Joe Metcalfe (BOPRC) – 30 minutes**
13. General Business

Note: There will be a 15 minute lunch break at approximately 12:45pm

SmartGrowth Social Sector Forum Meeting
Thursday 23rd June 2016
The School House, Historic Village, 17th Avenue

Present	Carole Gordon(Chair), Karen Summerhays (SmartGrowth), Mary Dillon (Welcome Bay Community Centre), Kathy Webb (SocialLink, Alzheimer's Society), Jo Gravit (Budget Advisory Service, Community Housing Trust) , Rebecca Culliford (Toi Te Ora Public Health Service), Beth Bowden (Te Tuinga Whanau, Te Puna Heartlands), Theo Ursum (Volunteering BOP), Meagan Holmes (TCC), Lloyd Davies (Literacy BOP), Ewa Fenn (Multicultural Society of Tauranga), Lisa Hickling (Calibrate Consultancy), Megan Rumble (SmartGrowth)	
Apologies	Sharon Hanna (SocialLink), Peter Malcolm (Closing the Gap), Michelle Adams (TCC), Michael Tucker (TCC)	
Introduction		- Michelle Adams has withdrawn from the Social Sector Forum and will sit on the E&S Forum going forward. - Karen noted Bernie Walsh has joined SmartGrowth as the Implementation Advisor. The role has been slightly recalibrated from being predominately technical to be more focused on partnership building and thought leadership. - Karen also welcome Lisa Hickling who has been working on collating the forum Position Papers alongside the forum subgroups. - Meagan Holmes introduced Michael Vujnovich who sits within the Community Development team at TCC. Michael will be attending SSF regularly from now on. Michael is the Manager of Project Tauranga. The purpose of Project Tauranga is to engage philanthropic organisations and individuals into a partnership relationship with the Council to undertake projects that positively affect the city and its people. His role is: - To grow the Project Tauranga programme (in terms of partners, deliverables (\$, in-kind) and projects) - Manage existing partner relationships and engage them in projects that suit their aims, strengths and values - Identify (assess, filter) projects suitable for PT partners, to develop a pipeline of projects
Previous minutes and matters arising	Discussion	- It was requested that attendees organisations are noted in the minutes for ease of reference. - No matters arising. <u>Previous meeting actions</u>

		- Action: Think piece to be prepared by Socialink around the environment in which the Social Sector operates – it was agreed this action would be put on hold for now given current work load. - All other actions complete. Moved: Lloyd Davies, Seconded: Mary Dillon
	Action	MR to prepare a directory including all Fora members, Council Management and Stakeholders
Compact City Project – Michael Tucker's Paper	Discussion	Discussion was had around The Compact City Paper. It was noted that this is a very significant step for TCC. It takes this significantly further. - With the NPS on Urban Development Capacity there is pressure on intensification. - Diversity of housing needs to come through. - It was noted that this paper was written prior to the NPS – does the paper need to reference the NPS? - It was raised that there is not enough emphasis around the suburban centres. This is CBD orientated. Another level of diversity around Gate Pa. - Karen advised this is focussed on the city living zone as it has to start somewhere. The plan is for a flow on effect to suburban areas. - Discussion was had around the intensification in Mount Maunganui. It was noted that 40% of owners are not residents and properties are holiday homes etc. - A point was raised around understanding the diversity in the market. Segmenting the housing market and understanding the different segments. The assumption may now be false due to what people can afford – people may not be able to afford detached now. - Observation was made that European settlers etc. come from apartment living environments and they would be more than happy to live in apartments. <i>It was agreed that some research should be done around what type of housing people want.</i>
	Action	Michael to provide an update on how the NPS impacts the Compact City Project at the August meeting.
Social Sector Forum Positioning Paper	Discussion	- Karen introduced the Position Paper and noted that this is an empowering space to be in – having the opportunity to present the SSF position to Councillors and have them respond. It is envisaged that these papers will have a lengthy life and will travel forward with the strategy. Already we have seen the Civil Defence department pick up the PATAG position and agree that this is their position also. - Discussion followed with amendments being made to the draft paper.

		- It was agreed that a collective definition glossary would be collated. - Carole expressed how grateful the forum is for the work that Lisa Hickling has done and thanked Lisa for her outstanding work.
	Action	Collective glossary to be collated around wording in Position Papers
Socialink/Smart Inventory Update	Discussion	- The team have had the first session with Qrious who are doing the data presentation - The Smart Inventory is currently awaiting sign off on procurement plans - Due to available funding the proposal from Socialink will now be taken in stages
	Action	
Updates from the other forums/SmartGrowth Actions	Update	- All other forums are currently focussed on their position papers – Strategic Partners Forum is going to be taking themes through all papers and will take a broader look around how engagement will be approached moving forward 9A4 has come back – the subgroup is finalizing this. It will be ready to be reported in the next forum round - The forum refresh process will take place in November with the re-election of a forum chair. All members to have a think about who might not currently be represented on the forum
	Action	All members to think about organisations that are not currently represented on the forum – feedback to Karen
General Business	Discussion	Discussion was had around the Combined Fora Hui on July 12. What the forum expect and would like to get out of the Hui.
Meeting closed 1:40pm		

Next Meeting: Thursday 25th August 2016, The School House, Historic Village, 11.30-2.00pm

OUTSTANDING ACTION POINTS

Social Sector Forum

Item No.	Meeting	Action
1.	June	MR to prepare a directory including all Fora members, Council Management and Stakeholders
2.	June	Michael to provide an update on how the NPS impacts the Compact City Project at the August meeting
3.	June	Collective glossary to be collated around wording in Position Papers
4.	June	All members to think about organisations that are not currently represented on the forum – feedback to Karen

DRAFT

Carole Gordon
Chair
Social Sector Forum
cgordon@xtra.co.nz



26th July 2016

Dear Carole,

Re: Position paper presentations – July SmartGrowth Implementation Committee

Thank you sincerely for taking the time to present your forum's position paper to the SmartGrowth Implementation Committee this month. It was obvious from your presentation how much time, effort and thought had gone into shaping up the paper – and also thinking through how to present that work strongly and succinctly to the committee. It was impressive to hear from all of the chairs so powerfully and passionately in one meeting. Together you are a very formidable force for change and innovation!

I know that this position paper work has taken up a lot of your own time with commitments beyond your usual bi-monthly forum duties. Attending and presenting at the successful joint hui and other meetings to finalise the position papers showed how committed you are to doing the best job with, and for, your forum.

I was delighted to chair a meeting that led to such constructive and interactive discussion amongst everyone – across forum chairs and committee members - and to see how committed everyone is to working together and “co-creating solutions” going forward. It was a great moment. I can assure you that SmartGrowth will be focused on implementing this approach with our partners and is fully committed to making it happen.

We appreciate the contribution you and the forums have made so far to the settlement pattern review and ongoing SmartGrowth work. It has been invaluable. There is, of course, more to do and we will continue to need your support and thought-leadership. Karen will be organising a suitable thank you celebration as requested by the committee.

Please pass on my thanks and appreciation to all your forum members for their continuing commitment to being part of our partnership.

Kind regards

Bill Wasley
Independent Chair
SmartGrowth Implementation Committee

cc Karen Summerhays

Committee Name	SmartGrowth SSF Forum
Forum Meeting Date	25 August 2016
Author (s)	Karen Summerhays
Purpose	To outline the election process of the Chairperson and to provide the nomination form.

Chairperson Election Process – Social Sector Forum (SSF)

The Social Sector Forum Terms of Reference states that: “A chairperson will be appointed by the Forum”.

The SSF Chair term is for one year commencing on the 1st of November 2016 and finishing on the 31st October 2017.

Note: The Chair position is supported by a \$5000 annual honoraria, paid quarterly.

Process for 2016 election of Chairperson

- Candidate eligibility: A member of Social Sector Forum or any other put forward by the SmartGrowth Independent Chair. If the candidate is a SSF member, they are required to be nominated by one other SSF member. The current Chairperson is eligible to become a candidate.
- In all cases the nominee must have agreed to being nominated.
- Call for nominations: Nominations open 26th August 2016 and must be received at the SmartGrowth office 100 Spring St, Tauranga by 4pm 23rd Sept 2016. Nomination forms can be emailed to Karen.summerhays@smartgrowthbop.org.nz
- Candidates will be asked to provide a short resume to be circulated to the Forum members prior to the Election.
- The election will take place at the SSF meeting of 27th October, by way of private vote and the person who is first past the post will be confirmed as Chair to commence their role on the 1st November 2016

Appendix 1. Nomination Form

Appendix 1.

Social Sector Forum Chairperson Nomination Form - 2016

Nominations open 26th August 2016 and must be received at the SmartGrowth office 100 Spring St, Tauranga by 4pm 23rd Sept 2016.

Nomination forms can be emailed to Karen.summerhays@smartgrowthbop.org.nz

Eligibility: A member of Social Sector Forum or any other put forward by SmartGrowth Independent Chair. If the candidate is a SSF member, they are required to be nominated by one other SSF member. In all cases the nominee must have agreed to being nominated.

<u>Name of Nominated Candidate</u>
<u>Candidate Signature</u>
<u>Nominated by (name & position)</u>
<u>Signature of Nominator</u>



6.5 Social Sector Forum

Membership Criteria:	The Social Sector Forum is intended to be a voice for the non-government and not for profit sector. Other organisations and government agencies are welcome to attend as participating observers.
Purpose:	The purpose of the Social Sector Forum (the forum) is to draw on existing experience and positively contribute to the on-going evolution and success of the SmartGrowth Strategy (the Strategy). The forum will provide a view that reflects the interests of social and community groups across the wider western Bay of Plenty. The forum will enable direct social sector industry participation in Strategy implementation and monitoring in order to provide vital sector input (in collaboration with the Strategy partners and lead agencies) into the wide range of challenges faced in the sub-region, including specific input into: • Building the Community • Housing affordability • The contribution of the social sector to economic growth
Role:	The Forum will have on-going input into Strategy development and implementation including the following specific aspects: • Providing input and feedback in respect of partner projects relating to strategy actions • Monitoring of strategy actions. • The development of statutory and non- statutory policies by the SmartGrowth Partners that either arise from the strategy or have the potential to impact on the strategy. • SmartGrowth representations to regional and national forums and central Government. • Identifying proposed actions during Strategy review/update to respond to emerging social and community issues

Appendix 6. Governance & Advisory Forums Terms of Reference *(Continued)*

6.5

Social Sector Forum *(Continued)*

Membership:	The forum membership is representative of the wider community within the western Bay of Plenty and currently has representation from the following organisations; • Plunket • Settlement Support • Welcome Bay Community Centre • Relationships Aotearoa • Waiapu Anglican Services • Volunteer Centre • Seniors United to Promote Age-Friendly NZ (SUPA-NZ) • Age Concern • WBOP Mental Health trust • Alzheimers Association • Budget Advice • Housing Trust • Yoga Centre • National Council of Women • Rise Up Tauranga • Headway Bay of Plenty • Foundation for youth development • Home Instead Senior Care • Strengthening Families • Churches
Other SmartGrowth Forums and the SmartGrowth Implementation Management Group (IMG) – Linkages and Reporting:	In order to provide transparency, a member (an alternate can be appointed) of the other SmartGrowth Forums and the IMG (as selected by those groups) will be invited to attend and participate in the Social Sector Forum meetings. The Social Sector Forum may also appoint a member to attend and contribute to the wider Strategic Partner Forum. Meeting minutes and reports from each of the SmartGrowth Partner Forums will be made available to the other forums, to IMG and to SGIC.
SmartGrowth Implementation Committee (SGIC) – Linkages and Reporting:	The forum members are able to present to the SGIC at any of the formal meetings with agreement of SGIC Chair and at any agreed workshops, held between SGIC and the forum. Every six months SGIC has a workshop with the individual forums to discuss a range of matters and issues. The minutes of the forum meetings are provided to SGIC as part of the regular reporting process and any particular issues are drawn out and highlighted in the bi-monthly report presented to SGIC by the Independent Chair, Programme /Implementation Manager and Strategic Adviser.
Information Provision and Feedback:	Relevant draft reports, ideas, submissions, and proposed initiatives are provided to the Forum for discussion and input prior to matters going to SGIC for decision-making. These may be part of a meeting agenda item, or if between meetings, circulated by email to the Forum Chair, for feedback. This feedback will be presented to SGIC.
Meetings:	Attendance and presentations • The Independent Chair, Programme/Implementation Manager, Strategic Advisor may attend meetings from time to time, provide written reports, advice and seek input on various matters. • SGIC members may also be invited to attend the Forum from time to time. Frequency • The Forum will meet bi-monthly, prior to the SGIC meeting to provide information and feedback on specific issues directly relating to Strategy implementation. Servicing • The Forum will be serviced by SmartGrowth through the Programme/Implementation Manager, for matters including venues, agenda circulation, minute-taking and report materials. Chair • A Chair will be appointed by the Forum.



Committee Name	SmartGrowth Forums
Forum Meeting Date	24 August 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>

Also attached to this report is the Forum's Position Paper. The Forum is asked to review the Paper to identify areas that the Forum could take an active role in and to indicate the type of action the Forum, and in some cases its individual members, could take to contribute to the outcomes sought. For example: advocate for..., research..., work with others..., provide information ..., help implement..., co create..., etc..

This information will help inform SGIC and the Councils as to where in particular, and how, the Forum would like to be involved going forward.

SmartGrowth Social Sector Forum July 2016

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1. Purpose

To present the position statement of the SmartGrowth Social Sector Forum (SSF) when considering settlement planning process and principles within the western Bay of Plenty sub-region.

2. SmartGrowth Implementation Committee (SGIC) Recommendations

- That the position of the Social Sector Forum is noted.
- That where relevant SmartGrowth and the partner staff respond to the points in all future reporting regarding the SPR.
- That the future stages of planning incorporate, where feasible, the outcomes sought and when deemed not appropriate or feasible an explanation provided.

3. Introduction

According to the Governance & Advisory Forums Terms of Reference (2013), the SSF will:

- Provide a view that reflects the interests of community and social groups across the wider BOP; and
- Enable direct social sector industry participation in strategy implementation and monitoring in order to provide vital sector input into a wide range of challenges faced in the sub-region, including specific input into:
  - Building the community;
  - Housing affordability; and
  - The contribution of the social sector to economic growth.

The overarching principle of social equity is the active lens through which all the points contained in this paper need first be viewed. Social equity implies fair access to livelihood, education, and resources; full participation in the political and cultural life of the community; and self-determination in meeting fundamental needs.

4. Key Current Social Concerns

- (i) To enable liveable, equitable, life-time communities it is vital that a focus on people and meaningful engagement of communities are at the heart of urban planning and development. Building communities *now* that provide for current and future

generations must be a priority. Factors such as climate change need to be considered alongside an ageing population and changes in population composition, including ethnic diversity.

- (ii) Central and local government, and community must demonstrate courageous leadership and innovation to meet current and future challenges. Recognition of communities as co-designers in planning and development is essential in successful place-making. The SSF, HAF and SPF can offer their support to Councils in taking such leadership and involving communities.
- (iii) Fundamentally, the underlying systemic causes of homelessness including income disparity and lack of affordable living must be addressed and sustainable solutions found.
- (iv) Housing issues are of primary concern, specifically housing affordability and availability, proximity to place of employment, and inequitable access to housing. To meet the needs of current and projected future population changes, provision of a wide range and choice of housing typology is required.
- (v) There is an under-investment in the social and physical infrastructure in the CBD and the wider city. Planning needs to incorporate physical infrastructure that raises inclusive social amenity. Increased social amenity leads to community engagement and assists in creating unique community identity. Community engagement is essential when planning and delivering social infrastructure.

5. Position statements

The position of the SSF is that:

- (i) In order to have a just and equitable society, the **overall well-being of all people who live in our communities is paramount in planning.**
- (ii) **Fit for purpose housing** solutions are integral to all other social issues. It must therefore be the primary focus of concern and investment. Affordable, warm and safe housing is a fundamental right: without it, most other social investment is compromised.
- (iii) In the interests of empowering residents as partners in the planning process, **stronger accountability for community-led decisions** is required. Our position is that there should be no gap between SmartGrowth's planning procedures, their implementation and their monitoring.
- (iv) It is essential that a quality of life is affordable for all. High quality social infrastructure and community amenity needs to be planned and delivered to counter the current under-investment in this area. Inclusive and diverse lifetime neighbourhoods are those that, through the application of good community planning and urban design principles, are designed to:
  - a. Be socially and physically well-connected (i.e. diversity in residents, community spaces, allows for community decision making);

- b. Offer healthy and efficient housing (warm, dry, low running costs);
  - c. Offer a sense of privacy;
  - d. Promote accessibility and proximity to necessary amenities (shops, money machines, health services etc.) by foot, bicycle or public transport;
  - e. Provide its inhabitants with access to and enjoyment of open space and the natural environment;
  - f. Actively recognise Tangata Whenua aspirations and encourage connectedness with the past, with the cultural and biological heritage of city-dwellers and with other groups and individuals;
  - g. Enable both communities of interest and physical communities to express their individuality and identity and that are strong, mutually supportive and non-exploitative community;
  - h. Ensure a clean, safe physical environment of high quality, including housing quality that creates a high health status;
  - i. Meet the basic needs (for food, water, shelter, income, safety and work) for all people;
  - j. Create an ecosystem that is stable now and sustainable in the long-term; and
  - k. Have a high degree of participation and control by the public over the decisions affecting their lives, health and wellbeing.
- (v)** The settlement pattern outcomes need to contain provision for a choice of housing types in order to develop liveable lifelong communities that have a socially positive impact. The Compact City approach is strongly supported to create a sustainable city. It is important that the costs and benefits analysis of intensification also includes the opportunity costs and benefits and the mounting environmental and social costs of inaction. Greenfield development needs to be as compact as possible whilst allowing for housing choice. The social return on investment needs to be taken into account in the planning and delivery of accessible social infrastructure.
- (vi)** A particular focus on the further development of amenities in established communities is required as this will be the key, with great community engagement, to making a liveable compact city.
- (vii)** Structure plans need to give social infrastructure as much importance as roads, water, sewerage and other physical infrastructure. An increased focus on social infrastructure returns both social and economic benefits.
- (viii)** The SSF particularly endorses the position papers of:
- a. The Population Ageing Technical Advisory Group;
  - b. The Housing Affordability Forum; and
  - c. The Environment and Sustainability Forum.
  - d. Strategic Partners

4. Specific outcomes sought by SSF:

- (i) Immediate action responding to current needs as identified by local communities, as well as planning for the future.
- (ii) A clear demonstrable focus on **social infrastructure** as the primary consideration in urban planning and development. This requires the active application of ways and means of measurement of, and accounting for, the Social Return on Investment (SROI) for social infrastructure. Local government could incentivise developers to provide social infrastructure in the same manner that roads and other physical infrastructure are created by developers and then vested back in local government.
- (iii) In order for **communities to be inclusive, adaptive and liveable**, to support ageing-in-place, planning and development needs to fully embrace and apply the following principles:
  - a. **Inclusive community and resident-led planning and development practices** that fully engage communities and reflect their local characteristics. Along with equity of amenity, we want individuality and identity in different urban areas;
  - b. Urban **design and place-making**;
  - c. **Universal housing design**;
  - d. **Life-time community planning**;
  - e. **Excellent access to walkways, cycle-ways and public transport and**
  - f. **Evidenced-based** (including social wellbeing analysis) policy and action.
- (iv) **Access** to affordable housing is a fundamental principle of sustainable place-making leading to stable, healthy communities with a greater sense of identity and belonging, connectedness and wellbeing.
- (v) **It is essential that research and analysis frameworks, in particular on Compact Cities, include:**
  - a. Life-time neighbourhood development;
  - b. Measures for accountability against the plan such as social return on investment;
  - c. Analysis of the cost of opportunities and social and economic costs and risks of inaction;
  - d. Local government focus on community aspirations rather than private enterprise and system requirements;
  - e. Community cost-effectiveness and affordability; and

- f. Benefits and costs of intensification including evidence based on input from communities and with respect to the four well-beings.
- (vi)** It is imperative that the approach to the **delivery of intensification**:
- a. Includes community supported courageous leadership and engagement;
  - b. Be based on strong evidence established through community input and on the four well-beings;
  - c. Includes greenfield development balanced with investment in, and further development of, existing urban social infrastructure and amenities. Both efforts to involve targets set in consultation with the community; and
  - d. Incorporates innovative housing typology that accommodates and reflects population ageing changing demographics and ethnic composition.
- (vii)** Commitment from members of SGIC for long-term, firm **master planning** which is community-led (specifically overlaying social and environmental outcomes).
- (viii)** Taking initiatives to use community-held funds to provide for immediate social amenity needs and future-proofing.
- (ix)** Utilisation of the “Internet of Things” to enable safety, connection and efficiencies in home environments and the social sector without compromising civil liberties.

5. The SSF expects to see:

The following deliverables in order to achieve a liveable, vibrant, adaptive city:

Transport / Mobility Infrastructure
• Walkable neighbourhoods for good connectivity.   • Utilisation of public transport nodes linked to, and between, neighbourhoods.   • Pathways (walk and cycle) which facilitate both commuting and recreation.
Commercial Areas
• Pedestrian environments are carefully planned including “bumping spaces”.   • Universal design principles are applied to hubs around centres or communities.   • Focus on safety and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.   • Buildings have the following features: lifts, ramps, adequate signage, non-slip flooring, rest areas and adequate quality and quantity of seating.
Cultural Buildings / Spaces
• Access to culture - heritage and memory - affordable, easy and specific to geographical communities.   • Spaces that are engaging, celebratory facilitate active ageing and reflect our cultural diversity.   • Accessibility of events and activities: timing of events, location and affordability.   • There is celebration (both architecturally and in the streetscape) in public spaces of our unique Maori heritage .
Recreation Infrastructure
• Invest equitably for people of all ages and abilities.

• Include some facilities and fun places for animals.   • Access to clean, natural waterbodies and safe neighbourhood green spaces for informal recreation and greenways.   • Multiple use of green infrastructure.   • Libraries, community centres, sports grounds.
Health & Well-being
• Trees in streets, commercial areas and reserves.   • Safe homes, footpaths, cycle-ways, natural environment.   • Universal design as an enabler for participation and social connectivity   • Health and well-being centres that are accessible and local.   • Fewer liquor and gambling outlets.   • Community facilities that enable access to social care services.
Digital Infrastructure
• Co-located infrastructure, accessible and affordable services enabling digital connectivity.   • Free wi-fi in public places, libraries and community centres.   • Utilisation of the Internet of Things to enable safety, connection and efficiencies.
Housing and Neighbourhoods
• “Ageing in place” is enabled as a priority focus   • Neighbourhood connections that are more than geographical (ie. Between different segments of the community)   • Variety of housing types and price ranges.   • Urban development plans – must have impact on housing and affordable housing.   • Need intensification to happen – housing diversity.
Infrastructure for Resilience
• Empowerment of local food production.   • Lifelines for lifetime neighbourhoods: those infrastructural elements essential to sustain life (e.g.affordable food supply line, heating or fuel, water)   • Access to lifelong education.   • Must provide for the people so that they can live in communities with opportunity. Not sure   • Social infrastructure that provides refuge in civil emergency situations.   • Public access to free potable water.   • Local/community energy supply.   • Align to the four R’s of Civil Defence: Reduce risk, Readiness, Response and Recovery.

6. Identified barriers

- What is the definition of the “value proposition” referred to at various points in the Udale report? Without a clear statement of its components, the functions of a dedicated Compact City team at TCC (which this Forum supports) could be compromised.
- Homogenisation – the ‘one size fits all’ approach. Rapid ageing requires specific and urgent focus
- Not really believing that the strength of communities and their engagement as enabling partners is the key to the acceptance and eventual success of the compact city.
- Too-narrow focus on commercialisation and the underlying assumption that the market will provide. The costs in terms of social, environmental and cultural impact need to be fully realised and understood.

Author: Social Sector Forum/Lisa Hickling

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