



## **Strategic Partners Forum Meeting**

### **Agenda**

**8:00am – 10:00am, Tuesday, 13 June 2017**

**Classic Flyers, Armoury Room, Tauranga**

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#### **Strategic Partners Forum – Terms of Reference**

The following paper is a summary of the terms of reference to be utilised for the on-going governance and implementation role of strategic partners post the adoption of the SmartGrowth Strategy.

These terms of reference were developed in collaboration with the strategic partners.

#### **Terms of Reference**

That the Strategic Partners Forum continues to provide community governance to the SmartGrowth strategy with the two broad responsibilities being;

Strategic partners acting as a community audit

- The strategic partners have been an integral part of the process within the development of the SmartGrowth strategies and actions and as such have a strong basis of understanding of the issues related to growth management within the western Bay of Plenty sub region.
- They play an important role in acting as a “consumer audit” providing a monitoring function to ensure the strategy and actions are met, not just by local authorities but also by Central Government and community agencies that have lead roles within the strategy.



### **Strategic partners to act as a knowledge pool for SmartGrowth Leadership Group Structure**

- As sector agencies the strategic partners are to play a strong role in acting as a steering agent and a knowledge pool to the SmartGrowth Leadership Group (SLG) and to assist guiding decisions relating to implementation.
- Many of the strategic partners are regional associations of national agencies representing specific sectors. This network of knowledge should be utilised to ensure that the best decisions are made with respect to the implementation of SmartGrowth.
- The basis of this 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 audit and monitoring role.
- Many strategic partners have specific roles as either lead or support agencies within the actions of SmartGrowth. This will further enhance the ability to provide sound community governance advice to the SLG and identify potential solutions to issues.

### **Strategic partner representation guidelines**

The Strategic Partners Forum generally consists of organisations based on the following:

- agencies with a national or regional affiliation
- mandate to speak on behalf of sectors effected by the SmartGrowth Strategy
- cover the sub region, which is the scope of the strategy
- represent the 4 well-beings defined in the Local Government Act 2002 being social, economic, cultural and environmental well-being
- have a structure in place that allows outwards and in wards communication in respect of membership

### **Current Members**

- Federated Farmers
- Independent Representative
- Katikati Fruitgrowers
- Te Puke Fruitgrowers
- Bay of Plenty Tertiary Partnership
- Te Puke Fast Forward



- Priority One
- Housing NZ Corporation
- Chamber of Commerce
- Creative Tauranga (Zest Consulting)
- Forest and Bird Society
- Creative Tauranga
- SmartGrowth Independent Chair
- Mainstreet Tauranga
- Sport Bay of Plenty
- Bay Trust
- Katch Katikati
- Kiwifruit Growers Inc
- Bay of Plenty Branch NZ Property Council
- Population Ageing Technical Advisory Group
- Combined Tangata Whenua Forum
- Social Sector Forum
- Housing Affordability Forum
- Property Developers Forum
- Environment and Sustainability Forum

It should be noted that some central government sectors such as health or education sectors will also dealt with individually as they are acting as lead agencies in major actions throughout the strategy. With the agreement of the SLG additional strategic partner members can be added.



### **Frequency of meetings**

The strategic partners meet bi-monthly. They meet prior to the SLG meeting. This would also allow for members of the Strategic Partners to be co-opted to the SLG if required to provide insight into specific issues related directly to the strategic partner's area of expertise.

The Strategic Partners Forum is serviced by the SmartGrowth office for items such as venues, agendas and report materials.

The chair of the SLG also chairs the Strategic Partners Forum.

## Strategic Partners Forum - Membership

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Name	Representing	Name	Representing
Bill Wasley	Chair	Carol Gordon	Social Sector Forum, Innovation Trust & SUPA NZ
Mary Dillon	Envirohub	Alastair Talbot	NZTA acting planning & funding manger
Rebecca Culliford	Toi Te Ora Public Health	Phil Shoemack	Toi Te Ora Public Health
Terri Eggleton	Bay Trust	Jo Wills	Environment & Sustainability Forum Chair
Sarah Davey	BoPDHB – planning & funding	Kathy Webb	SociaLink
John Garwood	Katikati and Te Puke Fruitgrower Associations	Mark Boyle	Te Puke EDF Rep
Anne Pankhurst	PATAG Chair	Jeff Fletcher	Chair, Property Developers Forum
Christine Ralph	Housing Affordability Forum Chair	Teresa Pou	Housing New Zealand
Paul Hickson	Te Puke Fast Forward Rep	Eddie Orsulich	Forest and Bird Society
Stan Gregec	Tauranga Chamber of Commerce	<b>SmartGrowth Partner Staff</b>	
Fern Nielsen	National Council of Women	Philip King	Tauranga City Council
Katy McGinity	Kiwifruit Growers	Emily Rogers	Western Bay of Plenty District Council
Lena Kovac	Creative Tauranga	Ross Hudson	Tauranga City Council
Puhirake Ihaka	Combined Tangata Whenua Forum		
Barry Roberts	Federated Farmers		
Buddy Mikaere	Co-Chair Combined Tangata Whenua Forum		
Shad Rolleston	Tu Pakari Advisor – Co-Chair Combined Tangata Whenua Forum		
Jacqui Knight	Katch Katikati		
Annie Hill	Priority One		
Jeff Fletcher	Property Developers Forum Chair		
Alastair Rhodes	Bay Trust		



1. Apologies	Chair
2. Previous Minutes dated 7 February 2017 and matters arising ( <b>Paper A</b> )	Chair
3. Presentation by Christine Jones, General Manager, Growth and Infrastructure Tauranga City Council and Campbell Larking, Consultant Planner (Boffa Miskell) on Tauriko West and Te Tumu structure planning processes, progress and engagement	Christine Jones/ Campbell Larking
4. Covering report ( <b>Paper B</b> ) SmartGrowth Forums Joint Hui and Response Tables ( <b>Paper C</b> ) Joint Forums Hui June 28 programme ( <b>Paper D</b> ) Draft Project Outcome Engagement Tool ( <b>Paper E</b> ) 10 theme summary papers and other papers – response from councils ( <b>Paper F</b> )	Bernie Walsh/ Cheryl Steiner
5. SmartGrowth Partnership Report – June 2017 – Highlights ( <b>Paper G</b> )	Bernie Walsh
6. Covering report ( <b>Paper H</b> ) SmartGrowth Strategy – Draft Indicator Framework ( <b>Papers I</b> )	Carole Canler/ Bernie Walsh
7. Any Other Matters	Chair

**SmartGrowth Strategic Partners Forum Meeting**  
**Tuesday, 7 February, 2017 8:00am – 10:00am**  
**Classic Flyers, The Armoury Room**

<b>Present</b>	Bill Wasley (Chair), Anne Pankhurst (PATAG Chair), Emily Rogers (WBoPDC), Annie Hill (PriorityOne), Kate Longman (NZKGI), John Garwood (Fruit Growers Assc.), Fern Nielsen (National Council for Women), Paul Hickson (Te Puke Fast Forward), Mark Boyle (Te Puke EDG), Jo Wills (chair of Environment and Sustainability Forum), Mary Dillon (Envirohub), – for discussion of item 7 on streamlined process), Jacqui Knight, Katch Katikati,)	
<b>In attendance</b>	Bernie Walsh (SG Implementation Manager), Karen Summerhays (People and Place) Philip King (Tauranga City Council	
<b>Apologies</b>	Jeff Fletcher (PDF), Christine Ralph (HAF Chair), Buddy Mikaere (CTWF), Lena Kovac (Creative Bay of Plenty)	
<b>Previous minutes and matters arising</b>	Discussion	No matters arising from the previous minutes. Minutes confirmed by the forum. Note: SPF membership paper not on agenda. Update in item 5.
<b>SmartGrowth Briefing</b>	Discussion	<p>Bernie outlined and spoke to the high level Incoming Briefing to the SmartGrowth Leadership Group, explaining how the briefing had been informed by a range of documents including the position papers. It was a strategic ‘starter paper’ and raised a number of issues and priorities for the committee to consider. It outlined a range of work underway including the response to the forum position papers, the response to the National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity – and key challenges for the leadership group going forward. It has been through the Chief Executives’ Advisory Group.</p> <p><b>Feedback on ‘Briefing to Incoming Senior Leadership Group’</b></p> <p>General strong agreement on the briefing – however, attendees felt there were some issues that weren’t given enough emphasis and needed a higher profile in the briefing from their perspectives. The parts of the briefing that came from the strategy also needed refreshing and updating.</p>

		<p>Understand briefing was high level – and seeking to take a general briefing approach. Promote strategic discussion.</p> <p>Attendees said that there were other issues that needed greater emphasis in terms of some key strategic challenges and issues for the sub-region. Discussion of these issues is summarised below.</p> <p><b>Education of young people</b></p> <p>Need to be supported and educated to “be the best they can be”. They need access to the resources to reach their full potential. Young Maori population in our region. There is a risk that we don’t pay enough attention to managing the risk that they don’t have the opportunities and resources to reach their full potential.</p> <p>There are workforce changes and direction ahead. Maori economic development stream in Bay of Connections will be very important – Regional Growth Strategy – and support from central government. This is a SmartGrowth sub-regional issue too if we want a Smart Future.</p> <p><b>Connection between country and city</b></p> <p>Need to be careful about being too “city-ified” - this is an overarching and strategic issue for the sub-region. That Tauranga doesn’t dominate every aspect of the strategic thinking, when our future is about the ‘rural and the urban’ working in the best way possible. A truly sub-regional strategic issue for SmartGrowth.</p> <p>This is an issue for the SmartGrowth Forums too – we need membership from across the sub-region and perhaps we could do better in that area. Our focus is on areas of interest, based on expertise but we need to keep the focus on sub-region and ensuring good representation across the rural and urban areas of our sub-region.</p> <p><b>People focus</b></p> <p>We need to always keep the focus on people – it’s about building communities – not providing housing and land. It is about what amenity we provide for our people, and our communities – and how we build new communities, but also work with our current communities as we grow, change.</p>
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		<p>The SmartGrowth 2013 Strategy put the emphasis strongly on social infrastructure and people – and this needs more emphasis. Need to keep that strong.</p> <p>Beware of the slippage from the four wellbeings – social, economic, environmental and cultural.</p> <p><b>Future thinking</b></p> <p>Is very important – but it is not just about dollars – e.g funding infrastructure. 20% live below the poverty line – ‘not well connected with’.</p> <p><b>Last but most importantly</b></p> <p><b>Environmental sustainability</b></p> <p>This is the umbrella – it’s the over-arching, framework and not an “add-on”.</p> <p>We need good jobs and housing – but we also need connectivity to our land/our environment.</p>
<b>SmartGrowth structures diagram</b>	Update/ Discussion	<p>General comments that “it (the diagrams) make sense” as does the Engagement Diagram.</p> <p>Annie Hill (PriorityOne) expressed her disappointment that community voice was now missing from managers group.</p> <p>Bill explained that the two groups would be working together on key issues at different times – Strategic Partners and Strategic Managers. Managers also needed to have their own discussions and the SmartGrowth management discussions had been lifted up a level to be more strategic in nature. This change process required a more structured and team-building approach with managers but included the DHB manager Sarah Davey and NZTA’s Alistair Talbot.</p>

<b>Update - positioning and membership of Strategic Partners Forum</b>	Update	<p>Bill explained that there was still a need to review membership of the Strategic Partners Forum in light of new forums and new chairs. New engagement research involving forums and partner staff was underway. SG need to explore and examine the value of the forums. What is effective? Any gaps in operation? Gaps in membership? Fit for purpose and improving effectiveness? This would form the basis for tweaking – rationalising, terms of reference etc. what SPF would look going forward. It was not about losing the value of SPF – but having wider perspective...Work on the engagement research commenced in late Feb early March. Bill had been working that through with forum chairs. Timely to review operating environment and what opportunities – other ways of engaging? Some forums – SPF – for example generally had a good turnout – but attendance is variable across the forums –need to understand that and consider if there are there other ways to provide engagement opportunities.</p>
<b>Engagement Approach diagram</b>	Update	<p>Noted new engagement diagram going to the SmartGrowth Leadership Group. General comments and agreement “that it made sense”. As above.</p>
<b>Streamlined engagement processes SmartGrowth Forums</b>	Update Discussion	<p>Karen Summerhays spoke to this item as she had been developing this process for SmartGrowth with Bill, the forums and the councils. This table of options and mechanisms for engagement with the forums came out of a request from Christine Jones at TCC – how to engage efficiently with forums – structure plans and compact city particularly – NZTA.</p> <p>Happy for feedback as this is a work in progress. It was noted that feedback was yet to be received from TCC and WBOPDC.</p> <p>Talking is really critical element. Best mechanisms. Regional Council – how does it work with co-governance arrangements? CTWF? Attendees said they would like their feedback/positions “understood rather than considered”. Councils could seek clarification to understand. That was what the forums said on delivery of their position papers. Outcomes of workshops fed into forum papers. Set of principles under which a project will develop is needed – test – yardstick. Regional Policy Statement – implement what we want to do. Baseline of principles established.</p>

		<p>General discussion on the need for forums to be able to inform policy – and use their “collective strength”.</p> <p>Philip King (TCC) explained that the city council was in the process of reviewing/reconfirming its strategic frameworks in preparation for the Long-term Plan (LTP). There were new committees at TCC and a long period of community engagement would start in April 2016 and continue until March 2018, when the formal engagement on the LTP would begin. There was a huge opportunity for the forums to contribute to that process.</p> <p>Bill notes that SPF/SmartGrowth could put a sub-regional lens across everything. The SmartGrowth Leadership Group connected all three councils in one forum with Tangata Whenua.</p>
	<b>Action</b>	Philip to keep SPF/forums up to date with process for TCC engagement on their long-term plan and strategic direction work and opportunities for forums to become involved and contribute.
<b>Forum Position Papers response update</b>	Update	<p>Bernie explained this work and said that Cheryl Steiner was leading the project. The council GMs had been very helpful and fully engaged. The councils had responded with a lot of information that Cheryl was now working through and summarising for further discussion with them.</p> <p>The update table was noted by attendees. Bernie Walsh explained the process and that all forums would receive the full council response information from the councils once it had been seen, discussed and agreed by the Strategic Managers Group and their councils. Then a joint hui would enable full discussion before the full response documents went back to the Strategic Leadership Group.</p>
<b>Progress Report Framework</b>	Discussion	Discussed and noted the framework for the Progress Report. Attendees agreed a report of this nature was a good idea and would be a useful way of tracking progress (direction of travel) on the SmartGrowth Strategy.
<b>Forum chairs roundtable update – each forum chair to give a brief update on their forums, and any key points on strategic issues. (verbal)</b>	Update	<b>Environment &amp; Sustainability (Jo Wills)</b> – found our feet after establishment. Struggle to figure out what able to share. After the fact. Took time to understand. Really helpful – to do the position paper – this is what we are here for. Membership settled now – high calibre of people – different expertise. Transport, climate change, health, scientific basis, robust and diverse group of people; focus and time has been given to Te Tumu development – meetings and workshops – understanding – sharing our expertise. Big piece of work – requests to regional council on

		<p>current activity around Te Tumu – ecological value – fundamental design component – what’s happening in that space. Wanting to look beyond current compliance – ecological areas – gather information on TCC – great presentations – Cam Larking and James Low – work through that – apply our knowledge. Questions and know what we can make recommendations on. Transportation – whole region – impacts on every other part of development and infrastructure. A lot of other things happening around transport – forum involved in figuring out value add to transport as well as Te Tumu. Year coming up soon. Pleased with where we got to – massive when first started. High expectations and specific – come a long way to recognise – analysis – environmental considerations across entire region.</p> <p><b>PATAG (Anne Pankhurst)</b> – going since 2008. Raise awareness of population ageing – this is ‘cradle to grave’ – ageing across all of the ages. Moved from awareness to influence. Influence thinking – how? Eastern Bay – how do we work with them – extend slightly. Rental situation paper. Understanding as housing affordability bites – home ownership dropping dramatically – what does that look like? Rental tenure? Thought leadership – leading a discussion – not really considered. SG part of National Science Challenge through PATAG – really good place for us to be – forums – interesting piece of work – proud of – awareness to influence – paper in National Science Challenge. Ongoing discussions – really value Danni from TCC. Membership – looking forward to paper Bill was talking about.</p> <p><b>Discussion</b></p> <p>Jo commented that the region was losing really good people because we don’t know how to treat renters. Commercial market – landlord owns the house, paying for privilege – tenancy agreement – you own the space you live in. Social implications – sense of security.</p> <p>Karen said the focus groups showed an institutional bias against renters. “No one likes you if you are a renter.” For example people think it is better to live in a street of owner-occupied than renters.</p> <p>Anne – got to change the way we think – what does SG say about it – NPS work implications.</p> <p>Paul – These issues are landlord dependent. There are two sides to these issues.</p>
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		Jo – yes, but it is the perception of the role. As housing affordability bites, rental is the next issue because people cannot buy houses.
<b>Any other business</b>		<p>Bill thanked Mark and Paul for eastern tour for Bernie, Ken and Bill. SmartGrowth Leadership Group is going to eastern part later on in the year.</p> <p>Many changes have occurred – conversion from dairying to kiwifruit; value add as part of that process and pressures that brings. Accommodation etc. Rangiuru – Te Puke – industrial land provision – further details what’s happening and pressure. Need thinking long term</p> <p>Kate from Kiwifruit Growers said that Zespri doesn’t have a database on developments – are there ways to get hold of that information to understand level of consents – land use changes through consent process?</p> <p>Mark said he had raised the need for this with Western Bay District Council already and their co-ordination role in this – input into that – collector of the information. PriorityOne is also keen to know how much rural development in kiwifruit. Regional consent – water? Bill says this is a significant spatial planning issue. Bought licence or established. Development a lot sooner than that.</p> <p>Jo mentioned that on March 22 there was a symposium on water – Sustainable Backyards – overall freshwater futures – at Bayfair exhibition centre.</p>
<b>Other matters</b>		<p>Transport comes across all forums and whole region. Needs discussion.</p> <p>Reminder from Bernie to attend Smart Talk event with Professor Paul Spoonley this afternoon (Feb 7)</p>

**Meeting ended at 10.03am Next Meeting 11 April 2017 – Classic Flyers, Armoury Room**

## ACTION POINTS – from Feb 7 meeting

### Strategic Partners Forum

Item No.	Meeting	Action	Action
1.	<b>February SmartGrowth Leadership Group</b>	Anne Pankhurst would represent the Strategic Partners Forum in the Chair's Forum at the next Strategic Leadership Group meeting on Feb 15. She would summarise the group's feedback on the incoming briefing to add to the advice in the reports and to inform their decision-making on future priorities. Bernie to assist Anne with preparing a summary of meeting discussion. Anne would also be speaking on behalf of PATAG on the rental housing research.	Bernie W/ Anne P
2.	<b>Database of land use changes - new Kiwifruit orchards</b>	Bernie/Emily to gather update from Western Bay of Plenty District Council. How could this be actioned? Were they looking into this kind of co-ordination role to assist with future planning?  Bernie to look into Zespri forward planning (GM) talking to the SmartGrowth Leadership Group.	Emily/ Bernie W
3.	<b>TCC strategic direction engagement/Long-term Plan work</b>	Philip to keep SPF/forums up to date with process for TCC engagement on their long-term plan and strategic direction work and opportunities for forums to become involved and contribute.  Also progress on it with new committees.	Philip



<b>Name</b>	<b>Strategic Partners Forum</b>
<b>Committee Meeting Date</b>	<b>13 June 2017</b>
<b>Author (s)</b>	<b>Bernie Walsh, Manager, SmartGrowth Partnership</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Overview – collated information from councils; Joint Hui programme</b>

## Collated information from partner councils Joint Hui programme – June 28, 2017

The SmartGrowth Partnership Office has collated a range of responses from partner councils across 10 themes related to the SmartGrowth Forum position papers.

Strategic planning consultant, Cheryl Steiner, has carried out this work on behalf of the Partnership office.

The summary tables of these councils' responses are attached in the form of 10 'theme' papers.

The background material to these 'summary themes' is also attached for your information.

This includes

- **A guide to the response information** to help you understand how the summary sheets have been put together and where they came from
- **A response matrix** that maps each position paper to the themes to help forums understand how their papers are reflected in the themes
- **All the spreadsheets of response tables** detailing the full council responses

**In addition,**

**The SmartGrowth Partnership Office has developed a project outcomes checklist for discussion.** This is a draft engagement and outcomes framework that we would like to workshop at the joint forums hui. Once finalised, this could be used in a variety of ways by councils and forums, and by the Partnership Office itself.

**We are also tabling the draft programme for the Joint Hui** on June 28 - shaped around councils seeking to engage with the forums on two key processes now underway. The aim is to focus discussion of the 10 themes and position papers where it can make the most impact immediately. It is also important to link those strategic discussions with joined-up council decision-making on long-term funding priorities.

These two key engagement processes are **1) land use planning/structure planning/settlement pattern planning** including Tauriko West, Te Tumu and Compact City and **2) the councils' 10-year Long-term funding plans (LTPs)** where funding is prioritised and mapped out for the period 2018-21 and beyond to 2028.

*Recommendation:*

1. Receive the report.



## Guide to Position Paper Response Information

### Response Themes

The Position Papers provide comprehensive information on the Forums key issues, and recommendations for incorporation into growth planning processes and implementation. The extent of information provided has resulted in identification of common themes raised across the Position Papers.

The themes are summarised as follows:

1. Community Involvement
2. Urban Design
3. Social Infrastructure
4. Compact Urban Form
5. Housing
6. Active Transport
7. Growth Planning
8. Environment and Sustainability
9. Community
10. Culture and Heritage

Within each theme is further detail on the key topics and the main points raised by the Forums relevant to those topics.

The key document that provides a response to the position papers is the response tables. However other documents are also provided to summarise this information (response overviews) and help track where comments have been picked up (response matrix).

### Response Tables (excel spreadsheet)

These tables take each theme, and the key components of each theme, and provides a response to the matters raised through three possible categories:

- what is currently considered in growth planning processes and where the direction comes from, along with who has primary responsibility for this and an example of application and investment,
- what could be considered further (this could be things that have only recently been considered by Councils and that have the potential to become more integrated into growth planning processes), and
- what other organisations are involved.

Colour coding of responses is as follows:

- Blue – TCC response
- Red – WBOPDC response
- Green – BOPRC response

It is recognised that there are a number of organisations involved in the growth planning and delivery process however Councils generally take a lead role in the planning approach and therefore were able to complete the majority of information required in the response tables.

**Response Overviews (PDF - word document)**

This summarises the information in the response tables for each theme.

**Response Matrix (excel spreadsheet)**

This helps Forums to track where their comments have been responded to.

Click the arrow for the relevant forum, unclick select all, click on relevant forum and it will bring up the forums comments and the themes that they have been picked up in.



## ***Joint Forums Hui 28 June 2017***

*Tea, coffee and biscuits on arrival from 9.45am*

10am	<b>Welcome</b>	Bill Wasley, SmartGrowth Partnership Independent Chair Bernie Walsh, SmartGrowth Partnership Implementation Manager
10.05am	<b>Campbell Larking, City Planning &amp; Growth, Ken Tremaine, Strategic Advisor</b>	Land use planning and structure planning – what it is and isn't?
10.30am	<b>Questions</b>	
11.00am	<b>Cheryl Steiner, Strategic Planning Consultant</b>	A new project planning and engagement tool
	<b>Questions</b>	
11.20am	<b>Workshop in groups</b>	- the checklist, report back to the big group
12.30pm	<b>Lunch</b>	
1.15pm	<b>Long-term plans</b>	– the councils' engagement overviews
1.45pm	<b>Panel discussion</b>	– linking long term funding plans with development/land use/transport planning
2.15pm	<b>Bill Wasley, SmartGrowth Partnership Independent Chair</b>	Wrap up and an update on the SmartGrowth Forums engagement research
2.30pm	<b>Finish</b>	

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**Project information**

<b>Lead organisation</b>	<i>Partner Council or Implementation Partner</i>
<b>Project partners</b>	XXXX
<b>Project name</b>	XXXX
<b>Project description</b>	XXXX
<b>Project location</b>	XXXX
<b>Project objectives</b>	XXXX
<b>Community engagement approach</b>	<i>e.g Community engagement plan in place. Will commence in July 2018. Two phases of engagement:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• Informal – July to September 2018.</i></li> <li><i>• Statutory – October to December 2018.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Project timeframes</b>	<i>e.g Project commences: May 2018.</i>  <i>Project completion: June 2019.</i>
<b>Project manager</b>	XXXX
<b>Implementation approach</b>	<i>e.g. funding currently in place of \$x to implement project or implementation funding will be considered through next annual plan process.</i>

## Project Outcomes Checklist

This can be completed at the start of the project to ensure that the topics/considerations will be included in the project process and project plan, or once the project has developed an initial draft approach, or at the end of the project to test how the topics/considerations have been responded to. Depending on what stage the checklist is used, the phrasing of the key consideration will change. For completeness, each organisation using the checklist could also add their relevant outcomes into the checklist process.

Topic	Key considerations	Example	Relevant to project - Yes/No	If yes, extent to which outcome is achieved (1 = low, 5 = high)	Explanation on how this has been achieved
Liveable Communities	Is the project designed to facilitate community interaction and connections?	Public places and spaces such as community facilities, reserves, town centres.			
	Does the project provide the opportunity for people to easily travel from place to place, particularly to key destinations?	Connected walkway and cycleways. Good public transport. Connected road system.			
	Does the project provide opportunities to create a vibrant community?	Arts and culture opportunities.			
	Does the project encourage and provide for all members of a community to live?	Disabled access. Universal design. Multi-generational communities (provides for young and old).			
	Does the project support development of a live, work, play and learn community?	Ability for community to be able to work and recreate in close proximity to where they live.			
	Does the project create safe environments for people to access and move around in?	Application of CPTED to public places.			

Topic	Key considerations	Example	Relevant to project - Yes/No	If yes, extent to which outcome is achieved (1 = low, 5 = high)	Explanation on how this has been achieved
	Does the project provide healthy environments, including encouraging people to be active in their daily lives?	Connected walkway and cycleways.			
Social infrastructure	Has community engagement been undertaken (or planned to be) on social infrastructure provision for this project?	Meeting with key stakeholders such as emergency services, BOPDHB.			
	Is there an appropriate mix of social infrastructure including health and social care services?	The mix of social infrastructure service provisions matches the likely needs of the community.			
	Are there communal areas for interaction and connections?	Community centres. Neighbourhood reserves.			
	Is there clear recognition of the importance and benefits of social infrastructure?	Key consideration in project.			
	Is there an appropriate delivery mechanism in place for social infrastructure?	Funding is in place. The delivery is timed to meet the needs of the community.			
Accessibility	Does the project promote and encourage multi modal forms of transport?	Public transport with user friendly fares and bike racks. Walkways and cycleways for recreation and commuting.			
	Do walkways/cycleways provide for a variety of use?	Mobility scooters. Pushchairs.			

Topic	Key considerations	Example	Relevant to project - Yes/No	If yes, extent to which outcome is achieved (1 = low, 5 = high)	Explanation on how this has been achieved
Open space and recreation	Does the project provide access to and enjoyment of open space and the natural environment?	Accessible reserves and open space network provided.			
	Are there a variety of sport, recreation and active living opportunities on offer?	Neighbourhood reserves. Sportsgrounds. Passive reserves. Playgrounds. Active ageing gym.			
Housing	Does the project provide for a range of housing opportunities?	Different housing typologies, affordable housing.			
	Does the project encourage housing design that maximises energy and resource efficiencies?	North facing sections.			
Environment and Sustainability	Does the project protect ecological corridors?	Conservation reserves. Streetscape development.			
	Does the project seek and promote innovative solutions to wastewater and stormwater collection treatment and disposal?				
	Does the project protect and restore coastal/harbour and marine resources?				
	Does the project promote water conservation and efficient water use?				

Topic	Key considerations	Example	Relevant to project - Yes/No	If yes, extent to which outcome is achieved (1 = low, 5 = high)	Explanation on how this has been achieved
	Does the project take into consideration and respond to the potential implications of climate change?	Potential implications identified and action plan in place.			
	Does the project encourage resource recycling and recovery, and diversion of waste from landfill?				
Culture and Heritage	Does the project actively recognise tangata whenua aspirations and cultural values?	Collaboration with tangata whenua on the project.			
	Does the project provide opportunities for a range of activities and events to occur?	Places and spaces provided where community activities can occur.			
	Does the project recognise and celebrate our heritage?	Public spaces include information on history of the area.			



# COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OVERVIEW

## TOPICS COVERED IN THIS THEME

Community involvement includes community involvement in landuse planning and liveable communities.

## WHAT DETERMINES REQUIREMENTS AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

Key documents that provide Councils with direction on community involvement include:

Strategic	Statutory	Design	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Built Environment Strategy</li> <li>- Community Development Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Government Act</li> <li>- Resource Management Act</li> <li>- Regional Policy Statement</li> </ul>		Long Term Plan Annual Plan

All Councils have responsibility for community involvement in planning processes. Minimum requirements are outlined within legislation but councils recognise the need to often do more than this. Many forums and advisory groups are in place that input into community engagement undertaken in planning processes. Central government agencies and the District Health Boards also play a role in the development of liveable communities.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON WHAT IS BEING ACHIEVED

### Planning

Community engagement in the form of open days, public meetings, stakeholder workshops, and written comments for structure planning processes.

Civic Heart consultation with Council visiting many sites and utilising a range of methods to receive community feedback and input.

### Delivery

Councils provision of community facilities such as recreation and leisure areas, community meeting spaces, and libraries.

Tauranga City Council has adopted a new Committee Structure which will allow TCC to focus on achieving a balance between economic, social, cultural and environmental wellbeing in order to become an internationally competitive city. This will result in a higher standard of living for all. Through the committees TCC will work with a wide range of organisations and agencies to prioritise the tangible steps to deliver on our aspirations.

## WHAT COULD BE CONSIDERED FURTHER

1. There is opportunity, where appropriate, to consider new or alternative ways to undertake community engagement. Channels that enable the community voice to be heard and understood are of particular interest, especially if these result in ongoing engagement rather than one-off project based interaction. It is recommended that a wider range of service delivery partners are included earlier in the process - as well as Police and DHB, there is a need to engage with Salvation Army, YMCA, community centres, Socialink etc. Good practice involves approaching the community early in the piece with an open book, and asking for ideas with no preconceived view. In many cases, the problems can be redefined and the range of solutions can be enlarged.
2. Much of the responsibility for development of liveable communities has historically been delegated to SmartGrowth, which has caused duplication and community confusion since 2013. This is an area that requires further discussion.
3. There is a need to recognise the role that Social Infrastructure provides in supporting commercial development, for example Papamoa Library, which while delivered many years late, provided customers for the Papamoa Plaza and Fashion Island developments. Future opportunities include a new approach to the planning of the future Te Tumu town centre, and a fully engaged discussion about the social infrastructure needed by future residents of the Western Corridor.
4. Greater recognition of the role of Active Transport in growth planning processes.
5. An integrated approach, probably requiring a reduction, dissolution or a refresh of the SmartGrowth Forums to reflect the needs of the TCC Community Development unit. It is recommended that existing SmartGrowth Forums are reviewed to ensure they support the work of the TCC Community Development team and its wider remit and perspective. It is critical in this that full community engagement practices are developed and maintained.
6. Delivery of a range of multi-use facilities alongside (not after) surrounding development.
7. Western Bay of Plenty District Council have committed to having communities actively involved in both long-term plans and structure plan development (land use planning process). This will be progressed primarily through the structure planning for Omokoroa Stage 2 being led by Phillip Martelli. The engagement plan for this work has not yet been prepared, but could include co-design workshops, planning charrettes or similar, along with innovative technology based techniques. Communities will also be actively involved in the WBOPDC's long term plan development through the It's About You community engagement programme.
8. The NZ Planning model relies on community input via a relatively informal submissions and hearings process. Councils engage and use stakeholders as appropriate, but can probably do better. There are requirements for all significant decisions to be preceded by consultative processes. Design charrettes have been used in Wairakei and Councils genuinely try to involve the community. However, NZ law (RMA) gives landowners relatively significant rights to use land as they wish. Structure plans can be privately developed and court decisions are evidence, not popular opinion, based.

## WHAT OTHER ORGANISATIONS ARE INVOLVED

1. Applying the Community Development unit strategic framework, Council's identified role is to empower or facilitate community discussions, and to use its data and knowledge to play a role in supporting the direction the community chooses to take. Community-led development does not necessarily need council lead or involvement. It is however critical that council is willing to listen.
2. Government and health services being around the table as key stakeholders is vital.

# URBAN DESIGN OVERVIEW

## TOPICS COVERED IN THIS THEME

Urban design includes cultural heritage and design, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), and ecological design.

## WHAT DETERMINES REQUIREMENTS AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

Key documents that provide Councils with direction on urban design include:

Strategic	Statutory	Design	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Urban Design Strategy</li><li>- Te Ara Mua Tangata Whenua Engagement Guidelines and Protocols</li><li>- Iwi and Hapu Management Plans</li><li>- NZ Urban Design Protocol</li><li>- CPTED Guidelines</li><li>- Vegetation Strategy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Regional Policy Statement</li><li>- District Plans</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- CPTED reviews</li><li>- Infrastructure Development Code</li><li>- Street Tree Guide</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Long Term Plan</li><li>- Annual Plan</li><li>- Developers</li></ul>

All Councils are involved in urban design particularly in terms of the development of public places and spaces. Tangata Whenua have influence over aspects of cultural design. Developers can incorporate urban design principles and responses into their plans.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON WHAT IS BEING ACHIEVED

### Planning

The Heart of the City Programme underway by TCC presents an opportunity to integrate Tauranga's cultural heritage into the design of buildings and their surrounds.

WBOPDC use of a "Package of Plans" process to influence structure plans and subdivision design.

Alternative stormwater disposal techniques are under consideration by WBOPDC.

### Delivery

TCC development of Otumoetai Pa and Gate Pa Domain with design influenced by both Maori and European cultural heritage.

WBOPDC incorporation of Maori designs with projects such as the Omokoroa to Tauranga cycleway, reserve development and the Huharua Cultural Park.

WBOPDC requirement to provide tangata whenua the opportunity to provide names for streets in new subdivisions.

A comprehensive day and night CPTED audit was carried out in the CBD and many suggested improvements actioned.

Establishment of a CCTV network in Tauranga and identification of potential crime hot spots.

WBOPDC minimum requirement for width of new walkways has been set.

#### WHAT COULD BE CONSIDERED FURTHER

1. The Auckland City Design Manual carries a section on Maori Design and how to incorporate it into projects using the Te Aranga Principles. A similar approach could be taken by the Tauranga City Council to guide future development.
2. All future projects could have a checklist of CPTED design features attached and be required to show how they have achieved a TCC required standard of CPTED design.
3. There is a need to have a conversation with the community about the level of importance they place on protection of the environment, and their willingness to pay for this in terms of both upfront costs and ongoing maintenance. There is also a need to have a conversation about whether the community is prepared to say no to certain types of development, or development locations, to protect the environment.
4. Te Ara Mua action point requires Council to promote the use of Maori names through signage and to review the extent to which Maori values are represented in the built and natural environment. Greater involvement of tangata whenua in structure planning
5. Ecological design not used very extensively, but potential for greater use.
6. WBOPDC Built Environment Strategy and Infrastructure Development Code set out key approach to Urban Design. The Strategy could be reviewed and updated.

#### WHAT OTHER ORGANISATIONS ARE INVOLVED

1. Safety in Tauranga City is the responsibility of other organisations such as Police, too, and their advice is critical to the design of public areas in the city.

# SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

## TOPICS COVERED IN THIS THEME

Social infrastructure includes social infrastructure planning, open spaces, resource recovery and waste, and cultural infrastructure.

## WHAT DETERMINES REQUIREMENTS AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

Key documents that provide Councils with direction on social infrastructure matters are generally determined through working with the community to identify their needs and include:

Strategic	Statutory	Design	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Open Space Strategy</li><li>- Sport and Active Living Strategy</li><li>- Aquatics Strategy</li><li>- Our Community Places Strategy</li><li>- Community and Town Centre Development Plans</li><li>- Open Space Level of Service Policy</li><li>- Active Reserves Level of Service Policy</li><li>- Solid Waste Strategy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Regional Policy Statement</li><li>- District Plans</li><li>- Reserve Management Plans</li><li>- Waste Management and Minimisation Plan</li></ul>	Strategies and plans will typically have design requirements in terms of location and the look and feel of social infrastructure provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Long Term Plans</li><li>- Annual Plans</li><li>- Community Funders</li></ul>

Council led social infrastructure generally falls under the responsibility of TCC and WBOPDC.

BOPRC have a role in some areas through policy requirements in the Regional Policy Statement and provision of a regional park in Papamoa. Central Government and social service organisations are other providers of several types of social infrastructure including hospitals and schools.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON WHAT IS BEING ACHIEVED

### Planning

Refresh of the TCC Our Community Places Strategy to identify future requirements for libraries, community centres and community halls (and potentially other types of facilities and services).

WBOPDC planning for larger Council offices and library at Omokoroa and an additional community hub at Maketu.

WBOPDC structure planning includes commercial zones for social service providers.

Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement policies to provide open space as a primary consideration in growth management and provision of appropriate infrastructure necessary for an ageing population.

Protection of cultural sites within the District Plan.

TCC are undertaking development of business cases for a new museum, library and performance venue in the city centre as part of the Heart of the City Programme.

TCC undertaking composition surveys of waste and community waste surveys to help inform future decision-making.

### Delivery

TCC delivering on the Our Community Places Strategy through provision of the Arataki Community Centre, a building for the Welcome Bay Community Centre to operate from, and development of the Greerton Library.

New library, service centre and community hub to be provided by WBOPDC in Katikati and potential re-purposing of existing facilities including historic Katikati Fire Station into temporary museum space.

Provision of land in new growth areas for neighbourhood reserves and development of the Wairoa Active Reserve in Bethlehem into a premier sports park for the western part of the city.

TCC and WBOPDC partnership to develop a network of subregional parks including Huharua Harbour Park and TECT All Terrain Park. BOPRC provide Papamoa Hills Regional Park in partnership with Iwi and Heritage New Zealand.

Delivery of Omokoroa skate park and tennis courts with concept plans for Omokoroa Domain. The skate park won an award for co-investment and community development in action.

Community recycling and green waste facilities in place across the sub-region.

Plans for development of a community recycling facility at Omokoroa and discussions with the community on the possibility of a transfer station.

### Support

WBOPDC provide space for the Western Bay Museum to operate from.

Community Committees run community halls located on WBOPDC land with support from the Council.

WBOPDC have a marae maintenance fund in place.

TCC and WBOPDC help fund Creative Bay of Plenty to deliver arts and culture services to the sub-regional community.

Extensive programme of waste reduction education and reuse runs across the sub-region.

## WHAT COULD BE CONSIDERED FURTHER

1. Ongoing community engagement to provide a better understanding of social infrastructure needs rather than assuming a particular level of service is achieving this.
2. Better understanding of socio-economic differences between communities (currently being undertaken through development of community profile statements).
3. Consideration of a proactive delivery approach to social infrastructure (ahead of time), as opposed to the current approach of being very retrospective (example of Papamoa Library delivered many years after Papamoa development commenced).

4. Work with developers at an early stage to ensure that our open space requirements are considered and can be met.
5. Establish a way to better connect to and understand community views and willingness to pay for cultural facilities.
6. Continue to build upon and improve our evidence base (i.e. sports field supply and demand study).
7. Recognise the need for additional cemetery space - continue to monitor demand and ensure appropriate planning.
8. All options for consideration have been detailed in the new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2016-2022. On implementing actions within the Plan, additional considerations could be made in the future that TCC is unaware of at this point.
9. Citizens Panel for wider consistent engagement.
10. Greater use of 'matching fund' approach to encourage co-investment in social infrastructure (as between Council, philanthropic funders, other govt agencies and communities).
11. Additional Regional Parks - potential for Kaituna Wetland restoration to become a regional park.
12. Ensure health and education agencies are at the table as key stakeholders in structure planning processes.
13. WBOPDC is currently reviewing its Waste Minimisation and Management Plan. This will provide opportunities to consider how we deal with our waste.
14. BOPRC has previously considered use of its revenue streams for social investment. Our Regional Infrastructure Fund has been previously targeted at "hard" infrastructure for reasons that include legal restrictions on the types of investment Councils can make.

## WHAT OTHER ORGANISATIONS ARE INVOLVED

1. Delivery of social infrastructure by developers ahead of a development occurring.
2. A thorough community conversation about funding alternatives (e.g. development funded, special rate funded, PPP-approaches etc.)
3. Legislation surrounding product stewardship, particularly for items considered priority products such as e-waste, tyres etc.
4. Council cannot greatly influence markets for products (which thus influences the ability for materials to be recycled or reused).
5. TCC does not issue consents for waste facilities, this is undertaken by the Regional Council (i.e. for cleanfills, managed fills, etc.).
6. For cultural facilities - third party funding opportunities, delivery by others (TCC as a tenant), opportunities for PPP-approach.
7. Provision of early childhood education (private sector) and schools (central government and private sector). Council facilitates development of these activities by zoning rules in the District Plan and designations for state school sites. Provision of medical and social facilities / services. Council facilitates development of these activities by zoning rules in the District Plan.
8. Does not account for any DOC/ Crown reserve land in the District e.g. Kaimai Forest Park.
9. Currently kerbside rubbish and recycling collection services all provided by private contractors.
10. Central government agencies – Ministry of Education, District Health Boards etc.

# COMPACT FORM OVERVIEW

## TOPICS COVERED IN THIS THEME

This theme is about residential intensification.

## WHAT DETERMINES REQUIREMENTS AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

Key documents that provide Councils with direction on compact form include:

Strategic	Statutory	Design	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- SmartGrowth</li><li>- Annual development trends reporting (monitoring strategic direction)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Regional Policy Statement</li><li>- District plans</li></ul>	High level requirements outlined in strategy and statutory documents.	Long Term Plan Annual Plan Developers

TCC and WBOPDC responsibilities are as administrator of the city/district plans. BOPRC responsibility is through Regional Policy Statement provisions on intensification targets, urban limits, and sequencing of growth. Developers are ultimately responsible for delivering compact housing outcomes.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON WHAT IS BEING ACHIEVED

### Planning

TCC are leading the Compact City Project that will look at opportunities to provide greater levels of intensification across all residential zones in Tauranga City.

### Delivery

Resource consent application for approximately 40 apartments on a Cliff Rd site in the City Living Zone adjacent to the CBD.

TCC has included \$8 million in the Long-Term Plan to deliver improved amenity and outcomes in the city centre to support and a more vibrant and active place including attracting residential development.

WBOPDC provision for smaller lots for example in Omokoroa there are specific developments that offer two bedroom dwellings and duplexes that are not retirement villages.

## WHAT COULD BE CONSIDERED FURTHER

1. The Compact City project will look at opportunities to provide greater levels of intensification across all residential zones in Tauranga City. Each zone will be appraised to determine what sort of intensification is appropriate and whether the various objectives, policies and rules could be changed to better enable appropriate levels of intensification. Other drivers of intensification will also be considered - improving local amenity, enhanced public transport, infrastructure capacity to service growth, investment in local facilities, etc. There is a need to think differently about the range of choices the city currently has, and to engage the community so that informed decisions about the future can be made. There is a need to understand potential future social issues and understand in advance how to eliminate them through good decision-making (as opposed to having to make



retrospective investments to deal with problems once they have emerged (e.g. Arataki Community Centre). Location is critical to this - there is a need for amenity to be part of every development.

2. Noting that delivery is by others, TCC has a role in engaging the community and providing the leadership to ensure that good outcomes are achieved. TCC intends to form a position on its role in provision of housing supply with consideration being given both to quantum and affordability (refer Housing Overview point 1).
3. WBOP District Plan is flexible, the demand is there, but the developers are reluctant to provide. We could hold workshops with developers to provide evidence of demand and examples of what can be achieved.
4. Public-private partnerships to intensify an existing urban area and/or site.

#### WHAT OTHER ORGANISATIONS ARE INVOLVED

1. Development 'on the ground' is undertaken by private sector developers. While councils can set the parameters for such development, ultimately it is the private sector that takes the financial risk. Similarly, demand for compact forms of housing remains with the public. While councils can predict, or reflect perceived demand, ultimately it is up to the public to demand apartments, terraces, and be willing to pay for them, instead of standalone houses.

# HOUSING OVERVIEW

## TOPICS COVERED IN THIS THEME

Housing includes housing affordability, methods for provision of affordable housing, housing choices, location of housing, housing standards, social housing, papakainga housing, universal design, and ageing in place.

## WHAT DETERMINES REQUIREMENTS AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

Key documents that provide Councils with direction on housing includes:

Strategic	Statutory	Design	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- SmartGrowth</li><li>- New Zealand Urban Design Protocol</li><li>- Built Environment Strategy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity</li><li>- Regional Policy Statement</li><li>- District Plans</li><li>- NZ Building Code</li><li>- Building Act</li><li>- Social/Emergency Housing Policy</li><li>- Te Ture Whenua Maori Act</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Infrastructure Development Code</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Long Term Plan</li><li>Annual Plan</li><li>Developers</li><li>Private land owners</li><li>Central Government</li></ul>

Central Government is identified as having the primary responsibility for housing affordability and social housing. It is recognised that there are a wide range of processes and factors that determine affordability of housing in New Zealand including the tax system, inflation levels, availability of money, immigration patterns, national direction, and RMA processes.

A range of approaches can be used for the provision of affordable housing including City Plan provisions, Special Housing Area requirements, developer agreements, public private agreements, iwi agreements, joint projects with other housing providers, and increased stock of pensioner housing.

Councils have responsibility for provision of land for housing. Tangata Whenua are involved in the development of Maori land for papakainga housing. Developers and private home owners also have some responsibilities to deliver topics covered in this theme such as universal design elements.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON WHAT IS BEING ACHIEVED

### Planning

Various greenfield developments and the Compact City project all seek to deliver more supply of housing across the sub-region. Ten years advance supply of land zoned and serviced is in place.

City Plan provisions for the City Centre and City Living Zone provide for a range of housing developments from stand-alone houses through to medium density apartments.

## Delivery

TCC and WBOPDC provide areas of elder housing.

TCC have recently received resource consents for new apartments on Willow St and Cliff Rd in the CBD.

WBOPDC Special Housing Area at Omokoroa as a focus on affordable housing, and consideration is being given to establish a pilot project working with the Housing Affordability Forum.

WBOPDC is leading two multi-agency projects (Healthy Whare and Project Wai Ora) to address housing quality, housing affordability and infrastructure funding approaches for five deprived communities in the district.

TCC and WBOPDC are both involved in the Homelessness Steering Group.

## Support

TCC, WBOPDC, BOPRC funding and participation in the Joint Agency Group including joint funding of the Papakainga facilitator, workshops on Papakainga, and providing assistance with enquiries for building on Maori land.

Each year two trusts who have successfully completed the Papakainga workshop series are supported by the Joint Agency Group facilitator through the planning, funding, consenting, design and build phases to establish Papakainga.

WBOPDC offers a free eco-design service.

## WHAT COULD BE CONSIDERED FURTHER

1. Due to the wide range of factors acting on housing affordability, it is unlikely local government can readily provide affordable housing in the short or medium term. Even if councils were to invest significant amounts of ratepayer money to deliver housing at an affordable price point this would take years to deliver and is unlikely to deliver significant numbers of houses. However, it is proposed to put a range of options to Elected Members that cover the continuum of high intervention/investment, through to a focus on delivering housing supply and choice, through to do nothing and allow the market to respond. The range of options include increasing the TCC housing stock, enabling land supply, inclusionary zoning, subsidisation (including by way of Development Contribution waivers) etc. The current position is to concentrate on getting the framework right for delivering a greater supply of housing, and importantly for this framework to support a wider range of housing typologies (stand alone, terraces, apartments, etc) than in the past.
2. It is proposed to advance the Compact City project which will focus on getting the framework right for delivering a greater supply of housing, and importantly for this framework to support a wider range of housing typologies (stand alone, terraces, apartments, etc) than in the past.
3. The Centres Hierarchy project seeks to undertake a stocktake of Tauranga's existing urban centres and surrounding catchments. It is anticipated this work will better define how urban centres will grow in future, including how they service surrounding suburban catchments.
4. Additional methods could be considered for the City Plan in relation to Treaty Settlement Lands which may be in general title and in urban zones.
5. A review of the Infrastructure Development Code is underway.

6. Some extra provisions will come from the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity. This is being undertaken as a SmartGrowth project.
7. Inclusionary zoning is an option but is not straightforward as other systems need to be put in place that are outside Councils normal jurisdiction e.g. a trust or other body to manage the on selling of properties. There was little political appetite at WBOPDC (as land owner of the Omokoroa SHA) to consider different forms of land tenure (i.e. licences to occupy/rentals etc). Typically, Council's do not feel land development is their core business. However, an analysis of inclusionary zoning can be undertaken.
8. WBOPDC is working with TCC and SmartGrowth to prepare a housing needs assessment with a focus on emergency and affordable housing needs (as opposed to just market led demand / supply). The assessment will enable informed action to be taken.
9. WBOPDC is looking at the tiny houses initiative and ways that could be facilitated in the district.
10. WBOPDC is currently a funding partner for A Healthy Whare Project, Project Wai Ora and the Papakainga Toolkit. WBOPDC could explore further funding for these projects and ways to get other potential partners involved.
11. WBOP District Plan is flexible, the demand is there, but the developers are reluctant to provide. We could hold workshops with developers to provide evidence of demand and examples of what can be achieved.
12. Continue with collaborative multi-agency approach but need to involve the private sector more.
13. The main barrier to development of multiply owned land is land trust preparedness. It would help if there was more support offered to whanau to assist in establishing their land trusts before even contemplating papakainga.
14. Regarding universal design, Council could conduct workshops, prepare promotional material to inform developers, builders, and homeowners as to what can be achieved, and why such matters should be considered.

## WHAT OTHER ORGANISATIONS ARE INVOLVED

1. Central Government has a wide range of roles and responsibilities including - the tax system, immigration, Housing NZ, regional investment, and infrastructure investment.
2. The provision of widespread affordable housing goes beyond the scope and financial means of Local Government. Central Government have an overall responsibility for ensuring adequacy of housing for populations.
3. A strong determiner of housing choice is the interplay between developers and public demand for compact forms of housing. Councils can enable such development - but it will not occur unless there is demand.
4. The private sector plays a considerable role in delivering both residential and commercial developments in and outside centres.
5. Maori land shareholders, Trusts are the owners of Maori Land and the provisions of the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act impact on the development of Maori Land. Treaty Settlement Entities may have land assets returned for cultural or commercial redress.
6. Both Accessible Properties and the Tauranga Housing Trust have a role in the provision of affordable housing in the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region.
7. Adoption of universal design principles by the private sector will ensure that all residential, commercial and industrial development is accessible for all parts of the community and meets the needs of people of different ages and abilities over time.

8. Many of the affordability challenges are outside the control of local government and many of the solutions needs to be led by Central Government.
9. Home owners and builders could be more proactive in demanding/supplying higher specification housing to ensure quality housing standards.
10. Central Government has the primary role in social and emergency housing.
11. Local government, Te Puni Kokiri and the Maori Land Court have responsibility for papakainga housing.
12. Home owners and builders are responsible for universal design.
13. The whole community has responsibility for ageing in place.

# ACTIVE TRANSPORT OVERVIEW

## TOPICS COVERED IN THIS THEME

Active transport includes consideration of connected walking and cycling networks, accessible public transport, disability access, destination planning, shared transport options, electric vehicles and reducing freight use of road networks.

## WHAT DETERMINES REQUIREMENTS AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

Key documents that provide Councils with direction on active transport matters are:

Strategic	Statutory	Design	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Tauranga Transport Strategy</li><li>- Western Bay Cycling Strategy</li><li>- Western Bay Transport Strategy</li><li>- Disability Strategy</li><li>- Draft Public Transport Blueprint</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Regional Policy Statement</li><li>- Regional Land Transport Plan</li><li>- Regional Public Transport Plan</li><li>- District Plans</li><li>- Structure Plans</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Infrastructure Development Code</li><li>- Building Code (and statutory)</li><li>- Urban Design Principles (generally reflected in strategies and plans)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Long Term Plan</li><li>- Annual Plan</li><li>- National Land Transport Fund</li><li>- Community Funders</li><li>- BOPRC</li><li>- Environmental Enhancement Fund</li></ul>

All Councils have various responsibilities for active transport initiatives and work together to co-ordinate and implement active transport planning in existing and new growth areas. The New Zealand Transport Agency also plays a key role in planning, investment and delivery of active transport initiatives and work closely with Councils on this.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON WHAT IS BEING ACHIEVED

### Planning

Public Transport Blueprint is underway with a comprehensive redesign of the bus network over the next decade. The action plan will be implemented by all Councils to ensure bus transport is promoted as a viable alternative to other forms of transport. Short term initiatives are being trialled such as a rapid bus service between The Lakes and CBD until the new plan is implemented.

Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement has a number of active transport policies including promotion of travel demand management across the region, reducing the use of private motor vehicles where practicable, and adherence to urban design requirements including connectivity between spaces.

Involvement of KiwiRail in strategic planning projects around the Port of Tauranga and major freight routes.

Use of landuse controls to create communities with viable destinations to walk and cycle to (2km walk and 5km cycle identified in Transport Strategy).

## Delivery

Walking and cycling networks and infrastructure are provided across all new growth areas. TCC have included \$7 million in the Long-Term Plan for completion of the urban cycleway network to connect new infrastructure to existing destinations.

WBOPDC are developing sub-regional cycleways connecting Tauranga to Omokoroa, Papamoa to Maketu, and Waihi to Waihi Beach, utilising multiple funders including WBOPDC, NZTA, TCC and philanthropics.

BOPRC invest over \$14 million per year on public transport in the region. Within Tauranga and Rotorua bus networks are operating that link the vast majority of urban areas.

Progressive upgrades of facilities to facilitate disabled access and inclusion of requirements within the Infrastructure Development Code to ensure all new infrastructure provides for disabled access. The majority of public transport is wheelchair accessible and BOPRC fund and operate the total mobility scheme (wheelchair hoists and discounted taxi travel) for those unable to use the public transport services. Key pedestrian crossing points include pram crossings and tactile paving to facilitate movement of visually impaired pedestrians.

Electric vehicle charging stations installed in the CBD and part of future planning for carpark buildings. BOPRC Environmental Enhancement Fund has provided funding for a number of charging stations. Bay of Connections (Regional Growth Study) has led to formation of an electric vehicle stakeholder group to assist with uptake in the freight sector.

## Support

Travel Safe Teams work with schools and the community to support walking and cycling.

Car share website initiative and roll out of workplace and school travel planning advice.

## WHAT COULD BE CONSIDERED FURTHER

1. Planning rules to reduce parking requirements on high frequency bus corridors/high density development.
2. Parking policy and pricing changes.
3. Potential for lead services to new growth areas – bus as priority infrastructure.
4. Better promotion and culture change initiatives for alternative travel modes to the car.
5. Improved consultation with disability groups on new infrastructure or areas requiring attention.
6. Potential to tie mobility scooter parking and charging facilities into existing infrastructure.
7. Further discussion on roll out of electric charging stations in CBD.
8. Revision of TCC and WBOPDC traffic design guides that places more emphasis on movement of people than vehicles, reflecting desire to increase walking and cycling mode share.
9. SmartGrowth and partners to continue to advocate for change so that National Land Transport Funds can be utilised for rail investment alongside road investment.
10. UNISA discussions on increasing proportion of freight transported by rail.
11. BOPRC funding increase in public transport likely as an outcome of Public Transport Blueprint.

## WHAT OTHER ORGANISATIONS ARE INVOLVED

1. Electric charging stations in private developments such as car parks and shopping centres.
2. Developers could play more of a role in understanding the future communities that will live there.
3. Street connectivity in new growth areas can create issues in running an efficient and effective bus service (e.g. high number of cul-de-sacs).
4. RNIB train visually impaired to use infrastructure in their local area which reduces the burden on infrastructure to provide guidance across the city.
5. Implementation of shop mobility schemes.
6. No clear direction on area of responsibility to promote electric vehicle use.



# GROWTH PLANNING OVERVIEW

## TOPICS COVERED IN THIS THEME

Growth planning includes leadership, SmartGrowth, Settlement Pattern Review, Commercial Centres, Urban Design, Placemaking, evidence and research, growth planning process, consents process, funding considerations and decision-making processes.

Comments specific to growth planning projects underway have been considered in the relevant projects plans for Te Tumu, Western Corridor, Pyes Pa West and Keenan Road.

## WHAT DETERMINES REQUIREMENTS AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

Key documents that provide Councils with direction on growth planning include:

Strategic	Statutory	Design	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- SmartGrowth</li><li>- Built Environment Strategy</li><li>- Town Centre Plans</li><li>- Community Plans</li><li>- Urban Design Protocols</li><li>- Structure Plans</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Regional Policy Statement</li><li>- District Plans</li><li>- Building Act</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Infrastructure Development Code</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Long Term Plan</li><li>Annual Plan</li><li>Developers</li><li>Central Government</li></ul>

Councils have general responsibility for most of the topics covered in this theme. The SmartGrowth partnership is an example of leadership and collaboration in growth planning for the sub-region.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON WHAT IS BEING ACHIEVED

### Planning

SmartGrowth and Council processes that plan for growth including the Settlement Pattern Review, annual development trend monitoring, and development of new growth areas.

TCC are undertaking an assessment of the role, scale and functions of various centres (Centres Assessment) as part of the Compact City Project.

Mixed use in commercial centres is being included for consideration in the Wairakei town centre plan and will be considered as part of the Te Tumu structure plan process.

A key principle of SmartGrowth is that it should be evidence based, recognising the importance of evidence and research in guiding decision-making on growth planning.

Structure plans are developed within the framework of statutory requirements and agreed strategies that are developed with the community (eg Transport Strategy). This process is underway for the Te Tumu urban growth area.

## Delivery

Leadership – TCC introduced water meters in 2005 which has led to a significantly more efficient allocation of water demand.

Leadership – BOPRC is taking a strong leadership role in water management, in particular within the Rotorua Lakes area.

Te Puke town centre improvements including one laning in some areas, beautification, traffic calming and improved pedestrian connections.

TCC engages specialist urban design expertise for key projects such as the City Centre Spatial Framework and Phoenix carpark development.

## Support

Leadership – Through the “Package of Plans” approach, WBOPDC work with developers to improve their developments to meet the aspirations of the community.

## WHAT COULD BE CONSIDERED FURTHER

1. The ongoing role of community engagement in ensuring that leadership decisions reflect a range of public views.
2. Both the visions/strategies of partners, and SmartGrowth itself, need to be agile and nimble and be prepared for two-way reflection and adjustment.
3. It is important to recognise that all people within a community have a right to safe, warm and affordable housing (including rental housing). Planning for new growth must include consideration of ability to pay across all social groups and ages.
4. A finer grained identification of what is expected of each commercial centre including separating large format retail from centres and allocating these to industrial/business zones.
5. There is opportunity for the forums to develop good practice guides or notes of factors to be taken into account for commercial centres. Most commercial building providers have specialist consultants that are experts in these fields.
6. As part of the Compact City project an 'urban design' assessment is underway to determine potentially appropriate urban design provisions for the CBD. These could be introduced via a future plan change. Discussions will be held with TCC Elected Members on the balance between neighbourhood character, private property rights, urban design outcomes and the role of Council. Consideration to be given to whether Council supports concept of urban design panel.
7. Once the Centres Hierarchy work has been completed it is intended that Placemaking Plans for particular locations will be developed and implemented.
8. There will be opportunity to share the progress of the Te Tumu (and other) structure plans as they develop with the SmartGrowth fora. Advice and feedback from the various fora will need to be provided in an efficient manner, but could add to the development of key aspects of the structure plan. This could potentially make the ensuing plan change process more efficient. Structure Plans will be reflective of the SG Spatial Plan, the Regional Policy Statement, and strategies and plans adopted by Tauranga City Council.
9. The need for a resource consent and the appropriate provisions in the City plan that require a resource consent are constantly being monitored and assessed. As issues arise there is potential for plan

changes to make resource consents for a particular activity more or less difficult, depending on the issue being considered.

10. Changes to legislation to enable local government to challenge and charge developers so that social infrastructure can be delivered in a different way.
11. Use SG Forums as a conduit to the community and involve them at key points in the structure planning process. Identification of a Councillor(s) as champions to push innovation in the community.
12. National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity will require some modifications to the Development Trends Report, and possibly the adoption of new methods of planning by the Councils.
13. Further input to the Settlement Pattern Review will come from the requirements of the NPS on UDC.
14. Preparation of a Town Centre Plan for Omokoroa.
15. Better advocacy and closer relationships with developers in our commercial centre to encourage design of buildings beyond just the 'building code bottom line'.
16. Work with landowners to encourage redevelopment and to provide for mixed uses.
17. Work with developers to upskill them on what alternatives are available with regard to urban design.
18. Involve communities more meaningfully early in structure planning processes. Don't just presume that the formal RMA process is the opportunity for the community to express its collective views. People living in or next to 'the place' know how to 'shape it'.
19. Incentives yet to be considered by Councils. Could build such facilities into structure plans and require developers to provide. Citizens Panel for wider consistent engagement. Greater use of 'matching fund' approach to encourage co-investment in social infrastructure (as between Council, philanthropic funders, other govt agencies and communities).
20. Ecosystem services are yet to be considered by Councils. Need to understand this concept better.
21. Spend more time working with communities, including iwi/hapu in the cooperative/collaborative way envisioned. This would require considerably more time and resource to achieve buy in the processes such as structure plan development.
22. Clarity about the leadership invested by members of the Tauranga Moana SmartGrowth Combined Tangata Whenua Forum is required. The Terms of Reference for the Forum clearly demonstrate they are relied upon to provide leadership to the iwi and hapu of Tauranga Moana in terms of communications and SmartGrowth Strategy implementation. Their respective iwi authorities and post-settlement governance entities are organisations that usefully contribute to the design and location of growth and development in the greater Tauranga Moana area. This will endure. Integrated processes should be developed with the leaders of Tauranga Moana iwi and hapu, as represented in the CTWF.
23. The design and location of settlement development will require assessment of cultural impacts by tangata whenua. Tangata whenua prepare cultural impacts assessments or provide advice that must be recognised and provided for in Council decision-making.
24. Iwi and Hapu Management plans are recognised as relevant by iwi authorities and formally lodged with regional and district council. Such documents identify data and information relevant to ancestral taonga of significance to tangata whenua. Consent authorities in the region are obliged to take them into account in consents and planning decision-making.
25. Note that each participating member of the Tauranga Moana SmartGrowth Combined Tangata Whenua Forum represents an iwi authority that is an established organisation within which staff undertake assessments of cultural impacts of proposed change activities, including those for which structure plans and subdivision designs are prepared. Integrative processes are needed to ensure those assessments inform Council decisions on consents for growth activities.

26. Cultural impacts assessments prepared by iwi authority staff come at a cost. Costs should be anticipated and budgeted for my consent applicants. The Tauranga Moana SmartGrowth Tangata Whenua Forum contributes input into the development of the SmartGrowth Strategies and implementation of actions but it does not assess applications for resource consents, its members' respective iwi authorities do that work, at a cost.

#### WHAT OTHER ORGANISATIONS ARE INVOLVED

1. Central Government leadership plays a significant role in enabling and encouraging innovation and leadership at the local level.
2. NZTA and other government departments are critical to the delivery of SmartGrowth.
3. Developers themselves have a role to play in considering 'return on investment' over a longer time period, and considering the role of asset and capital recycling within their planning for new sub-divisions.
4. Councils currently play a minimal role in investment decisions in commercial centres - this is left to the private sector. There is significant opportunity for council's to play more of a role in investment in social infrastructure (such as libraries, community centres and active space) 'Ahead of Time' or 'Just in Time' rather than after a centre is almost fully developed.
5. Most urban design, including the design of individual buildings, are the responsibility of private sector developers.
6. Structure plans can provide some early direction about the form and format of future growth areas to go through a plan change. This has implications for a wide range of agencies which may provide infrastructure, facilities, etc in the plan change – Ministry of Education, NZTA, Police, Health etc.
7. Development and adoption of national legislation and policy (eg Urban Development Authorities, RMA amendment, National Policy Statement).
8. Provision of early childhood education (private sector) and schools (central government and private sector). Council facilitates development of these activities by zoning rules in the District Plan and designations
9. Cultural Impacts Assessments of effects on places of significance to tangata whenua contribute important information to consent decisions made by district, city and regional councils (which must recognise and provide for the relationships of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral taonga, including waahi tapu and sites of historic and cultural significance). Cultural Impacts assessments also inform other agencies like Heritage New Zealand which has responsibilities for the promotion of the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand'. Integrated processes involving iwi, HNZ and consent authorities is required.

# ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY OVERVIEW

## TOPICS COVERED IN THIS THEME

Environment and sustainability includes stormwater, ecology, view shafts, agriculture and horticulture, coast and harbour, water, air, climate change, resource use, recovery and waste minimisation, and energy.

## WHAT DETERMINES REQUIREMENTS AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

Key documents that provide Councils with direction on the environment and sustainability include:

Strategic	Statutory	Design	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Catchment management plans</li> <li>- BOPRC Freshwater Futures Programme</li> <li>- Waste Strategy</li> <li>- Built Environment Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Plans</li> <li>- Regional Coastal Environment Plan</li> <li>- Regional Water and Land Plan</li> <li>- Resource Management Act</li> <li>- Conservation Act</li> <li>- Coastal Policy Statement</li> <li>- Water Supply Bylaw</li> <li>- National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management</li> <li>- Regional Air Plan</li> <li>- Biosecurity Act</li> <li>- Waste Management and Minimisation Plan</li> <li>- Reserve Management Plans</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Development Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long Term Plan</li> <li>Annual Plan</li> <li>Developers</li> <li>Central Government</li> </ul>

All Councils have involvement in most aspects of the environment. Other agencies that have various responsibilities include Department of Conservation, Ministry of Primary Industries, and Environmental Protection Agency. Developers also have responsibility for implementing a number of aspects of this theme.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON WHAT IS BEING ACHIEVED

### Planning

TCC have a newly formed Environment committee of council. The role of the committee includes the consideration of strategic environmental and resource management issues.

Charter agreement between TCC, BoPRC, WBOPDC on natural hazards impact modelling and subsequent planning position development. 10 year programme of works currently being developed.

## Consideration of natural hazards in greenfields planning

TCC completed a plan change process in 2016 which reduced the level of stormwater mitigation with no additional infrastructure which had the benefit of releasing significant additional land for development. Significant investment has been made in stormwater modelling to understand the likely location and severity of stormwater issues. \$10 million per year is included in the Long-Term Plan to address current stormwater management issues.

The WBOPDC District Plan protects Significant Natural Areas and has transferable protection lot rules for ecological protection purposes.

Reserve management plans are in place for coastal and harbour areas, with Long Term Plan projects for the development, maintenance and protection of these reserves.

BOPRC are assessing the feasibility of a marine spatial plan for the Bay of Plenty region.

BOPRC are updating the Regional Air Plan.

BOPFDC has developed a number of climate change adaptation resources available on their website.

## Delivery

WBOPDC have a 10 year planned capital expenditure programme to address Waihi Beach stormwater issues and undertake extensive stormwater modelling to feed into structure plan processes.

Numerous examples across the sub-region of multi-purpose stormwater and recreational reserves.

Implementation of the BOPRC Freshwaters Futures Programme.

Joint Te Awanui Harbour Work Programme - TCC, BoPRC, WBOPDC funded projects.

TCC has installed ground water monitoring devices in a range of locations. Data is being modelled on the likely pace and impact of climate change. Updated modelling will be completed in 2017.

WBOPDC has invested in the Inner Harbour Erosion research to determine erosion rates and Omokoroa boat ramp sedimentation.

## Support

BOPRC has an indigenous biodiversity programme to support landowners to manage high value sites.

Support (in-kind and funding) provided to environmental care groups.

## WHAT COULD BE CONSIDERED FURTHER

1. Development of a Tauranga City Council Environment Strategy. This would incorporate outcomes, measures and targets that incorporate consideration of the keys issues set out in the E&S position paper.
2. The Environment committee will be considering TCC's role in air quality management, climate change (mitigation and adaptation), and other key environmental focus areas as part of the above strategy development
3. [Through Te Tumu Structure Plan consider how the non-developable land can be utilized for parks and recreation while protecting environmental values.](#)

4. TCC Elected Members have a range of issues to consider in the area of climate change. This will commence in 2017.
5. A number of issues on resource use, recovery and waste minimisation to be considered, as identified in the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.
6. Greater use of ecological design in our city streets could benefit residents and street users but the cost of maintenance is likely to be a major inhibiting factor. For example, reducing chemical spray use is desired by residents but they also want a high level of city street and reserves maintenance that is not usually achievable by eco-methods due to the higher cost. Retro-fitting streets, parks etc. that have conventional design is often not only cost prohibitive but also impractical due to the layout of services, driveways etc. Greenfield and brownfield developments should, however, have much greater emphasis on integrated ecological design.
7. Community debate and agreement about whether our harbours and rivers should be wadeable, swimmable or drinkable. An open community discussion about air quality and noise. Further stormwater overland flow paths, where required. These can be integrated with ecological features to ensure maximum natural water filtering and ground penetration during normal rainfall periods rather than direct discharge of stormwater into the harbour.
8. Increased severity and frequency of large rainfall events. Additional rules in the District Plan for compulsory rainwater collection on new developments.
9. Additional Regional Parks and wetland restoration eg Kaituna wetlands and Maketu estuary rediversion. Especially as wetlands are a very under represented habitat in the sub-region.
10. Expansion of the Built Environment Strategy to give greater consideration to view shafts.
11. Future water allocation. Water conservation and management practices.
12. Coastal erosion and sea level rise in relationship to coastal greenfield developments.
13. Future individual landowner and community water harvesting and storage schemes.
14. Future District Plan rules for set back or prohibition of coastal margin development.
15. Better licensing of waste service providers. Bringing in a more regulated rates funded waste collection service that specifically targets organic waste streams and separates glass collection. Support funding for Para Kore initiative (marae waste reduction programme).
16. Waiver of building consent fees for installation of photovoltaic panels. Consideration installation of solar and photovoltaic panels on Council buildings including more isolated toilet blocks
17. Clear linkages in place with climate change adaption planning.
18. Develop good understanding of the impacts of climate change on ecology and how to provide ecological transitions.
19. There is no end of possibilities in agriculture and horticulture, but economic realities including recognising the huge investment many industries have made in conventional practice make Council-led change of any scale unlikely.
20. Need to have a good understanding of the impacts of climate change in the region, and an adaption strategy that accounts for changes to the environment that affect cultural values/uses, and economic development. This links to comments in the Ecology and Coast/Harbour section.
21. Any significant changes to regulations around agrichemicals and other hazardous substances requires rigorous science and analysis. Changes would be challenged by horticultural and agricultural groups.
22. Adaption planning is definitely needed for climate change.

## WHAT OTHER ORGANISATIONS ARE INVOLVED

1. Pest control / eradication on private land and Crown estate.
2. Climate change policy - Central Government. Lack of national guidance on responses to sea level rise and inundation.
3. Cannot dictate any changes in national standards for water supply or wastewater discharges. No real central government lead on a regulatory approach to mandatory water conservation measures eg rainwater collection in reticulated areas.
4. Use of methyl bromide for pest control at borders - Central Government responsibility.
5. Despite New Zealand Policy Statement there is a lack of practical national guidance on long term TLA responses to increasing coastal erosion and sea level rise. National Policy Statement on Natural Hazards - Central Government responsibility.
6. Lack of Central Government support for stewardship product schemes on hard to dispose of waste streams eg for tyres, taxing initiatives eg charges on supermarket plastic bags, or a levy on recyclable drink containers.
7. Department of Conservation - management of their reserve areas (although they need other organisations and the community to achieve pest management).
8. Most of the work undertaken in agriculture and horticulture areas is optional work for BOPRC. Anything beyond mitigating the effects of proposed activities (via consents) is probably considered by some people to be outside of "core business".
9. We probably need to think more about integrated management of our marine area and how, as a community, we connect more with and protect the sea. Integrated catchment management (a mountains to sea approach) is already applied in the Tauranga Harbour programme, and in the RCEP and RWLP. We know some commercial (crayfish) operators are struggling and SNA<sub>1</sub> is relatively depleted. There is a wider community interest in how these concerns and more protection focused interests get reconciled.
10. Department of Conservation, Ministry of Primary Industries – fisheries responsibilities in coastal and harbour areas.
11. Approving use of hazardous substances in New Zealand is the responsibility of the EPA.
12. There is a question around who should lead the development of adaption planning for climate change.
13. Waste management and recycling industry provides waste disposal sites (landfills), collection services (for waste, recycling and green waste), and recycling facilities (which can recycle waste in NZ (glass, steel) or export (e.g. some paper). Individual householders make decisions on whether to compost their organic waste at home.



# COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

## TOPICS COVERED IN THIS THEME

Community includes population characteristics, healthy environments, liquor and gambling, fast food outlets, chemicals, education, digital infrastructure, civil defence and food production.

## WHAT DETERMINES REQUIREMENTS AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

Key documents that provide Councils with direction on community matters are:

Strategic	Statutory	Design	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population statistics and projections, and ongoing review of these, match against NZ Statistics Census information.</li> <li>- Transportation Strategy</li> <li>- Vegetation Strategy</li> <li>- Open Space Strategy</li> <li>- Sport and Active Living Strategy</li> <li>- Built Environment Strategy</li> <li>- Walking and Cycling Strategy</li> <li>- Town Centre Plans</li> <li>- Council policies eg community gardens.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislation for liquor and gambling.</li> <li>- Biosecurity legislation.</li> <li>- Civil Defence Emergency Act</li> <li>- Regional Air Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infrastructure Development Code</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long Term Plan</li> <li>Annual Plan</li> <li>Central Government</li> </ul>

There are variety of topics covered in this theme and Councils have varied responsibilities across most of them. Some topics sit within the private sector or with Central Government agencies.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON WHAT IS BEING ACHIEVED

### Planning

Commissioning of additional NIDEA demographic analysis as part of SmartGrowth to assist with identification of population characteristics.

Councils have policies on gambling and the sale of liquor as required by legislation.

The Regional Air Plan has rules on burning and aerial agrichemical spraying.

The Civil Defence Emergency Management Group co-ordinates all planning activities related to hazard and emergency management including education and emergency preparedness.

WBOPDC have developed a Community Gardens and Fruit and Nut Tree Policy.

## Delivery

Provision of elder housing by TCC and WBOPDC.

Healthy environments are part of the consideration for the design, development and maintenance of Councils parks and reserves, including incorporation of green infrastructure such as community gardens, and fruit and nut trees.

Te Puke town centre upgrade promotes a safer transport environment and significant landscaping upgrades.

Free Wi-Fi access is provided at Council libraries across the sub-region.

TCC and WBOPDC have provided land for development of community gardens.

TCC have provided significant investment into construction and education for tsunami evacuation routes.

## Support

BOPRC supported recent silver symposium.

## WHAT COULD BE CONSIDERED FURTHER

1. Implementation of 8-80 house design guidelines to enable ageing in place. This can be considered as part of the Built Environment Strategy.
2. Opportunities created for the town centre by a Katikati SH2 bypass.
3. Widening and smoothing of footpaths / kerbs in the future to cater for mobility scooters and ageing population.
4. Harmful gambling - sinking lid policy on pokie machines. No granting of additional liquor licenses and stricter controls on licencing renewals
5. Consider District Plan provisions for fast food outlets.
6. Consider town centre public place Wi-Fi.
7. Provision of consistent and robust tsunami warning system at urban coastal settlements (in particular Waihi Beach, Maketu, Little Waihi and Pukehina).
8. Councils could be a lot more active talking with their communities about the implications of ageing, and could share data a lot more. However, there is only so much Local Government can do and thereafter people need to want to hear.

## WHAT OTHER ORGANISATIONS ARE INVOLVED

1. District Health Board supporting ageing in place.
2. Environmental quality - water, land and air Regional Council functions
3. No control over type of food / product sold as long as hygiene standards are met.
4. Research into alternatives to the use of HiCane on kiwifruit.
5. All service provision needs to be designed for future populations - this is core business and happens already, to an extent.

# CULTURE AND HERITAGE OVERVIEW

## TOPICS COVERED IN THIS THEME

Culture and Heritage includes Te Reo, recognition of Maori heritage, protection of cultural sites, cultural urban design, cultural diversity and Maori land.

## WHAT DETERMINES REQUIREMENTS AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

In addition to the relationships and engagement each Council has with tangata whenua, key documents that provide Councils with direction on Culture and Heritage include:

Strategic	Statutory	Design	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Te Ara Mura</li> <li>- Iwi/Hapu Protocols</li> <li>- Iwi/Hapu Management Plans</li> <li>- Naming of Streets and Reserves Policy</li> <li>- Tangata Whenua Engagement Guidelines and Protocols</li> <li>- Cultural Monitoring Protocols</li> <li>- Papakainga Toolkit</li> <li>- Rates Relief and Remission Policy on Maori Freehold Land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maori Language Act</li> <li>- Treaty of Waitangi</li> <li>- Treaty Settlement Legislation</li> <li>- Resource Management Act</li> <li>- Local Government Act</li> <li>- Statutory Acknowledgment Areas</li> <li>- New Zealand Heritage Pouhere Taonga Act</li> <li>- District Plan</li> <li>- Regional Policy Statement</li> </ul>	Generally determined through guidance provided by strategic documents and dependent on what is being considered.	Long Term Plan Annual Plan

All Councils have levels of responsibility for culture and heritage. Relationships with tangata whenua are paramount in this area.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON WHAT IS BEING ACHIEVED

### Planning

Tangata Whenua representation on project teams which require considerable input such as the Heart of the City Project within the CBD. This project includes a business case for a Museum and an indicative business case for a multi-purpose performance space.

TCC, WBOPDC and BOPRC all provide funding assistance for development of Iwi and Hapu Management Plans.

Exploring opportunity of Maori land in Te Tumu being used for a variety of purposes.

### Delivery

TCC recognise two aspects to leadership in the use and visibility of Te Reo. Civic leadership examples include Powhiri held for the new incoming Council, and blessings undertaken for the opening of new

projects. Physical recognition includes Pou on the Waterfront, carvings within the Harbour Link Project, Pou at Gate Pa and recognition within the Greerton Library design.

WBOPDC has included Te Reo Maori translations of all job titles at Council and provides Maori signage around the Council offices. Story boards are used in parks to identify areas of significance. Reserve purchase and development such as the joint project with TCC for Huharua Park where the site was developed alongside the local hapu and reflects their stories throughout. Historic story boards will be provided along the Omokoroa to Tauranga cycleway to include the history of tangata whenua within that rohe.

WBOPDC is in the third year of providing the Marae Maintenance fund, a \$33,000.00 annual fund which allows for work to be done on the maintenance of Marae, acknowledging their importance as a community hub of cultural significance.

Cultural Impacts assessments contribute key information to the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of New Zealand's historical and cultural heritage, including in the urban environment.

### Support

TCC and WBOPDC both provide various areas of support to the development of Maori land.

## WHAT COULD BE CONSIDERED FURTHER

1. Te Ara Mua action requires Council to promote the use of Maori names through signage and to review the extent to which Maori values are represented in the built and natural environment.
2. Te Ara Mua requires that Council develop tourism opportunities by establishing cultural heritage trails through all reserves in collaboration with other Crown agencies.
3. Te Ara Mua action requires a stocktake of the existing approach to preserving and protecting cultural heritage sites (including a review of relevant policies), identifying gaps and considering ways of improving the current approach.
4. The three actions above could be progressed by reviewing and updating the Built Environment Strategy.
5. Council is in the process of developing a road naming policy which will include a requirement to consider the history of the land, particularly in relation to the iwi and hapu of the area and whether any names might be appropriate to use considering that history.
6. Council is currently reviewing the way in which it charges financial contributions including a specific review of how those charges are levied on Maori freehold land. During this review process, it has been mooted that there be a 50% reduction in financial contributions if the remaining 50% can be paid by accessing the infrastructure fund available through Te Puni Kokiri.

## WHAT OTHER ORGANISATIONS ARE INVOLVED

1. The responsibility for identifying specific Tangata Whenua cultural issues (aspirations/identifying sites of significance) sits with the iwi and hapu groups.
2. The infrastructure grant provided by Te Puni Kokiri is available for housing developments on Maori freehold land in line with Te Puni Kokiri's drive to deliver improved housing outcomes for whanau living on Maori freehold land.



<b>Forum Name</b>	<b>Strategic Partners Forum</b>
<b>Committee Meeting Date</b>	<b>13 June 2017</b>
<b>Author (s)</b>	<b>Bernie Walsh, Manager, SmartGrowth Partnership</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>SmartGrowth Partnership Activities - highlights</b>

## Highlights - SmartGrowth Partnership report

The SmartGrowth Partnership report for June 2017 has been compiled from across the range of activities and projects underway in three areas – the SmartGrowth Partnership Office; the SmartGrowth Forums and the SmartGrowth Partner Councils and Implementation Partners.

The full report will be on the agenda of the SmartGrowth Leadership Group on 21 June. Highlights from the report are listed below.

### SmartGrowth Partnership Office

- Forums engagement **research interviews and online survey completed**
- Draft Progress Report **Indicator Framework** completed for feedback and workshopped with Leadership Group
- **Forums project outcome framework** – draft completed for discussion at Joint Forums Hui on June 28
- **Future of employment ‘Smart Talk. Future Thinking’** event attracted 180 people from across the community. New ‘future employment’ factsheet produced. Front page coverage in Bay of Plenty Business News. Workshop planned July 19. See Attachments 1 and 2.
- Next Smart Talk. Future Thinking’ event – July 11 – **Shamubeel Eaquab confirmed as keynote speaker on the housing challenge.**
- Good progress on **Mapping the Social Sector project**. Researchers appointed and engagement database finalised.

### SmartGrowth Forums

- Registration of Interest for **Housing Affordability Forum** Pilot Project released and advertised.
- Scoping paper completed for new Housing Needs Assessment project, in response to the Housing We Need project initiated by **Social and Housing Affordability Forums** and SmartGrowth independent chair.
- **Environment and Sustainability Forum** presented to Tauranga City Council’s Environment Committee on the development of its Environment Strategy; facilitated forums’ engagement on public transport blueprint and cycle action plan.

- New Ministry for Vulnerable Children joins **Social Infrastructure Providers**
- Life When Renting Mid-Term Summit held in Mt Maunganui on May 30 with **Population Ageing Technical Ageing Group** and SmartGrowth support. 50 attendees. See Attachment 3.

#### **SmartGrowth Partner Councils and Implementation Partners**

- Well-attended **Tauriko for Tomorrow** community open days. More than 760 people attended in total. The demographic seemed to be representative of community. Many families, young couples and individual young people came through the doors, as well older adults. All 500 feedback forms were used.
- **Two new projects getting underway at Tauranga City Council** – rural land planning study and Welcome Bay/Ohauti Planning Study.
- Site visit by **Housing Infrastructure Fund** evaluation team on 10 May 2017.
- **New website** launched with public consultation on public transport blueprint – [www.drivingchange.co.nz](http://www.drivingchange.co.nz)
- The **Bay of Plenty District Health Board**, through Toi Te Ora-Public Health Service, has completed a **Health Impact Assessment** in association with the Regional Council to inform outcomes of the western Bay of Plenty Public Transport Blueprint.
- **Omokoroa Structure Plan** – report went to May Policy Committee of Western Bay of Plenty District Council and received approval to proceed. Project plan being prepared including opportunities for SmartGrowth Forum participation.
- **Tauriko West boundary change** – agreement reached between the parties involved with the Tauriko West Urban Growth Area on the sequencing of the various Resource Management Act and Local Government Act processes.
- **State Highway 2 Safety Reviews** – three open days held in April with over 800 members of the public attending.
- **Draft Kaituna River document** notified in May 2017. Te Maru o Kaituna Co-governance must publicly notify Kaituna River document and ensure it is available for public inspection and call for submissions.
- **Long term Strategic View** released by **NZ Transport Agency** for stakeholder feedback. The **Bay of Plenty District Health Board** is also in the final stages of developing its long term **Strategic Health Services Plan (SHSP)**.

#### **Recommendation**

1. **Receive** the highlights overview report.

# OUR FUTURE EMPLOYMENT

in the western Bay of Plenty

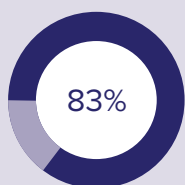
The SmartGrowth Partnership has done some analysis and thinking\* about what our future employment demand and supply trends might look like. These are not predictions, but rather forward looking projections that help us do long-term planning. We will update the work regularly.



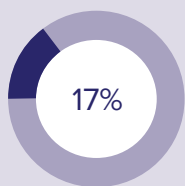
**Total employment is expected to grow by nearly 40,000 JOBS BY 2063.**

Most of this growth is expected to occur by 2048-2050.

## WHERE WILL THE NEW JOBS BE LOCATED?



of the employment growth to 2063 is expected to be located in Tauranga.



of the employment growth to 2063 is expected to be located in Western Bay District.

A large share of the job growth is expected in out of zone\*\* locations. Services expected to account for 70% of the 'out of zone' growth – projected to contribute 15,315 jobs over the next 50 years.

More than half of the western Bay's sub-regional job growth is expected from services.



## BY 2050 EMPLOYMENT IN...

**Tauranga**  
up 46%



**Western Bay District**  
up 33%



## IN THE FUTURE, WE EXPECT...

### MORE PEOPLE WILL BE WORKING LONGER...



we are expecting an increase in the number of employees aged 65-69 and 70-74. This will lift the size of the labour force available to businesses and our economy.

### AN INCREASE IN PEOPLE COMMUTING...



the number of workers commuting into the western Bay of Plenty from other areas such as Waihi, Paeroa, Rotorua, Hamilton and Whakatane is expected to go up, currently at 1.7%.  
(Census 2013).

JOBS IN A RANGE OF SECTORS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW ACROSS THE WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY.



Agriculture



Industry



Retail



Services



Education

\*Source: SmartGrowth Employment Projections, Methodology and Key Findings, April 2017. The assessment report covers a long timeframe, with considerable uncertainty. New technologies and other trends such as population and export growth influence how businesses grow, use labour and interact with each other and change traffic demand and patterns. The exact nature of these changes are impossible to predict with complete accuracy. This work is modelled using a range of information including industry interviews but should be viewed as forward looking projections, not futuristic predictions. For the full report, visit [www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz](http://www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz)

\*\*Out of zone refers to areas not specifically zoned in statutory council plans for business or commercial activities

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## SmartGrowth Leadership Group Workshop Looking ahead – key industry/sectors

July 19, 2017

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What does the future hold in respect of where our key industry/sectors are heading and what are the implications for SmartGrowth future planning?

### Background

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Given that SmartGrowth has a 50-year outlook and planning horizon, it is important for the Partnership to have a good understanding of the likely operating environment and sector thinking and direction across various key industries in our sub-region. This is particularly so between now and looking out in the next 15 – 20 years.

As a follow-up to the first two ‘Smart Talk. Future Thinking’ events on our future population and the future of work and our workforce, it is timely for the SmartGrowth Leadership Group to workshop future planning and projections across key industry sectors and hear from their leadership.

### Workshop

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This is a closed workshop for the SmartGrowth Leadership Group (and any other council elected members wanting to attend with forum chairs invited) to discuss with selected business leaders what they see as the relevant trends and strategic direction from a sectorial perspective.

This will be an opportunity for frank discussions with sector leaders, to share information freely and in confidence as well as to identify any gaps or challenges and implications for the SmartGrowth Partnership’s own planning. The sectors invited to participate will include:

- Horticulture
- Forestry
- Pastoral Farming
- Healthcare & Social Assistance
- Tertiary Education & Training
- Technology
- Logistics
- Maori business
- Advanced manufacturing



## Workshop Partners

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- SmartGrowth
- Priority One inviting and arranging business leaders to present at the workshop

## When

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**July 19, 2017**

**9am -1pm**

A 3- 3 ½ hour workshop with 10-12 minute presentations from sectors with questions  
A panel of three will summarise for the group any key messages after all the presentations and workshop/facilitate with the group what the strategic direction means from a joined up perspective and focus going forward. We will seek to agree any gaps, opportunities, challenges and any actions needed from the SmartGrowth Partnership in particular to support sector planning for the future to support success of our economy and communities.

## Workshop Participants

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- SmartGrowth Leadership Group
- Any other elected members who wish to attend
- Senior Strategic (Managers) Group
- Chief Executives Advisory Group
- Priority One and Chamber senior staff and Board chairs
- Forum chairs

## Outcomes

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- Awareness of the nature of growth and strategic direction of primary and other sectors
- Implications of such growth including labour requirements, soft and hard infrastructure
- What are longer term requirements of this – what is needed to support this
- Implications for SmartGrowth Partnership planning and strategic actions
- Gaps in current work programmes and key priorities identified

## Presenters (to be confirmed)

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- Sarah Lunam – Port of Tauranga (Logistics)
- Greg Jarvis – BlueLab (Advanced manufacturing/Technology)
- Te Horipo Karaitiana – Te Awanui Huka Pack (Maori business/post harvest)
- Jodie Tipping – Cucumber (Technology)
- Lain Jager or Jen Scouler (Horticulture)
- Mark Wynn (Ballance)
- John Galbraith or Bryce Heard (Forestry)
- Helen Mason (Health)
- Leon Fourie (Tertiary Education)
- Rick Powdrell (Pastoral Farming)



## **Life When Renting Mid-term Summit**

'How do we generate a rental sector and rental stock that is responsive to older tenants?' was the theme of the summit held on 30 May 2017 in Tauranga. Over 60 people attended, including older people and others from a wide range of organisations from the Bay of Plenty, Hamilton, Auckland, Wellington and Marlborough. The summit was an opportunity to report back on early findings.

The highlight of the lively day was the guest address by Dr Rob Wiener, Executive Director of California Coalition for Rural Housing and Continuing Lecturer in community and regional development at the University of California, Davis. Rob presented four best practice case studies of Californian rental housing for very low-income older people. These showcased universal design and adaptability, services and amenities enriched housing, intergenerational housing and housing for special-needs seniors. Rob also spoke about the National Neighbors Silver programme, which helps older people deal with economic insecurity, financial fraud and abuse.

Dr Natalie Jackson's cohort analysis of changes in home ownership and renting based on census data from 1986-2013 showed the clear decline in home ownership and rise in renting in every territorial authority area. Among the greatest declines in home ownership and increases in renting, particularly for the 65+ age group, are in Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty, case study areas for the Life When renting project.

Professor Jackie Cumming, Dr Janet McDonald and Megan Pledger's analysis of NZ Health Survey data showed older renters are more likely than older home owners to report chronic conditions such as diabetes, asthma and angina. Renters are also more likely to report depression, anxiety disorder and chronic pain.

Interviews with older renters and service providers in Tauranga, Western Bay of Plenty and Auckland are continuing, with Dr. Bev James, Prof Robin Kearns and his team, and Dr. Fiona Cram. Early findings are that moving from home -ownership to renting is common, mainly due to financial or personal 'shocks'. Most rent from private landlords, and they have varying experiences. The majority are on limited, fixed incomes and rely on the Accommodation Supplement to assist with their housing costs. Some struggle to find warm and suitable housing that is affordable and accessible. Others do not feel secure. The most

common reasons for having to move are unaffordable rents, and the house they are living in is sold.

Fiona's work with kaumātua highlighted how housing is part of the 'cultural positioning system' for kaumātua. She noted kaumātua input into designing papakainga housing and the use of innovative lifetime design.

Dr. Elsie Ho and her team are conducting interviews with older Asian new settlers. Elsie noted the importance of cultural concepts of elder care, as well as older Asians' appreciation of living close to services, public transport and family.

Dr. Kay Saville-Smith talked about the challenges and opportunities the ageing population pose for landlords. Many landlords are not aware of the demand for housing from older tenants, the subsidies available to assist older tenants, and how landlords might be able to work together with service providers. Those housing providers and property managers interviewed so far are interested in developing good practice around providing accommodation for older renters.

Adrienne von Tunzelmann, member of the Ageing Well Governance group, closed the summit, setting the research in the context of Ageing Well National Science Challenge. She congratulated the Tauranga/Western Bay of Plenty community in leading the way in contributing to and leveraging from the Challenge.

Over 60 people attended the event, which was supported by Priority One, the Population Ageing Technical Advisory Group (PATAG) and SmartGrowth. The Life When Renting team has prepared six working papers for PATAG, available on <http://www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz/research/new-research/>

These are:

- Older People and the Rental Market in the Western Bay of Plenty Sub-region
- Older People and the Rental Market in the Western Bay of Plenty Sub-region: emerging themes and issues from in-depth interviews
- Home Ownership, Renting and Residence in a Home Owned by a Family Trust WBOP & Total NZ by birth cohort
- The Housing Older People Would Choose: A review of selected NZ research
- Tenure Security for Older Tenants: A Country Review of Policy, Programmes and Regulation
- Cohousing: An enduring idea but is it a new opportunity for older people?

Presentations from the summit will be available on <http://renting.goodhomes.co.nz/>

Or, directly contact Nina: [nina@cresa.co.nz](mailto:nina@cresa.co.nz) for copies of the presentations.



<b>Name</b>	<b>Strategic Partners Forum</b>
<b>Committee Meeting Date</b>	<b>13 June 2017</b>
<b>Author (s)</b>	<b>Bernie Walsh, Manager, SmartGrowth Partnership</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Overview – Developing a progress indicator framework for the SmartGrowth Strategy and Partnership</b>

## SmartGrowth Strategy – measuring progress

The SmartGrowth Strategy 2013 does not have a monitoring framework in place against which the Partnership can measure the impact of its actions.

If the Partnership is concerned about not just *taking action*, but also understanding whether those actions have *an impact on its agreed strategic outcomes*, then it needs a realistic, practical, balanced and useful set of indicators to report against to the community and to the partners. This helps guide future planning, review and prioritisation by the Leadership Group. It will also be used as a business improvement tool.

The 2013 strategy highlighted the need and requirement for ongoing monitoring, “not just on actions but also on progress towards goals, emerging issues, challenges and perceptions within the community”.

A Report Card was produced as part of the SmartGrowth Update to monitor Strategy implementation between 2004 and 2012. As the 2013 Strategy pointed out, whilst this kind of information is useful in terms of identifying progress and lack of progress on implementing strategy actions, *it does not assist in measuring progress towards achieving the strategy vision and outcomes*.

The work and mandate of the SmartGrowth Leadership Group is specific to a set of actions and outcomes in the Strategy, set in the context of a general four wellbeing approach to spatial planning.

### **Are we making progress towards the vision and outcomes?**

In terms of tracking progress towards the vision and outcomes in the SmartGrowth Strategy (see attached report), a partnership technical group of staff has been working with Carole Canler of Canler Consulting to develop a set of draft strategy specific indicators to measure progress. This is technical work, reliant on others’ specialist knowledge and expert monitoring staff in partner agencies. specific to the strategy, mapped to the agreed 2013 outcomes on what the Partnership wants to impact on by implementing the strategy.

This monitoring framework can help flag challenges in achieving outcomes, and then assist governance and staff to track why actions are not having an impact, and if, and how, they need review and or a refresh. It will help prioritise those areas of the strategy's implementation plan that need a focus or priority push, any gaps and ensure effective and efficient use of resources across the partnership, and across the western Bay.

The key requirement in the monitoring indicators is that each must meet the criteria, set out and agreed by the joint project group (see page 13 of attached report). These criteria will ensure the framework is effective and sustainable. The criteria and framework has been discussed with the SmartGrowth Leadership Group (May 2017) and feedback from that session has helped further refine the framework and confirm the technical approach.

### **Constraints, challenges and criteria**

The 2013 strategy noted that “it is difficult to measure progress made towards achieving the vision in the absence of agreed performance measures and monitoring indicators”. It said ongoing effort is required to develop indicators for measuring progress. The attached project report is responding to that strategic need for technical indicators. How can we measure the impact of actions in the strategy if we do not monitor progress towards what we want to achieve?

SmartGrowth's Strategic Advisor, Ken Tremaine, points out that “one of the technically weakest areas in strategic thinking and planning is gathering the evidence to monitor outcomes. One can see why it's easy to consign to the 'too hard' basket”.

It is important to note that the SmartGrowth indicator framework is specifically for the current SmartGrowth Strategy, tracked to 2013 baseline data.

It is not setting out to be a general community outcome monitoring framework for the four social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeings. It is also not developing any of its own monitoring indicators. The technical team has set out to collate a limited set of indicators that can usefully assist at high level. They have sought advice from those who are expert and active in the fields of monitoring that are specific to the outcomes of the strategy. A set of criteria for the indicators agreed with the Leadership Group gives a clear scope and focus for the work that will ensure its success and sustainability.

One of the key challenges has been finding data that is preferably sub-regionally relevant to the western Bay of Plenty.

The team has sought to align with other work in this space from other community investors including partner councils, the Acorn Foundation, the District Health Board, Bay Trust and PriorityOne. The aim is to encourage joined-up investment across a range of common indicators to boost investor collaboration and measure/show the direction of progress.

The technical indicator group has also been conscious of ensuring it is not replicating technical information already covered in the annual SmartGrowth Development Trends report, and the upcoming monitoring and reporting that will be required under the new National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity. It is also not replicating any individual project monitoring indicators work that may be set up by councils implementing specific projects such as the Compact City.

## **Actions in implementation plan**

The SmartGrowth Partnership Office is now co-ordinating a detailed bi-monthly report on implementation of strategy actions and forum activities. The independent chair of SmartGrowth is also producing a bi-monthly chair's report. A summary of the highlights for the June 2017 report has been included on the Strategic Partners' Forum June 13 Agenda.

This should enable oversight of strategy action implementation and performance by SmartGrowth leadership, chief executives and senior managers. A succinct report on Priority Actions in the 2013 Strategy and key actions in the past year is also being prepared alongside the draft monitoring indicator framework.

### **2017 Progress Report**

The 2017 Progress Report will include the indicator framework and the report on Priority Actions.

It will also have commentary on gaps and goals, emerging issues and challenges. This section will draw on a range of sources including the 2016 Briefing to the Incoming Leadership Group and subsequent feedback, the forums engagement research, forum position papers and other emerging issues, evidence and data from recent work such as the 'Smart Talk. Future Thinking' series, the Life When Renting research, the Housing Needs Assessment and the Employment Projections project. The Progress Report will be published in September or October 2017.

### ***Attachment 1: Draft Progress Report Indicator Framework report***

#### ***Recommendation:***

1. Receive the report.

## DEVELOPING SMARTGROWTH PROGRESS REPORT

7 June 2017

To: SmartGrowth Partners Forum

From: Carole Canler, Canler Consulting

### Purpose of this paper

This paper provides the scope of SmartGrowth monitoring and reporting programme, and progress towards the development of an indicators framework for Smart Future. It seeks your feedback.

It is organised as follow:

- scope of SmartGrowth monitoring and reporting programme
- Smart Future - working group and other input
- Smart Future - criteria to select indicators
- Smart Future - final draft indicator framework
- Next steps.

### Scope of SmartGrowth monitoring and reporting programme

“Regular performance monitoring and reporting” is a SmartGrowth priority action. Monitoring and reporting are effective tools to improve the way SmartGrowth does business and to track whether SmartGrowth is making progress towards desired outcomes.

The SmartGrowth Office wishes to follow good practice and to establish an on-going monitoring and reporting programme. It has appointed Canler Consulting.

The proposed monitoring and reporting programme contains three elements:

- 1- **Smart Actions** A succinct report on key actions over the previous year(s)
- 2- **Smart Future** A indicator report tracking progress against SmartGrowth outcomes (described on page 17 of the Strategy)

A third area of focus is taking the health of the partnership through a series of interviews and focus groups – **Smart Partnership**. This will be conducted in September 2017.

The first two elements will be reported as part of a progress report to be published later in the year for a general audience.

The table below explains the monitoring and reporting programme in more details.





The key audience is the partners rather than the wider community.

SmartGrowth provides the glue to otherwise disparate parties and work programmes.

## Smart Future - working group and other inputs

The development of the draft Smart Future monitoring framework was achieved through desk research and collaborative work with a working group comprising Ayy Greenway at TCC, Philip Martelli and Antoinette Denton at WBPDC, James Low at BoPRC, and Sarah Davey at DHB.

In addition, inputs were sought from other officials and various other organisations (e.g. NZTA, PriorityOne, Acorn Foundation). Shad Rolleston provided direction to the tangata whenua outcome.

The indicators framework was presented to the Strategic Leadership Group at a workshop in May 2017. Their feedback has been incorporated in this report.

The author would like to thank their invaluable input. A special thank to James Low and the staff at the regional council for guiding the selection and providing the data for a significant number of indicators.

## Smart Future - Criteria for selecting indicators

Applying criteria to selecting indicators help to produce a manageable and balanced set of indicators from the large volume of indicators available. Criteria are described below.

Relevant to outcome of interest	Indicators measure outcomes and impacts <sup>1</sup> , not activities. The framework and its indicators are organised around strategy's vision of "Western Bay of Plenty: a great place to Live, Learn, Work and Play" and relates to the areas of focus presented on page 17 of the Strategy
Reliable	The framework provides an overview picture of Western Bay that forms a reliable piece of information and communication with the wider community as well as elected members. Indicators may present hard data or perception surveys results. Sources are reliable and definitions and methods are presented for each indicator, as well as a link to further information when warranted.
SMART	Indicators are SMART – Simple, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely
Easy to interpret and understand	Indicators pass the 'people's test': i.e. are they of interest to the general public and can they easily be understood by the general public?
Geographically relevant	Ideally, indicators span both Tauranga and the Western Bay of Plenty area
Cost effective	Data is either free or cost effective to acquire, and readily available

<sup>1</sup> Final outcomes (the desired long-term impacts) and Intermediate outcomes (what near-term outcomes can be used to measure progress towards final Outcomes) - reflecting the expected causal chain between outputs and outcomes. Note that intermediate indicators are only required where the final outcomes are difficult to measure in a timely fashion.

Consistent over time	Past trends can be tracked: ideally, data is available for the last 10 years. Longer trends might be shown for environmental indicators if available. Collection methods or statistical methodology is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.
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## Smart Future – Overview of the draft indicator framework

The table below presents the list of indicators selected for each desired outcome. Details for each indicator (such as source, frequency, reference to further information) are provided in Appendix. Indicators are organised by outcome area.

<b>Interest area :</b>	<b>Strengthen visionary leadership and collaboration</b>
Desired outcome:	We have visionary, collaborative leadership, a strong partnership and provide effective advocacy
Indicators:	ADD CASE STUDY Will be covered by “Smart Partnership” work
<b>Interest area :</b>	<b>Sustain and improve the environment</b>
Desired outcome:	We work together to protect and enhance our distinctive natural environment
Indicators:	ADD CASE STUDY <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bathing water quality in sea and river: Percentage of marine / coastal sites and rivers that are safe for swimming 95% of the time</li> <li>2. Harbour health: PLACE HOLDER single index in development by BoPRC</li> <li>3. Ecological protection: Percentage of waterway fenced for water quality protection</li> <li>4. Terrestrial bio-diversity: Proportion of land under original native vegetation cover</li> <li>5. Waste: Kilogrammes of waste going to landfill per capita per year</li> </ol>
<b>Interest area :</b>	<b>Build the community</b>
Desired outcome:	We work proactively and in partnership with the community to make western Bay active, vibrant, connected, caring, healthy and safe
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Accessibility to public transport: Percentage of the population with access to public transport</li> <li>7. Community connectedness: Participation in volunteering</li> <li>8. Active lifestyle: Active participation rate of the population</li> <li>9. Community health: Life expectancy at birth</li> <li>10. Community health: Childhood obesity rate</li> <li>11. Create age-friendly environment: Proportion of people over 65 living independently</li> <li>12. Pointer to future educational attainment: Prior participation in early childhood education of children starting school</li> <li>13. Safe communities: Safety perception (in your area)</li> </ol>
<b>Interest area :</b>	<b>Grow a sustainable economy</b>
Desired outcome:	Our economy is thriving, growing, diverse and sustainable
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Job creation: Change in number of filled jobs created</li> <li>15. Moving to the new economy: Proportion of knowledge intensive jobs</li> <li>16. Economic growth: GDP growth</li> <li>17. Enterprise creation: Change in number of business units</li> </ol>

18. Educational attainment: School leavers with higher qualifications NCEA level 2 or higher
19. Earning level: Mean annual earning
20. Standard of living: Housing affordability (Note: New measures of housing and rent affordability have just been released by the Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment and will be studied for their use in this framework if appropriate.)
21. City centre vibrancy: Number of visitors to city central cultural facilities (proxy)
22. Impact of urban development on rural production: Number of hectares of highly productive soil lost to development

<b>Interest area :</b>	<b>Recognise tangata whenua cultural identity and change NOTE STILL IN DEVELOPMENT</b>
Desired outcome:	We realise economic and social opportunities for tangata whenua while protecting cultural identity
Indicators:	<p><b>ADD CASE STUDY</b></p> <p>23. <b>PLACE HOLDER: Maori economy: Maori economy as a proportion of the total sub-regional GDP</b></p>
<b>Interest area :</b>	<b>Integrated planning and the settlement patterns</b>
Desired outcome:	We all work from the same long-term planning blueprint which incorporates planning for land use, transport and other infrastructure in an efficient and affordable way
Indicators:	<p><b>ADD CASE STUDY</b></p> <p>24. Population growth: Change in the number of residents</p> <p>25. Sustainability: Use of transport mode other than private cars to work</p> <p>26. Indication of quality of settlement patterns: Access to a park or reserve in urban areas</p> <p>Note – this monitoring is in addition to the annual SmartGrowth Development Trends Report and the new National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity monitoring that is now required to ensure responsive planning.</p>

## Next Steps

The indicators framework is now being populated and will be reported in a progress report developed in collaboration with the SmartGrowth Office.

Reporting against priority actions is currently being drafted.

A final progress report will be brought to SLG in August, Estimated publication time is September 2017.

Smart Partnership interviews and focus groups will take place in September 2017.

## APPENDIX: DETAILS OF SMART FUTURE DRAFT INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

Interest areas	Indicator	Concept	Geographical coverage	Cost REMOVE	Source and notes	Frequency	Finding more (additional information to be provided in the progress report)
Interest area : <b>Strengthen visionary leadership and collaboration</b>	No indicator - this interest area will be the focus of partners' interviews and workshop under the Smart Partnership banner						
Interest area : <b>Sustain and improve the environment</b>	Percentage of rivers and marine / coastal sites that are safe for swimming 95% of the time (during swimming season only)	Bathing water quality in river	Sub-region	Free	Note safe for swimming monitors E.coli levels and is different from NPS limits BoPRC monitoring data	Annual (back to 2003)	Message on water safety  Refer to work on environ. monitoring by Regional Council
	<i>PLACE HOLDER: Health of the harbour</i>	<i>Harbour health</i>			<i>Note that Regional Council is considering the feasibility of reporting a single indicator / index for the health of the harbour. If available, this would be very useful for this framework</i>		
	Proportion of land under original native vegetation cover	<i>Biodiversity</i>			<i>Regional Council</i>		
	Kilogrammes of waste going to landfill per capita per year	Waste			TAs		
	Percentage of waterway fenced for water quality protection	Ecological protection			BoPRC – Fencing tracking still evolving		Profile of the rural sector

Interest areas	Indicator	Concept	Geographical coverage	Cost REM OVE	Source and notes	Frequency	Finding more (additional information to be provided in the progress report)
Interest area : <b>Build the community</b>	Access to Public Transport	Accessibility to public transport	Sub-regional		BoPRC		Transportation Blue Print
	Participation in volunteering	Social capital – Community connectedne ss	Sub-regional		Acorn Foundation – annual survey on “How frequently have you volunteered your time in the past year?”  Note no trends data		The role of the Acorn Foundation
	Active participation rate	Active lifestyle	Whole of Bay of Plenty		Active NZ Survey  <a href="https://www.srknowledge.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/2013-14-Regional-Profile-Bay-of-Plenty-FINAL.pdf">https://www.srknowledge.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/2013-14-Regional-Profile-Bay-of-Plenty-FINAL.pdf</a>	Every six years 2007/08 – 2013/14	How to join
	Life expectancy at birth	Community health	Sub-region		Statistics NZ	Yearly	Check equity across ethnicities
	Childhood obesity	Community health	Sub-region		DHB (either at age 4 or for age 10/12)	Goes back 3 or 4 years – annual data	Find out more
	Proportion of people over 65 living independently	Ageing population	Sub-region		DHB		Change in number of people over 65 living
	Prior participation in early childhood education of children starting school	Indicator of future educational attainment	Sub-regional		MOE Education Counts  Note: this indicator is linked to social and educational achievement later in life	Annual 2010- 2016  Use March data	
	Safety perception (in your area)	Safe communities	Sub-regional	Free	TA residents survey (Note - Western Bay and TCC are aligning their safety question from	Annual (no historic data)	

Interest areas	Indicator	Concept	Geographical coverage	Cost REMOVED	Source and notes	Frequency	Finding more (additional information to be provided in the progress report)
					2018 – data available from next year – in the meantime use Acorn Foundation)		
Interest area : <b>Grow sustainable economy</b>	Number of filled jobs created	Job creation	Sub-regional	Free	Infometrics commissioned by PriorityOne	Annual back to 2001	Key industry sectors for job creation
	Knowledge intensive jobs	Moving to the new economy	Sub-regional		Infometrics commissioned by PriorityOne	Annual back to 2001	Innovation project by P1
	GDP growth	Economic growth	Sub-regional		Infometrics commissioned by PriorityOne	Annual back to 2001	Compared to NZ
	Number of business units	Enterprise creation	Sub-regional	Free	Infometrics commissioned by PriorityOne	Annual back to 2001	AN example of a start up
	School leavers with higher qualifications NCEA level 2 or higher	Educational attainment	Sub-regional		MOE <a href="http://WWW.educationcounts.govt.nz">WWW.educationcounts.govt.nz</a> Next results in August 2017	Annual Latest: 2015	
	Mean annual earning	Standard of living	Sub-regional		Infometrics commissioned by PriorityOne	Annual back to 2001	Population with low incomes
	Housing affordability	Standard of living	Sub-regional		Infometrics	Annual back to 2001	No of people on social housing register per head of population
	Number of visitors to city central cultural facilities	City centre vibrancy	Sub-region		TCC Heart of the City Programme monitoring	Annual	Te Awanui project (museum project)

Interest areas	Indicator	Concept	Geographical coverage	Cost REM OVE	Source and notes	Frequency	Finding more (additional information to be provided in the progress report)
	(as a proxy to show changes in visitation to city centre)				Total number of visitors to Baycourt, Arts Gallery and Central Library		
	Number of hectares of highly productive soil lost to development	Impact on urban development	Sub-regional		BopPRC Highly productive soil = LR1 soil classes 1,2 and 3	Annual	Kiwi industry Or food sensitive planning
Interest area : <b>Recognise tangata whenua cultural identity and change</b>	Maori economy contribution to sub-regional GDP	Maori economy	Sub-regional or regional		BERL UNDER INVESTIGATION	Annual	Treaty Settlements
ADD CASE STUDY							
Interest area : <b>Integrated planning and the settlement pattern</b> ADD CASE STUDY	Change in the number of residents	Population growth	Sub-regional		SmartGrowth	Annual estimates plus census data	Ageing population

Interest areas	Indicator	Concept	Geographical coverage	Cost REM OVE	Source and notes	Frequency	Finding more (additional information to be provided in the progress report)
	Use of transport mode other than private cars to work	Sustainability	Sub-regional		BoPRC	Census and bus patronage	Level of travel (vehicle km travelled per person) + cost of travel + purpose of travel
	Access to a park or reserve in urban areas	One indication of quality of settlement patterns	Urban areas		BoPRC	Annual	Compact city project  Refer to development trend report