I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Disability Advisory Panel will be held on:

**Date:** Thursday, 5 July 2018  
**Time:** 10:00am  
**Meeting Room:** Ground Floor Council Chamber  
**Venue:** Auckland Town Hall  
301 Queen Street  
Auckland

**Te Rōpū Kaitohutohu Take Hunga Hauā** / **Disability Advisory Panel**

**OPEN AGENDA**

**MEMBERSHIP**

- **Chairperson** Philip Patston
- **Deputy Chairperson** Dan Buckingham
- **Members** Colleen Brown, MNZM, JP  
Jade Farrar  
Rachel Peterson  
Mary Schnackenberg, CNZM  
Gemma Stewart  
Ursula Thynne

- **Liaison Councillor** Cr Josephine Bartley
- **Chief Liaison Councillor** Cr Dr Cathy Casey

(Quorum 5 members)

**Michelle Judge**  
**Governance Advisor**

29 June 2018

Contact Telephone: (09) 977 6739  
Email: Michelle.Judge@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz  
Website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

**Note:** The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
TERMS OF REFERENCE

(Excerpt – full terms of reference available as a separate document)

The terms of reference set out the purpose, role and protocols of the Panel. Panel members abide by the Code of Conduct for members of Auckland Council advisory panels.

Purpose

As one of council’s engagement mechanisms with diverse communities, the demographic advisory panels provide advice to the governing body and council staff within the remit of the Auckland Plan on the following areas:

- Auckland Council’s regional policies, plans and strategies
- regional and strategic matters including those that Council-Controlled Organisations deal with any matter of particular interest or concern to diverse communities.

Outcomes

The panel’s advice will contribute to improving the outcomes of diverse communities and social cohesion as set out in the Auckland Plan. The panel will advise through their agreed strategic agenda and detailed work programme.

Strategic agenda and work programme

The panel must develop a work programme and set a strategic agenda for the term. The agendas should be focused and integrated across the panels for collaborative input into shared agendas, particularly on the Auckland Plan, the Long-term Plan and annual plans. The panel should advise on council’s organisational strategies relevant to diverse communities.

The governing body and council staff should work with the panel for the development of their strategic agendas and work programme. An appropriate committee will approve the panel’s work programme and any subsequent major changes to it.

Submissions

The panel must not make formal submissions to Auckland Council on council strategies, policies and plans, for example, the annual plan.

In its advisory role to the council, the panel may have input to submissions made by the council to external organisations but do not make independent submissions, except as agreed with the council.

This does not prevent individual members being party to submissions outside their role as panel members.

Review

The form and functioning of the panels may be reviewed prior to or after, the end of the panel’s term in September 2019.
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Disability Advisory Panel's approach to community engagement</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Apologies

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

2 Declaration of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

3 Confirmation of Minutes

That the Disability Advisory Panel:

a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Thursday, 1 March 2018, as a true and correct record.
Liaison councillor's update

File No.: CP2018/11281

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. Liaison councillor’s update to the Disability Advisory Panel.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. The liaison councillor to the Disability Advisory Panel, Cr Josephine Bartley, will provide an update of recent council business, and her local ward matters.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Disability Advisory Panel:
a) note the update from the liaison councillor.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Michelle Judge - Governance Advisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoriser</td>
<td>Andre Lubbe – Lead Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Panel members' update

File No.: CP2018/11354

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To update the Disability Advisory Panel on members' activities.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Disability Advisory Panel members will provide updates on their recent work and activities.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Disability Advisory Panel:

a) note the panel members' updates.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Michelle Judge - Governance Advisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoriser</td>
<td>Andre Lubbe – Lead Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback on 10-year Budget and Auckland Plan consultation

File No.: CP2018/11010

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To update advisory panel members on how their feedback was incorporated into Auckland Council’s 10-year budget and Auckland Plan.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Demographic advisory panels were asked for feedback on council’s 10-year budget and Auckland Plan.
3. The attached Memo (Attachment B) and Final Update Report (Attachment C) summarise the feedback received from Council’s consultation process.
4. The Disability Advisory Panel provided a written submission to the Governing Body based on these discussions (Attachment A).

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Disability Advisory Panel:
   a) note the contents of the memo and update report to advisory panel members.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>13</td>
</tr>
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<td>Memo to Demographic Advisory Panels</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
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<td>C</td>
<td>Final Update Report - 10-year budget and Auckland Plan</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Michelle Judge - Governance Advisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoriser</td>
<td>Andre Lubbe – Lead Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Auckland Council Disability Advisory Panel’s recommendations on the Auckland Council 10-year budget and Auckland Plan 2050

21 March 2018

1. Overarching principles:

Recommendations:

- That Auckland Council staff recognises the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and the New Zealand Disability Strategy 2016-2026 (NZDS).
- That Auckland Council references both of the above documents, and the importance of accessibility and inclusion, in all council policies and strategies.
- That Auckland Council consults this Panel on issue relevant to Aucklanders with disabilities or access needs. This includes, but is not limited to physical, cognitive, sensory, and emotional access needs, both permanent and temporary.
- That Auckland Council makes full use of their online tools – the Auckland Design Manual and Universal Design Tool.

2. Regional fuel tax increase (RFT)

The Panel generally supports introducing an RFT to pay for improvements to our transport system, but has the following concerns:

- The Auckland Transport administered Total Mobility Scheme maximum subsidy ($40.00 - i.e. half of an $80 taxi fare) has not changed since October 2010. The panel believes this is no longer sufficient, especially in light of the introduction of an RFT which can be expected to cause a rise in taxi fares.
- Some people with disabilities, or senior citizens, may lose the level of freedom and independence they have from driving their personal vehicles due to the higher cost of fuel.
- Because of the lack of accessible housing, people have less choice over where they live, which may incur longer travelling distances, and therefore higher fuel costs.
- The amount of fuel used by people who use power wheelchairs can be far greater because of the chair’s weight (>120kg), and the need to use larger vehicles.

Recommendation:

- That, should an RFT be introduced, council reviews with Auckland Transport the maximum fare subsidy of the Total Mobility Scheme, as taxi and other public transport fares are likely to increase as a result of the introduction of the RFT.
3. Environment – e.g. kauri dieback and water quality

We support the environmental targeted rates increase (option B). We believe that the people of Auckland, acting as stewards of the land, need to ensure that we are acting in a sustainable and caring way towards the environment. We also encourage the implementation of Environmental Education programmes to ensure that we have a holistic approach to environmental wellbeing, as well as adopting a Taha Māori approach.

As a panel, we have further concerns regarding the environment:

- Issues which affect the general population are exacerbated within the disability community (for example, environmental / weather events). Just two examples are overflowing storm water drainage systems and household rubbish scattered over some footpaths which can create safety issues and impede mobility.
- Eco-principles need to sit at a policy level – current consent processes can be lengthy and debilitating for eco-friendly constructions.
- As noted in the Housing section below, we recommend speedier consent processes for accessible housing builds as well as eco-housing builds.

**Recommendations:**

- That Council adopts Option B.
- That Council addresses the further concerns above.

4. Transport investment proposals

The panel is deeply concerned about accessible public transport in Auckland and strongly recommends improvements in this area.

- Inequitable subsidy and permit access
  - Some in the disability community receive subsidies for travel on public transport, and others do not.
  - Some in the disability community receive mobility parking permits, and others do not.

**Recommendation:**

- That Council advocates for equitable access to subsidies and parking permits.

- Public Transport:
  - Public transport is currently neither adequately nor consistently accessible.
  - This affects those with anxiety, people who are deaf (accessing information not provided in NZ Sign Language), blind/visually impaired people, those with mobility issues, with cognitive and literacy issues, and others.

**Recommendations:**

- That Auckland Transport (as a Council-controlled organization or CCO) recognises the UNCRPD and the NZDS.
- That AT references both of the above documents, and the importance of accessibility and inclusion, in all transport Policies and Strategies.
5. Housing investment proposals

The panel is deeply concerned about the accessible housing in Auckland and strongly recommends Auckland Council do more to encourage more accessible housing in the region.

- Housing is a key issue for our communities – it is the foundation for other issues, including transport.
- There are issues around central government policy that the panel would appreciate advocacy from local government. We would like to engage with Auckland Council in the future about these issues, including conflicting policies that prevent people from being eligible for accessible social housing.

Recommendations:

- That Council provides speedier consent processes for developers who provide affordable accessible housing (private and social).
- That Council provides financial incentives through rates for accessibility features or retrofitting.
- That Council consults with the Panel about engaging with central government to prioritise housing issues for those with disabilities – including conflicting policies that prevent people from being eligible for accessible social housing.
- Within the context of the Auckland Plan and Long Term Plan documents, the panel recommends adding the word ‘accessible’ wherever housing is discussed.
- That Council implements their tools wherever possible:
  - Auckland Design Manual
  - Universal Design Tool
  - For more information visit aucklanddesignmanual.co.nz or universaldesigntool.co.nz

6. Rates increase

The Panel has a neutral stance on the general rates increase.

- Home ownership for general population within Auckland is becoming increasingly difficult – it is even more problematic for people with all disabilities, including those with mental health issues.
- Homeowners with disabilities pay the same rates as those without disabilities, but may not be able to use various services funded by rates, due to inaccessibility. This may impact particularly senior citizens who acquire impairments through aging.
- Rate increases will likely increase rent payments. People with disabilities are more likely to rent than be home owners.

Recommendation:

- That Council considers the impact of rate increases on our communities and consults further with the panel about mitigating negative effects.
7. Miscellaneous

The following issues are brought to the Council’s attention for future, ongoing engagement:

- Social environments, which people find difficult to access or find overwhelming, is of concern. A sense of belonging is necessary in the long term – consider designing some spaces where one size fits one, rather than always using a one size fits all approach.
- When someone faces barriers accessing various social environments, it may not just affect them, but those around them, for example, support people and children.
- Full participation is the key issue.
- Civic engagement excludes people when methods are limited, for example, people cannot make a verbal/video/sign language submission. This affects those who have English as a second language as well.
- There are few statistics relating to our communities, eg. homeowners vs renters, levels of employment and income. We would like to engage Council’s research unit to address this lack of information.
Memo

18th June 2018

To: Advisory Panel Members
cc: Austin Kim
From: Citizen and Customer Engagement

Subject: Feedback on 10-year Budget and Auckland Plan consultation

Thank you

Thanks for providing elected members with the views of your community on the future of Auckland and the transport plans in March and May. Thank you also for encouraging your communities to submit their feedback across a range of channels. Your input has been invaluable.

Your support was generally strong for the proposals in the plans and we acknowledge that some suggestions/requests were made for consideration. We are unable to respond to those specifically but below we have outlined some of the overall results and the status of the two main plans.

The Results

A total of 26,556 written submissions were received, through the online forms, Peoples Panel, hard copy forms and other methods. Ten percent of the submissions (where ethnicity was identified) were from Māori, 7% Pacific and 19% Asian – indicating success in reaching some of our diverse communities.

The final report of results is attached.

The Plans

As you know, there were two major plans we asked for help with this year:

The 10-year Budget which sets the priorities for the next decade and how we pay for them
The Auckland Plan which is about long-term issues and the Auckland that we want over the next 30 years.

The 10-year Budget

In the consultation on our budget, we asked for feedback on how the budget funds transport, water quality and the environment, as well as how we planned to approach rates for the next 10 years.

On 31 May council agreed to the following items for the 10-year Budget:

- The introduction of a Regional Fuel Tax, enabling the largest ever council transport investment of $12 billion over the next 10 years (including $4.3 billion from leveraging the Regional Fuel Tax). Read the RFT report for more information
Item 6

- Cleaning up Auckland’s waterways and beaches with new investment of $452 million in stormwater infrastructure through a water quality targeted rate

- Protecting Kauri and our native flora and fauna with an additional $311 million from a natural environment targeted rate to fund pest and disease control

- Adapting to Climate Change and protecting communities with the establishment of a $40 million Climate Change Response Fund and an additional $90 million for coastal asset management

- Investing in sports and culture by establishing a contestable fund of $120 million for sports and recreation facilities and an additional $20 million funding for the Auckland Art Gallery

- Delivering improved social outcomes by creating the Western Initiative with $5 million to increase employment and life skills for young Aucklanders

- average general rate rise of 2.5 per cent for the next two years and 3.5 per cent for the remaining eight years of the budget

- To amend the rating treatment of the online accommodation sector so that business rates and the accommodation provider targeted rate so it also applies to properties rented using web-based accommodation services.

Find out more about these items and other content in the committee reports and minutes.

These decisions and the budget will now be reflected in the final 10-year Budget document which will be audited and then adopted by the council on 28 June.

Auckland Transport will also make its final decisions around its 10-year plan for transport in Auckland after considering public feedback on the draft Regional Land Transport Plan.

You will be able to find out more about these decisions and read the final budget online or hard copies found in Libraries, Service Centres and Local Board Offices in July.

The Auckland Plan 2050

A separate document for the Advisory Panels is currently being prepared on the Auckland Plan which will focus solely on this plan.

Thanks again everyone – your feedback played a big part in deciding our future!
THE 10-YEAR BUDGET AND AUCKLAND PLAN 2050

Final Update Report
April 2018

Auckland Council

Feedback on 10-year Budget and Auckland Plan consultation
WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED: 26,556

OTHER SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED:
- Feedback received in person: 5,374 participants across 100 events
- Social media feedback: 114 comments

HOW WE’VE RECEIVED WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBMISSION TYPE</th>
<th>Total #</th>
<th>Total %</th>
<th>10-year Budget #</th>
<th>Auckland Plan #</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online form</td>
<td>11,680</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>11,656</td>
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<tr>
<td>People’s Panel online form</td>
<td>2,157</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hard copy form</td>
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<td>4,726</td>
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<td>Non form*</td>
<td>7,964</td>
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<td>7,130</td>
<td>763</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26,556</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>25,669</td>
<td>18,742</td>
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</table>

* Feedback received via anything other than a Council form (e.g. letter, email, pro forma)
** Submitters can feed back on both plans

WHO WE’VE HEARD FROM

The information below indicates what demographic categories submitters identified with. This information only relates to those submitters who provided demographic information on a feedback.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>#</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>Gender diverse</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
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<tr>
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<td>118</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>384</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 – 24</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1,885</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 – 34</td>
<td>1,206</td>
<td>1,389</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2,678</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 – 44</td>
<td>1,454</td>
<td>1,686</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3,242</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 – 54</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>1,687</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3,163</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 – 64</td>
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<td>1,304</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,478</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 – 74</td>
<td>1,156</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2,194</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>75 +</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>955</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,979</td>
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<td></td>
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Analysis conducted by Auckland Insights Team
Citizen Engagement and Insights Unit, Communications and Engagement Department
### ETHNICITY

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>#</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>11,941</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakeha/NZ European</td>
<td>11,010</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other European</td>
<td>931</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maori</td>
<td>1,623</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>1,116</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samoan</td>
<td>504</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tongan</td>
<td>194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Pacific</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3,094</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>1,712</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>African/Middle Eastern/Latin</td>
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<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealander/Kiwi</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>76</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,690</strong></td>
<td>NA*</td>
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* Does not add to 100% due to some people selecting more than one ethnicity

### RESIDENT LOCAL BOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Board</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albert-Eden Local Board</td>
<td>1,825</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonport-Takapuna Local Board</td>
<td>1,138</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Local Board</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Barrier Local Board</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson-Massey Local Board</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus and Bays Local Board</td>
<td>1,267</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howick Local Board</td>
<td>1,301</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaipatiki Local Board</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangere-Otahuhu Local Board</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manurewa Local Board</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orakei Local Board</td>
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<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otara-Papatoetoe Local Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papakura Local Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pukeatapapa Local Board</td>
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<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodney Local Board</td>
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<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Harbour Local Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waiheke Local Board</td>
<td>235</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waitakere Ranges Local Board</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waitakere Local Board</td>
<td>1,532</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whau Local Board</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis conducted by Auckland Insights Team
Citizen Engagement and Insights Unit, Communications and Engagement Department
10-YEAR BUDGET 2018-2028 FEEDBACK

Q1. We want to improve our transport system. As the population grows, congestion (and the pollution it creates) is getting worse, safety is declining and businesses are struggling to move freight and people. We are proposing that a regional fuel tax of 10 cents per litre (plus GST) be used to raise more funding for transport projects and services.

What is your opinion on the proposal to introduce a regional fuel tax to help pay for improvements to the transport system?

**WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS**
20,716 responses*

<table>
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<td>46%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>33%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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**OTHER SUBMISSIONS**

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<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In person</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>1,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All formal written responses, including pro forma submissions, most notably Auckland Ratepayers Alliance (2,842), Generation Zero (840) and Forest & Bird (576)

Q2. Our harbours, beaches and streams are being polluted by overflows from ageing sewerage and stormwater systems that can't cope with heavy rainfall and from contaminants washed into natural waterways. We want to improve our infrastructure to address this problem. Under current budgets this would take 30 years to achieve. We propose to introduce a new targeted rate to increase our funding of water infrastructure and speed up delivery of cleaner harbours, beaches and streams to 10 years. Our proposed targeted rate would cost the average residential ratepayer $66 per year ($1.30 per week), although this will vary based on your property value.

What is your opinion on this proposed targeted rate to speed up the delivery of cleaner harbours, beaches and streams?

**WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS**
20,366 responses

<table>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Do not support</strong></td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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**OTHER SUBMISSIONS**

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<th>Support</th>
<th>Do not support</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>234</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>944</td>
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<td></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All formal written responses, including pro forma submissions, most notably Auckland Ratepayers Alliance (2,293), Generation Zero (840) and Forest & Bird (576)
Q3. Auckland’s rapid growth is putting pressure on the environment, as is the spread of pests, weeds and diseases that are threatening many of our native species. Approximately two-thirds of Auckland’s local native species are under threat of extinction. Our proposal is to invest more in environment initiatives and to fund this through a targeted rate (based on your property value) at one of two levels described below.

What is your opinion on a proposed targeted rate to invest more to protect our environment?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS</th>
<th>OTHER SUBMISSIONS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20,087 responses*</td>
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<tr>
<td>In person</td>
<td>179</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All formal written responses, including pro forma submissions, most notably Auckland Ratepayers Alliance (2,293), Generation Zero (840) and Forest & Bird (576)

Q4. For this 10-year Budget we are proposing an average general rates increase of 2.5 per cent for the first two years and then 3.5 per cent for years three to ten. This will be used to fund our growing city. Without this level of rate increase, we would have to reduce existing services levels and defer or cut some currently planned projects.

What is your opinion on this proposed rates increase?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS</th>
<th>OTHER SUBMISSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In person</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All formal written responses, including pro forma submissions, most notably Auckland Ratepayers Alliance (2,293), Generation Zero (840) and Forest & Bird (576)
Q5. We are proposing that online accommodation providers (e.g., Airbnb properties) who let out their whole property (not just a room) for a certain number of days per year should pay business rates and the Accommodation Provider Targeted Rate (if the property is within a certain zone). This would mean they are treated the same way as other accommodation providers.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

**WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS**
16,042 responses

- 68% Support
- 25% Do not support
- 7% Other

**OTHER SUBMISSIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANNEL</th>
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<th>Other</th>
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<td>139</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>493</td>
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<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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Q6. LOCAL BOARD FEEDBACK
Are we on the right track with our priorities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCAL BOARD</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>PARTIAL</th>
<th>NO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albert-Eden Local Board</td>
<td>1,181</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>43%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonport-Takapuna Local Board</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin Local Board</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Barrier Local Board</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson-Massey Local Board</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus and Bays Local Board</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howick Local Board</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaipatiki Local Board</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mangere-Otahuhu Local Board</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manurewa Local Board</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orakei Local Board</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>40%</td>
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</table>

Analysis conducted by Auckland Insights Team
Citizen Engagement and Insights Unit, Communications and Engagement Department
### LOCAL BOARD RESPONSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCAL BOARD</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>PARTIAL</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>268</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papakura Local Board</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puketapapa Local Board</td>
<td>252</td>
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<td>Rodney Local Board</td>
<td>1,287</td>
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<td>Waiheke Local Board</td>
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<tr>
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<td>43%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whau Local Board</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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**Q7. Please provide any other feedback on other matters in the consultation document or supporting information, such as changes to waste service charges (targeted rate to fund food waste collection service and standardisation of user-pays refuse collection), Tūpuna Maunga Authority Draft Operational Plan or the proposal to disestablish Auckland Council Investments Limited.**

**Please comment:**
(Most common themes have been...)

#### Financial strategy
6,819 comments

- Focus on core services*
- Council expenditure too high
- Staff costs too high
- Other financial strategy related comments

#### Waste services
4,429 comments

- Issues relating to the WMMP**
- Recycling
- Illegal dumping
- Inorganics
- Other waste services related comments

#### Regional facilities
2,149 comments

- Comments regarding Auckland's major stadiums, e.g. Western Springs (particularly wanting speedway to stay)
- Other major facilities, e.g. Auckland Zoo, Spark Arena etc.

* Mostly notably due to the Auckland Ratepayers Alliance pro forma (4,605)
** Mostly notably due to the Auckland Ratepayers Alliance pro forma (3,442)
AUCKLAND PLAN 2050 FEEDBACK

Note – 840 Generation Zero pro forma submissions were received with responses supporting questions 1, 2, 6, and partially supporting questions 3, 4, 5 and 7.

AN INCLUSIVE AUCKLAND
Q1. In a fast-growing city of increasing diversity and social change, people may or may not feel included or enjoy positive life experiences. The Auckland Plan proposes an inclusive Auckland where people live together with trust and mutual respect and everyone has the opportunity to participate to their full potential.

Do you think the six focus areas identified in Belonging and Participation will achieve this?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>OTHER SUBMISSIONS</th>
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<tr>
<td>In person</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55%</td>
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</table>

ADVANCE MAORI WELL-BEING
Q2. The strengths and contributions Māori bring to Auckland will fuel economic growth and advance Māori well-being. With nearly a third of all Māori in Auckland aged under 15 years old, the Auckland Plan proposes investing more in tamariki and rangatahi to advance Māori well-being.

Do you think the seven focus areas identified in Māori Well-being and Identity will achieve this?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>In person</td>
<td>201</td>
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<td>25%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Analysis conducted by Auckland Insights Team
Citizen Engagement and Insights Unit, Communications and Engagement Department
AFFORDABLE HOMES
Q3. Lack of affordable housing is creating stress for many Aucklanders. It is driving some workers out of Auckland and limiting our ability to attract and retain talent. The Auckland Plan proposes that all Aucklanders deserve healthy, affordable homes with secure tenure in well-designed places, whether they own or rent their homes.

Do you think the five focus areas identified in Homes and Places will achieve this?

15,325 responses

<table>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>281</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>563</td>
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</table>

MOVING EASILY AROUND AUCKLAND

Q4. People lack choice in how they get around and it can take a long time to get where they need to go. To better connect people and places, the Auckland Plan proposes an integrated transport system that accelerates progress on walking, cycling and public transport and makes better use of existing networks.

Do you think the seven focus areas identified in Transport and Access will achieve this?

**WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS**

15,821 responses

<table>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**OTHER SUBMISSIONS**

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<td>171</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>530</td>
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</table>
PROTECTING AND ENCHANGING OUR ENVIRONMENT
Q5. Unprecedented growth has required Auckland to provide for essential development, which has had an impact on our environment and cultural heritage. The Auckland Plan proposes utilising every opportunity to protect and enhance Auckland’s environment as growth and development happens.

Do you think the six focus areas identified in Environment and Cultural Heritage will achieve this?

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS 14,949 responses

- Yes 34%
- No 11%
- Partially 54%
- Comment (No response) 11%

OTHER SUBMISSIONS

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<td>47</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>470</td>
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<td>40%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EQUIPPING PEOPLE FOR FUTURE JOBS
Q6. Rapid technology advances will create challenges, opportunities and change across many industries and jobs. The Auckland Plan proposes Aucklanders will need to adapt to the coming changes by investing in education, training and skills development for all.

Do you think the five focus areas identified in Opportunity and Prosperity will achieve this?

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS 14,279 responses

- Yes 49%
- No 16%
- Partially 49%
- Comment (No response) 16%

OTHER SUBMISSIONS

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<th>Partially</th>
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<td>60</td>
<td>638</td>
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<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td>72%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis conducted by Auckland Insights Team
Citizen Engagement and Insights Unit, Communications and Engagement Department
SHAPING OUR GROWTH
Q7. Auckland has to provide for around 740,000 more people in the next 30 years, which would mean another 320,000 dwellings and up to 270,000 extra jobs. The Auckland Plan proposes to manage long-term population growth by prioritising development in existing urban areas and establishing new communities and new business land in future urban areas. Investment in Auckland’s infrastructure will need to keep up with the pace and scale of growth.

Do you think the proposed approach for enabling growth will effectively provide for Auckland’s future?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANNEL</th>
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<th>Partially</th>
<th>Comment (NR)</th>
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<td>65</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>554</td>
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<td></td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</table>

Q8. Do you have any other feedback on the Auckland Plan 2050?
(Most common outcomes commented on have been...)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN PERSON</th>
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<th>%</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Belonging and participation</td>
<td>260</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maori identity and well-being</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homes and places</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and access</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and cultural heritage</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity and prosperity</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development strategy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comments</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
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APPENDIX:

LOCAL BOARD BREAKDOWN OF 10-YEAR BUDGET CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

Q1. We want to improve our transport system. As the population grows, congestion (and the pollution it creates) is getting worse, safety is declining and businesses are struggling to move freight and people. We are proposing that a regional fuel tax of 10 cents per litre (plus GST) be used to raise more funding for transport projects and services.

What is your opinion on the proposal to introduce a regional fuel tax to help pay for improvements to the transport system?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Board</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Do not support</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Subs for question</th>
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<td>29%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonport-Takapuna Local Board</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Local Board</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Barrier Local Board</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson-Massey Local Board</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus and Bays Local Board</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howick Local Board</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1225</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaipātiki Local Board</td>
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<td>41%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1127</td>
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<tr>
<td>Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>303</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manurewa Local Board</td>
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<td>52%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>440</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board</td>
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<td>784</td>
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<td>56%</td>
<td>37%</td>
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Column labelled ‘Subs for questions refers to the number of submissions received for that question.
Q2. Our harbours, beaches and streams are being polluted by overflows from ageing sewerage and stormwater systems that can’t cope with heavy rainfall and from contaminants washed into natural waterways. We want to improve our infrastructure to address this problem. Under current budgets this would take 30 years to achieve. We propose to introduce a new targeted rate to increase our funding of water infrastructure and speed up delivery of cleaner harbours, beaches and streams to 10 years. Our proposed targeted rate would cost the average residential ratepayer $66 per year ($1.30 per week), although this will vary based on your property value.

What is your opinion on this proposed targeted rate to speed up the delivery of cleaner harbours, beaches and streams?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Q2 Water quality targeted rate</th>
<th>Support</th>
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</table>

Column labelled ‘Subs for questions refers to the number of submissions received for that question
Q3. Auckland’s rapid growth is putting pressure on the environment, as is the spread of pests, weeds and diseases that are threatening many of our native species. Approximately two-thirds of Auckland’s local native species are under threat of extinction. Our proposal is to invest more in environment initiatives and to fund this through a targeted rate (based on your property value) at one of two levels described below.

What is your opinion on a proposed targeted rate to invest more to protect our environment?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q3 Funding environmental initiatives</th>
<th>Option A - ($21 p.a.)</th>
<th>Option B - ($47 p.a.)</th>
<th>Do not support</th>
<th>Other option</th>
<th>Subs for question</th>
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<td>30%</td>
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<td>1135</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22%</td>
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<td>28%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>676</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Column labelled ‘Subs for questions refers to the number of submissions received for that question.
Q4. For this 10-year Budget we are proposing an average general rates increase of 2.5 per cent for the first two years and then 3.5 per cent for years three to ten. This will be used to fund our growing city. Without this level of rate increase, we would have to reduce existing services levels and defer or cut some currently planned projects.

What is your opinion on this proposed rates increase?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q4 General rates increases</th>
<th>Support</th>
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<th>Subs for question</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Column labelled ‘Subs for questions refers to the number of submissions received for that question.
Q5. We are proposing that online accommodation providers (e.g. Airbnb properties) who let out their whole property (not just a room) for a certain number of days per year should pay business rates and the Accommodation Provider Targeted Rate (if the property is within a certain zone). This would mean they are treated the same way as other accommodation providers.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

<table>
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<th>Q5 On-line accommodation provider targeted rate</th>
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Column labelled ‘Subs for questions refers to the number of submissions received for that question.
Arts Access Aotearoa presentation

File No.: CP2018/11496

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To provide the Disability Advisory Panel with research findings into Auckland’s Creative Spaces and participatory arts organisations that include people with disabilities.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Richard Benge, Executive Director of Arts Access Aotearoa, will present the results of research into Auckland’s creative spaces and participatory arts organisations that include people with disabilities. The research was conducted in November 2017.
3. Arts Access Aotearoa will seek advice on how they can work with other partners to advance a strategy for disabled people to participate in the arts in Auckland.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Disability Advisory Panel:

a) note the presentation from Arts Access Aotearoa.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Michelle Judge - Governance Advisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoriser</td>
<td>Andre Lubbe – Lead Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Review and update of Low Carbon Auckland through delivery of an Auckland Climate Action Plan

File No.: CP2018/11425

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report

1. To seek input from the Disability Advisory Panel into the development of an Auckland Climate Action Plan, addressing both mitigation (emissions reduction) and preparing for the impacts of climate change (adaptation).

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary

2. In February 2018, the Environment and Community Committee committed Council to leading the development of an integrated climate change action plan, addressing both the rising emissions in the region and the impacts of our changing climate (ENV/2018/11, Attachment A). Development of the plan is being facilitated by Auckland Council, working with public, private and voluntary sectors and drawing in expertise as appropriate.

3. The integrated climate action plan will build on learning from Low Carbon Auckland: Auckland’s Energy Resilience and Low Carbon Action Plan (see Attachment B for the most recent update report for the action plan) but will also look to deliver a major step change to address new and emerging national and international priorities (e.g. the Paris Agreement, recommendations of New Zealand’s Climate Adaptation Technical Working Group and New Zealand government’s intention to set a target of net zero emissions by 2050).

4. The plan will also build on new evidence to inform decision making, such as the NIWA climate projections report for Auckland (Attachment C) and our updated greenhouse gas emissions inventory, both released late last year (see Attachment B).

5. The impacts of climate change (and associated policies) will affect different sectors, demographics and geographies in different ways. It is therefore essential that insights from the Council’s Advisory Panels are informing the plan from its inception stage.

6. Council, through the Chief Sustainability Office are currently early in the process of development of the Auckland Climate Action Plan, building evidence to underpin action development. Engaging with the Council’s Advisory Panels one of the first steps in understanding priorities at a demographic and sector level to ensure that these are considered throughout.

7. The Chief Sustainability Office will provide the Advisory Panel with an update on key inputs for the Auckland Climate Action Plan, such as the NIWA climate projections report for Auckland (Attachment C) as well as increasing drivers for action locally, nationally and internationally.

8. The Advisory Panel’s thoughts will also be sought on the following key questions:
   - Which climate risks and vulnerabilities have been noticed / are of most concern to you and your communities?
   - What needs to change to deliver a low carbon, resilient Auckland?
   - What are your communities’ future priorities in relation to climate change?
   - What is the best way to engage with Auckland’s disabilities and affiliated communities on the Auckland Climate Action Plan?
   - How does the Advisory Panel want to be kept updated?
Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Disability Advisory Panel:

a) receive the presentation on the Auckland Climate Action Plan.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Alec Tang - Principal Specialist Corporate Sustainability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Jacques Victor - GM Auckland Plan Strategy and Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andre Lubbe – Lead Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Environment and Community Committee will be held on:

**Date:** Tuesday, 20 February 2018  
**Time:** 9.30am  
**Meeting Room:** Reception Lounge  
**Venue:** Auckland Town Hall, 301-305 Queen Street  
Auckland

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**Komiti Taiao ā-Hapori Hoki**  
Environment and Community Committee

**OPEN AGENDA**

---

**MEMBERSHIP**

Chairperson  
Cr Penny Hulse  
Cr Alf Filipaina  
IMSB Member Renata Blair  
IMSB Member James Brown  
Cr Dr Cathy Casey  
Deputy Mayor Bill Cashmore  
Cr Ross Clow  
Cr Fa’anana Efeso Collins  
Cr Linda Cooper, JP  
Cr Chris Darby  
Cr Hon Christine Fletcher, QSO  
Mayor Hon Phil Goff, CNZM, JP  
Cr Richard Hills  
Cr Mike Lee

Deputy Chairperson  
Cr Daniel Newman, JP  
Cr Dick Quax  
Cr Greg Sayers  
Cr Desley Simpson, JP  
Cr Sharon Stewart, QSM  
Cr Sir John Walker, KNZM, CBE  
Cr Wayne Walker  
Cr John Watson

(Membership 11 members)

---

**Tam White**  
Senior Governance Advisor  
15 February 2018  
Contact Telephone: (09) 890 8156  
Email tam.white@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz  
Website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

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**Note:** The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
Low Carbon Auckland: 2018 Review and Update

File No.: CP2018/00541

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
3. Low Carbon Auckland focuses on meeting the emissions reduction target of the Auckland Plan (40 per cent by 2040) and guides the first stage of transforming to a low carbon, energy resilient future. To date, it has delivered actions across five main areas: transport, energy, the built environment, waste, and agriculture/forestry (http://tinyurl.com/LowCarbAkl17).
4. Given the progress made and the focus on emissions reductions, there are only relatively small improvements that can be made under the current Low Carbon Auckland. An updated and refreshed plan will enable Auckland to make genuine progress towards emission reduction and climate resilience.
5. Through our membership of C40 Cities (AUC/2015/197), Auckland Council is committed to developing an adaptation strategy for the region to prepare for the impacts of climate change. It is proposed that this is incorporated into the review and update of Low Carbon Auckland, instead of being approached as a separate task. This will establish a coordinated approach to climate change, in line with international best practice, not just emissions reduction.
6. A full review and update is therefore timely to:
   - incorporate an adaptation strategy for the region and a robust monitoring framework;
   - identify and prioritise current programmes that will deliver the greatest impact in addressing climate change and will ensure value for money for current and future Aucklanders;
   - reflect new commitments made by Auckland since 2014 and incorporate emerging national and international priorities (e.g. the Paris Agreement and New Zealand government’s intention to set a target of net zero emissions by 2050);
   - address new evidence to inform decision making, such as the NIWA climate projections report for Auckland and our updated greenhouse gas emissions inventory, both released late last year.
7. The review and update will be facilitated by Auckland Council, working with public, private and voluntary sectors and drawing in expertise as appropriate to enable learning from sectoral experts and developing opportunities for co-financing and resourcing of actions.
8. An Independent Advisory Group is proposed to support the process and development of the updated plan. The panel will consist of nationally recognised climate change leaders and experts to provide insight, check and challenge throughout and ensure that we deliver the best outcomes and value for Aucklanders.
Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s

That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) approve the approach for the review and update of Low Carbon Auckland, as shown in the table at paragraph 33 of the report, to include both a mitigation and adaptation strategy for the region
b) agree that the update of Low Carbon Auckland be presented to the Environment and Community Committee for decision by December 2018
c) agree to the creation of an Independent Advisory Group, to provide on-going guidance, challenge and evaluation of the review and update of Low Carbon Auckland
d) delegate the decision on the membership of the Independent Advisory Group to the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Environment and Community Committee.

Horopaki / Context


10. Low Carbon Auckland has delivered multiple outcomes and provides a guide to support Auckland’s transformation into a successful, energy resilient, low carbon city through actions in five main areas; transport, energy, the built environment, waste and agriculture and forestry.

11. Of the 101 actions identified:
   • 21 per cent are now completed
   • 30 per cent have either stalled or are undeliverable in their current format due to either a lack of ownership or a shift in priorities and understanding
   • the remaining actions (50 per cent) are rated as ‘in progress’, however many of these are behind schedule (26 per cent).

12. Since 2009, Auckland’s population and Gross Domestic Product have increased. CO₂ emissions have also increased but the CO₂ increase per person has slightly declined. This is a small but positive trend and the proposed update will refresh momentum and improve governance, collaboration and the mandate for action.

13. In addition, the Government has stated a commitment to enacting a Zero Carbon Act, with a target of becoming a carbon-neutral economy by 2050 (net zero emissions). This has been further defined within Government’s 100-day plan for climate change with a view for a Zero Carbon Bill to be presented to the House of Representatives in October 2018.

Preparing for climate impacts (adaptation)

14. In August 2017 the Environment and Community Committee was presented with an initial summary of activity to prepare for climate change. Many successes were highlighted but it also demonstrated that climate change considerations are not universally integrated into council and wider council family activities and decisions, particularly as they relate to the long-term stresses that climate change will bring.
15. To better address these considerations, Auckland Council, Watercare, Auckland Transport, Panuku and the three Auckland-area District Health Boards jointly commissioned the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) to provide insights into how Auckland’s climate is likely to change¹.

16. The insights will deliver the best available evidence to support decision making and underpin a broader risk and vulnerabilities assessment for the region. The report was launched with a media briefing on 6th December with representation from the Chief Sustainability Office, CDEM, Healthy Waters, Engineering and Technical Services and NIWA’s Chief Scientist.

C40 Cities

17. Auckland’s membership of the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (AUC/2015/197) commits us to global leadership and innovation in climate adaptation and mitigation. It also enables the region to benefit from C40’s research, best practice and resources.

18. International best practice, now integrated into C40 participation standards, recommends combining adaptation and mitigation activities into climate action plans to maximise efficiencies and opportunities for cities and regions.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu / Analysis and advice

19. Staff have identified three options for the review and update of Low Carbon Auckland. The options are:

1) Status quo (i.e. Low Carbon Auckland remains and no adaptation strategy is developed)
2) Review and update Low Carbon Auckland and develop a separate adaptation strategy (current commitment)
3) Integrate an adaptation strategy into the review and update of Low Carbon Auckland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.) Status quo | • No additional resource requirement for plan development.  
• Onus all council and council-controlled organisations to embed climate-related work into business as usual, in order to meet existing requirements. | • Increasing climate-associated costs, such as maintenance and repair, through inadequate joined-up decision making.  
• Given new evidence and progress to date, Low Carbon Auckland will not deliver the required level of emissions reductions.  
• May leave council open to substantial future costs and risks of litigation through not addressing the implications of climate change despite known impacts.  
• Failure to meet commitments including C40 and LGNZ Leaders Declaration.  
• Does not address appetite across stakeholders to improve joint working in this area and missed opportunities to identify potential co-financing across sectors. |
| 2.) Refresh Low Carbon Auckland and develop a separate adaptation strategy | • Clear delineation between mitigation and adaptation.  
• Known Low Carbon Auckland brand maintained.  
• Adaptation strategy addresses identified gaps of Low Carbon Auckland. | • Increased number of ‘climate change’ strategies overall and lack of joined up approach, potentially weakening each and leading to stakeholder fatigue.  
• High risk of duplication between strategies, leading to confusion.  
• Reduced opportunities to build a clear business case and prioritisation criteria for actions that demonstrate multiple benefits and value for money.  
• Greater resource requirement, both financially and with regards to staff time. |

¹ http://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz/publication/?mid=1748&DocumentType=1&
20. Option 3 is recommended as it enables:
   - prioritisation of actions across multiple outcomes and embeds value for money approach
   - greater scope for innovation and collaboration to address challenges and opportunities
   - identification of opportunities for co-financing of actions
   - streamlining of processes to reduce stakeholder fatigue and save money.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe / Local impacts and local board views

21. The update will require local insights and engagement with local boards throughout to reflect the diversity of the Auckland region. In some cases, local solutions will be required and these will be worked through with Local Boards.

22. Working with Local Board Advisors, staff propose that local board views are sought at key stages throughout the process, including through workshops held in June. These workshops will build on and complement broader Local Board engagement such as through the Sustainability Initiatives team, Parks and CDEM.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori / Māori impact statement

23. Climate change will affect areas over which Māori have kaitiakitanga; impacting ecosystems, shaping community vulnerability and resilience and linking to economic outcomes. Increasing water scarcity and temperatures will impact Māori communities and businesses, including fisheries and forestry. Cultural sites may also be at risk from rising seas and coastal inundation.

24. Given the diverse climate sensitivities that exist for Māori across Auckland and New Zealand there is a clear need to know more about the implications (and risks) of a variable and changing climate on different iwi/hapū/whānau.

25. The review and update will integrate learning from the Māori Working Group established through Low Carbon Auckland. Māori stakeholders will be engaged throughout the process to increase awareness and promote and integrate mātauranga Māori across the plan from inception through to delivery.
Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea / Financial implications

26. Financial costs for option 2 (separate approaches) are estimated at $220,000.

27. Financial costs for option 3 will mainly be for stakeholder engagement and workshop facilitation. This is estimated at $140,000 (excluding staff time).

28. Option 3’s coordinated approach represents a saving to council and partners of around $80,000.

29. Identified cost will cover governance, workshops and facilitation, consultancy for evaluation and modelling work, design and edits. It is anticipated that costs will be met through current operating budgets and partner contributions, including C40 Cities. A similar partnership funding approach was used to co-commission the NIWA climate projections.

30. Many actions identified through the updated plan will result in implementation costs. These costs may or may not be able to be found within existing budgets and could form part of Annual Plan and prioritisation discussions. To support this:
   - a full review of financing opportunities and models will be undertaken
   - all actions will have an associated cost benefit analysis to assess and demonstrate value in the short to long term
   - all actions will outline associated implementation costs.

31. Costs associated with the Independent Advisory Panel are included in the costs of both options 2 and 3.

Ngā raru tūpono / Risks

32. Risks are discussed as part of options appraisal and so are not repeated here.

Ngā koringa ā-muri / Next steps

33. The indicative key steps in the review and update of Low Carbon Auckland are provided in Table 1 with a view for completion by December 2018:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key stages</th>
<th>High level action summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 1: Initiation and</td>
<td>• Proposed approach to committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>• Establishment of Steering Group and Informal Advisory Group</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Review of Low Carbon Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Climate risk and vulnerability assessment based on projections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Identification of current state, gaps and best practice in relation to mitigation and</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>adaptation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cross-council strategy and policy review</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Stakeholder analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 2: Action</td>
<td>• Committee workshop on risks and vulnerabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>identification</td>
<td>• Communication strategy for broader public engagement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Local Board workshops</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Mana whenua engagement (integrated throughout)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Stakeholder workshops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 3: Prioritisation</td>
<td>• Committee workshop on prioritisation criteria and identified actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cost benefit and total value analysis</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Review all actions against prioritisation criteria</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Draft plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 4: Consultation</td>
<td>• Consultation draft to committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and approvals</td>
<td>• Consultation (linking to other plans, approach tbc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updates to action plan and consultation report</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Adoption of updated plan by council and partners</td>
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</table>
34. In addition, establishing an Independent Advisory Group is proposed, consisting of high level experts in climate change and policy from across New Zealand. This group will provide greater surety in Auckland’s approach whilst providing a strong academic and business link regionally and nationally, supporting implementation of the plan.

35. If the recommendations in this report are approved, it is proposed that membership of the group will be agreed by the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Environment and Community Committee.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Sarah Anderson - Principal Specialist Sustainability and Climate Resilience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoriser</td>
<td>Dean Kimpton - Chief Operating Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Komiti Taiao ā-Hapori Hoki  
Environment and Community Committee  
OPEN MINUTES

Minutes of a meeting of the Environment and Community Committee held in Meeting Room 1, Level 26, 135 Albert Street, Auckland on Tuesday, 20 February 2018 at 9.35am.

PRESENT

Chairperson  
Cr Penny Hulse
Deputy Chairperson  
Cr Alf Filipaina
IMSB Member Renata Blair  
Until 3.36pm, part item 18
IMSB Member James Brown  
From 9.50am, part item 5.2
Deputy Mayor Bill Cashmore
Cr Cathy Casey
Cr Ross Clow  
Until 3.16pm, part item 16
Cr Pa’anana Efeso Collins  
From 10.05am, part item 3
Until 3.53pm, part item 19
Cr Linda Cooper, JP  
Until 12.24pm, part item 9
Cr Chris Darby  
Until 4.08pm, part item 19
Cr Hon Christine Fletcher, QSO  
Until 2.30pm, part item 11
Mayor Hon Phil Goff, CNZM, JP
Cr Richard Hills
Cr Mike Lee
Cr Daniel Newman, JP
Cr Greg Sayers
Cr Desley Simpson, JP
Cr Sharon Stewart, QSM  
From 10.18am part item 5.4
Cr Sir John Walker, KNZM, CBE  
Until 1.00pm, item 9
Until 3.48pm, part item 19
Cr Wayne Walker
Cr John Watson

ABSENT

Cr Dick Quax

ALSO PRESENT

Angela Dalton  
Chair, Manurewa Local Board
Greg Presland  
Chair, Waitakere Ranges Local Board
Saffron Toms  
Deputy Chair, Waitakere Ranges Local Board
Sandra Coney  
Waitakere Ranges Local Board Member
Julia Parfitt  
Chair, Hibiscus and Bays Local Board
Lemauga Lydia Sosene  
Chair, Mangere-Otahuhu Local Board
11 Low Carbon Auckland: 2018 Review and Update
Cr R Hills left the meeting at 2.30pm.
Cr R Clow left the meeting at 2.30pm.
IMSB Member J Brown returned to the meeting at 2.40pm.
Cr R Clow returned to the meeting at 2.50pm.

A powerpoint presentation was provided in support of the report. A copy has been placed on the official minutes and is available on the Auckland Council website as a minutes attachment.

Resolution number ENV/2018/11
MOVED by Deputy Chairperson A Filipaina, seconded by Cr L Cooper:

That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) approve the approach for the review and update of Low Carbon Auckland, as shown in the table at paragraph 33 of the report, to include both a mitigation and adaptation strategy for the region

b) agree that the update of Low Carbon Auckland be presented to the Environment and Community Committee for decision by December 2018

c) agree to the creation of an Independent Advisory Group, to provide on-going guidance, challenge and evaluation of the review and update of Low Carbon Auckland

d) delegate the decision on the membership of the Independent Advisory Group to the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Environment and Community Committee, the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Planning Committee, an IMSB Member and the Mayor’s office.

CARRIED

Attachments
A 20 February 2018 Environment and Community Committee Item 11: Low Carbon Auckland: 2018 Review and Update

12 A strategy for Auckland’s urban ngahere (forest)
A powerpoint presentation was provided in support of the item. A copy has been placed on the official minutes and is available on the Auckland Council website as a minutes attachment.

Resolution number ENV/2018/12
MOVED by Chairperson P Hulse, seconded by Deputy Mayor BC Cashmore:

That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) approve the strategy “Together growing Auckland’s urban ngahere for a flourishing future”; as per Attachment A of the agenda report, incorporating any final changes resolved by the Committee

b) authorise the Chair, Deputy Chair and an IMSB Member to review, make minor revisions and approve the finalised strategy for public release

c) request staff to report back to the Committee on the results of the LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) survey and an implementation plan for the strategy, which will include the additional work on costs and benefits and funding sources, in August 2018, or earlier if possible subject to availability of LIDAR data.

CARRIED
Low Carbon Auckland

- Launched June 2014
- 30 year path & 10 year action plan
- 40% emissions reduction by 2040

Five Transformation Areas:

1. Transport
2. Energy generation/use
3. Built environment
4. Waste
5. Natural carbon assets

www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/lowcarbon
A need for change in approach
Options

- Status Quo (i.e. Low Carbon Auckland expires in 2018 and no adaptation strategy is developed)
- Review and update Low Carbon Auckland and develop a separate adaptation strategy
- Integrated climate change adaptation into the review and update of Low Carbon Auckland
Committee Engagement

Summer 2017

NWA Climate Projections / High level review of LCA
Establishment of Independent Advisory Group
Government / International ambitions
Risks and Vulnerabilities report
Action identification and prioritisation
Approval to consult on draft
Final draft

Summer 2018/19
Low Carbon Auckland
Annual update 2017
Mayor’s Foreword

Tackling climate change is one of humanity’s most pressing issues. The evidence for global warming is undeniable and the implications are immense for both our environment and economic wellbeing.

Around 40 per cent of our greenhouse gas emissions in Auckland come from transport. With the electrification of rail, the construction of the City Rail Link and rapid growth in commuter rail trips to 20 million a year, we have taken effective steps towards tackling the growth in emissions. Electric light rail now being planned and the ultimate replacement of diesel with electric buses will add significantly to that contribution.

So too will the planned intensification of our housing around public transport hubs and arterial routes, and promotion of active modes of transport, which deliver environmental and health benefits alongside reducing congestion.

We are getting our waste sorted. In partnership with our communities we can lower emissions from waste and we have already reduced the amount of household waste by 10 per cent.

My commitment to planting an additional million trees over three years has seen over 170,000, primarily native, trees and shrubs already in the ground, with another 250,000 being grown for next season through our partnership with Department of Corrections. This is creating important carbon sinks as well as protecting water quality and improving our living environment.

The information we have on Auckland’s emissions inventory does show that we are decoupling emissions from population and economic growth. However the reality is that between 2014 and 2015, Auckland’s greenhouse gas emissions have increased by 411 kt CO2e or 3.8 per cent for gross emissions and by 148 kt CO2e or 1.5 per cent for net emissions. Clearly we need to sustain and increase our efforts.

As Mayor of Auckland I am committed to the council working together with the community to reduce our carbon emissions for the sake of our community, environment and future generations.
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<td>Walking the talk</td>
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<td>Capturing carbon</td>
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<td>What's next for Auckland?</td>
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</table>
Auckland’s climate story

In this annual update we share the highlights of our climate journey so far, and signal the step up that is required to play our part in limiting global temperature increase to 1.5°C. We’re heading in the right direction, but now we need to pick up the pace.

Auckland is changing rapidly and so is our climate. As we grow and change, we’re committed to fighting climate change and reaping the tangible benefits of doing so for all Aucklanders: better transport choices, greater housing affordability and a healthier environment for us all to enjoy.

Beyond Auckland, a groundswell of ambition and commitment to a zero carbon future is growing to meet the challenge. Internationally, the historic Paris Agreement went into force in November 2016. The agreement represents a global effort to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C, and New Zealand was one of the first countries to ratify. Our new government has signalled a commitment to a zero carbon future, stepping up our Paris commitments and the subsequent action needed to make it happen.

Local action and collaboration with government is required to help meet our national aspirations and those that we have here at home. As a C40 city, Auckland has drawn from a network of global best practice and added our own to the mix as we collaborate with the best and brightest cities taking climate action. And we’re getting some real work done on the ground.

Auckland’s Energy Resilience and Low Carbon Action Plan (“the action plan”) was launched in 2014. The action plan focuses on five transformation areas: transport, built environment, energy, waste and forestry. Over the past three years significant progress has been made across these transformational areas. Some of the highlights since the launch of the action plan are:

- Seven regional waste management services merged, resulting in 30 per cent diversion of inorganic waste from landfills
- Panuku adopts Homestar rating to deliver healthier, more energy efficient homes
- The refit of Council’s 135 Albert Street head office achieved a world-leading 6 Green Star sustainability rating
- Auckland’s rail network electrified
- City Rail Link (CRL) will double rail network capacity
- Mayor’s ‘Million Trees’ initiative has planted 170,000 primarily native trees this year
- Wyndham Quarter exemplifies sustainable urban transformation and renewal
- Greater access to clean, reliable and affordable energy
- Greener buildings with more warm, dry and energy-efficient homes heated with affordable energy
- Public transport, cycling and walking are the preferred means of travel. Auckland’s fleet is powered by sustainable, low-carbon energy sources.
- Auckland has achieved zero waste landfill
- We live among trees and feel connected to nature. Our air is clean and healthy.

Whilst we commit our best efforts to reducing emissions, there is growing awareness of the need to be prepared to adapt to the effects of climate change. An integrated approach to mitigation and adaptation to climate change is increasingly being adopted by leading cities around the world.

With events like the flood damage seen in New Lynn this year set to become more frequent, Auckland needs to consider how prepared it is to adapt to the impacts of a changing climate.

Through addressing our emissions trajectory hand in hand with increasing resilience, we will amplify opportunities to improve air and water quality, deliver improved health and equity outcomes as well as ensuring that Auckland is in step with the global transition to a low carbon economy.

Auckland in 2040:
Our climate commitments

The pace of climate change action around the world continues to gather momentum. Cities and regions are stepping up as innovation hubs to tackle local greenhouse gas emissions, while also seizing the opportunities from the threat of climate change to improve the long term quality of life for communities. For Auckland, transforming to a low carbon city will deliver tangible and compelling benefits for all – like clearer air and water, healthier communities and better places to live with more accessible transport and housing choice.

Auckland is committed to reducing emissions and ensuring our region is resilient to the impacts of climate change. Auckland Council has been on this journey since 2012 and now we’re scaling commitment alongside the growing ambitions of cities, businesses and governments on a global scale.

**Auckland commits to 40 by 40**

Our first emissions reduction target is set in the Auckland Plan at 40 per cent reduction by 2040. Auckland’s vision is established for a prosperous city with a thriving green economy, powered by efficient, affordable and clean energy, using sustainable resources.

**Launch of Low Carbon Auckland**

The action plan outlines five key transformation areas required for Auckland to achieve the 40 by 40 target and sets an interim goal of 10-20 per cent reduction by 2020. It provides a 30 year pathway and a 10 year plan to guide Auckland’s transformation.

**Membership to the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate Action**

Auckland’s Mayor commits to the Global Covenant of Mayors, and pledges to reduce Auckland’s greenhouse gas emissions, track progress and prepare for the impacts of climate through a climate change adaptation action plan.

**Auckland joins the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group**

Auckland joins the global network of over 90 cities committed to tackling climate change while at COP21, where the Paris Agreement was negotiated. C40 membership enhances and resources Auckland’s ability to work with and learn from leading global cities facing similar climate challenges.

**Auckland Transport Alignment Project**

The council and central government agree a strategic approach to guide the development of Auckland’s transport system over the next 30 years and reduce transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.

**Global Paris Agreement enters into force**

The Paris Agreement between 196 countries signals a concerted global effort to limit global temperature increase by reducing emissions. The aim is to keep global temperature rise well below 2°C without pursuing efforts to limit the rise to 1.5°C.

**Auckland signs C40 Paris Pledge for Action**

Auckland signs the C40 Paris Pledge for Action in support of the objectives in the Paris Agreement to limit global temperature rise to less than 2°C and raise ambition before the agreement takes effect in 2020.

**Unitary Plan becomes operative in part**

The Unitary Plan sets policy for a quality compact urban form which can enable low carbon growth. It also sets the objective to ensure communities are more resilient to natural hazards and the effects of climate change.

**Council commissions research to understand climate change impacts in Auckland**

National Institute for Water and Atmospheric research (NIWA) is commissioned to model the impacts of climate change on the Auckland Region to 2100. This research allows us to better understand the risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities associated with our changing climate so we can better plan, invest and build for the future.

**Mayor signs C40 declaration for fossil fuel free streets**

The Mayor signs a declaration to transform Auckland’s streets into greener, healthier, and more prosperous places to live. Making our streets safe and accessible for everybody and improving our air quality will improve the quality of life for all citizens, and help tackle climate change. Auckland has pledged to transition to fossil fuel free streets by:

- Procuring only zero-emission buses from 2025
- Ensuring a major area of our city is zero carbon by 2030.

**Prepare for an integrated approach to climate change**

A cohesive approach to emissions reduction and building resilience to climate change will allow us to maximise the benefits of a low carbon transition for all Aucklanders.

**Today and to 2020**

**How are we tracking?**

The action plan set an interim target of 10-20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020.

Over the past three years our emissions per capita have reduced, however Auckland’s continued population growth has been higher than projected, leading to an overall increase in emissions.

Our efforts to reduce emissions have had an impact, but we still have some way to go to see the reductions necessary to meet the 2020 target.

**Long-term**

40 by 40 and carbon neutrality

Auckland’s current target is to reduce emissions by 40 per cent by 2040. However, recent evidence from the C40 Cities network has highlighted that cities need to take more urgent action to meet the Paris Agreement commitments.

To support cities aspiring to the ambition of the Paris Agreement, C40 developed carbon budgets and trajectories for each member city. Auckland was assigned a steep-decline trajectory. This means to play our part in limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, Auckland’s emissions would need to sharply decline over the next 5-10 years, reaching net zero emissions by 2050.

This steep decline emissions pathway would mean limiting our carbon budget to 164 mega-tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e) over the next 33 years. Under our current targets we are projected to emit 202 MtCO₂e which will exceed our allocated carbon budget.

This means that the next few years matter and cities will need to pick up the pace on integrated climate action.
Auckland’s emissions performance

PROGRESS ON THE PLAN
Since the launch of the action plan, 71 per cent of actions have been completed or are in progress. However, 26 per cent of these are considered to be behind schedule or facing challenges. There have been challenges in implementation due to uncertainty around the ownership and responsibility for actions across the region. The final 3 per cent of actions have either stalled or are not able to be delivered in their current format. This is largely due to Auckland’s circumstances changing since the launch of the plan.

AUCKLAND’S EMISSION TRENDS
The council has been compiling an annual city-wide greenhouse gas inventory since 2009. Tracking the city’s emissions and their sources provides important insights on our progress to date and informs our decision-making for Auckland’s ongoing low-carbon journey.

In the 2015 inventory¹, Auckland’s gross emissions were 11,309 kilo-tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO₂e) or 10,267 kt CO₂e (net emissions)² including carbon removal by forests. Between 2009 and 2015, net emissions have increased by 2.1 per cent whilst gross emissions have increased by 7.1 per cent. This increase was mainly driven by activities in the industrial processes and product use sectors, as well as from transport.

This trend shows that despite making progress on the implementation of the action plan, we need a significant shift to achieve our 40 per cent by 2040 reduction goal.

Although the need to accelerate our emissions reduction effort is clear, we are already seeing some progress with Auckland’s emissions decoupling from our population and economic growth.

From 2009 to 2015, Auckland’s population increased from 1.4 million to 1.6 million residents and GDP increased from $NZ 69.8 billion to $NZ 81.0 billion. By comparison, net emissions in 2015 were 6.5 t CO₂e per capita, a decrease from 7.3 t CO₂ per capita in 2009.

Auckland’s latest inventory³ shows that road transport and stationary energy, particularly industry, remain the most significant sources of emissions, contributing to more than 60 per cent of total emissions in the region.

Highlights of 2017
Read on for the highlights of 2017.

1. Due to a time lag with national data, the most recent inventory is for 2015.
2. Net emissions are gross emissions less the removals by forests.

Transport
Built Environment
Energy
Waste
Forestry
Moving Aucklanders

Transforming the way we travel has been a key focus for the action plan, as transport represents 40 per cent of Auckland’s emissions. Many initiatives in this area over the past year have contributed to growing numbers of Aucklanders embracing active and public transport. Two new records were set over the last year: 20 million train trips and 90 million public transport trips in total – Auckland’s highest in more than 60 years. The number of people cycling into the city centre has doubled in the past two years and there are now four times more pedestrians than vehicles on Queen Street during the day.

**IMPROVING AUCKLAND’S CYCLING AND BUS SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

Significant investment has gone into Auckland’s active and public transport infrastructure in the past year, with the construction of over 14.2km of cycleways and a further 7km of busways. This has improved the safety and appeal of cycling as a transport choice for Aucklanders and has improved the speed and consistency of Auckland’s bus network. The commissioning of 76 double-decker buses on 12 key arterial routes, along with 56 more city centre-bound trips each weekday has also contributed to a 5 per cent increase in daily bus capacity, (close to 5,400 spaces a day).

**ENHANCING OUR ELECTRIC RAIL SERVICES**

Trains have become an increasingly popular choice for Aucklanders with demand on the rail network increasing by 16 per cent over the last year. Auckland Transport has purchased 15 new electric trains to meet the growing demand and prepare for the electrification of the railway line between Papakura and Pukekohe. It is also a big step in getting ready for the City Rail Link which is currently under construction.

35% of Aucklanders now cycle, up from 20% in 2014

$39.1m of cycling infrastructure delivered

14.2km of cycleways were built in the past year

More than half of the people who travel across the Auckland Harbour Bridge into the CBD during the weekday morning peak do so by bus. The Northern Busway has helped enable this shift. Despite high population growth in the city centre, in the past five years there has been no increase in private car travel into the city.

The Walking School Bus programme provided safe, accompanied journeys to school for 4306 children, and developed 110 new routes.
Sorting Auckland’s waste

Auckland's first Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) was launched in 2012 and has driven significant change in the volume of waste generated by Aucklanders. Since the launch of the plan, Auckland’s per capita waste has reduced from 160kg in 2010 to 144kg in 2017. Auckland’s unique approach to reclaiming waste as a resource for the benefit of communities has been recognised as world-leading. For the second year running, Auckland's waste programme has been nominated as a global finalist for the C40 Cities Awards.

However, each year Aucklanders still generate enough rubbish to fill an area as big as Eden Park and taller than the Sky Tower. With this in mind, to ensure our waste efforts continue to drive us closer to our zero waste goal, a key activity this year has been updating Auckland’s WMMP. The WMMP update will identify more opportunities to add value back into Auckland from its waste stream and will focus on moving us towards a more circular economy. The updated WMMP seeks to build on the partnerships created since its initial adoption and to increase the awareness needed to further reduce the region’s waste.

RESOURCE RECOVERY NETWORK

Auckland’s resource recovery network is growing, boosting local economic development and building stronger communities through successful new local hubs.

This network of community-run facilities provides places where residents can drop off their unwanted goods and materials for others to buy, trade, upcycle or re-sell. Five community recycling centres have been established since 2014, each diverting around 70 per cent of the waste they receive from landfill, creating 50 full and part-time new jobs. By treating reusable items as a resource and recognising their value for others in the area, communities have seized the opportunities to run their own recycling centres through social enterprises.

FOOD WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE

Over 2000 households across Papakura, Manurewa and the North Shore have been involved in a pilot scheme to divert organic waste from landfill by encouraging households to separate their food waste for collection in a kerbside bin. The collected material is then processed for beneficial reuse which includes the production of compost and soil enhancers. Working directly with residents, local schools and community members, the service is due to be rolled out across urban Papakura in March 2018, serving around 18,000 properties on a weekly basis. A wide collection service is expected to be rolled out to the rest of the region in 2020.

Para Kore ki Tamaki

Para Kore ki Tamaki is a zero waste initiative developed with Ngati Whatua Ora to support marae across the Auckland region to work towards zero waste. Para Kore ki Tamaki enables waste minimisation from a te ao Maori context, where marae are able to divert waste from Papatānuku through fostering kaikaitianga practices. The programme provides a catalyst for taking the kaikaitianga message from the marae into homes and the wider community.

Successful marae divert over 75 per cent of waste.

Para Kore has engaged over 84,000 people to keep valuable resources circulating and out of landfill.
City Rail Link

The City Rail Link (CRL) will transform Auckland’s rail network, doubling rail capacity in the city and enabling 30,000 people an hour to move during peak time. The CRL’s 3.45km of twin tunnels will turn the downtown Britomart Transport Centre from a one-way terminus into a two-way through-station and will add two more city stations that better connect the Auckland rail network.

Completion of the CRL was identified as one of the key actions to increase public transport use in Auckland and reduce transport emissions. It is on track for completion by 2024.

EMBEDDING CARBON REDUCTION INTO CRL’S DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

As one of Auckland’s largest infrastructure construction projects, the CRL identified significant opportunities to embed carbon reduction early in the planning process. To maximise these opportunities, the project team adopted the Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia (ISCA) Infrastructure Sustainability (IS) rating framework. Under the IS framework, the CRL was awarded a “leading” rating for the design and construction planning of the first two project stages of the CRL: construction of the Britomart and Albert Street tunnels. As part of this Leading rating, CRL was specifically recognised for its pioneering work integrating mana whenua cultural values into the project, an approach that has helped to further improve ISCA’s IS rating framework.

ZERO WASTE:

The CRL has a zero waste to landfill goal through construction and so far the first two project stages have achieved 98 per cent diversion from landfill for construction and demolition waste, 63 per cent diversion for spoil and 75 per cent for office waste.

ENERGY:

Construction energy savings for the first two project stages are projected to avoid 2,393 tonnes of CO₂e emissions, (a 29 per cent reduction from the base case), while operational savings from energy efficiency initiatives at Britomart once the CRL is running are expected to equate to nearly 15,000 tonnes of CO₂e emissions over its lifetime.

SOCIAL OUTCOMES:

CRL is also using its procurement process to create pathways for quality employment with a focus on skills legacy, apprenticeships and new jobs for those facing barriers to employment. The CRL build will create about 1600 jobs throughout the life of the construction. Contractors are being asked to provide internships, cadetships, apprenticeships or equivalent pathways to learning, as well as upskilling and reskilling, to equip people for the present and future.

TRANSPORT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT:

In addition to improving access to most parts of the city centre and major employment areas, the City Rail Link is expected to promote substantial redevelopment around the station precincts. Investment in quality rail infrastructure has been shown to accelerate private investment and broader regeneration projects. The Karangahape Station and Mt Eden Station redevelopments will unlock additional high-density residential capacity and generate urban renewal within the inner-city fringe catchment. This will provide housing stock to help reduce Auckland’s housing shortage over time. Furthermore, such development brings people and services closer together, shortening or eliminating travel distances and enabling more trips to be taken by foot or bicycle – all while decreasing emissions.
Walking the talk

VERIFYING OUR FOOTPRINT

This year, the council independently verified our greenhouse gas emissions inventory. We took this step to ensure that our footprint is being accurately measured and our reduction plan is focused on the council’s most significant emission sources. The audit confirmed the robustness of our inventory and that the council’s buildings – such as our offices, service centres, libraries, and leisure centres – account for the largest portion of the council’s footprint at 61 per cent. Other significant sources were council-owned farms and our vehicle fleet.

GREENING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE

Originally a simple stormwater improvement project, the restoration of Te Auaunga/Oakley Creek has developed into an opportunity to radically improve the environment and social wellbeing of the Mt Roskill area through the use of green infrastructure techniques. The community has been extensively engaged in the planning process, and the scope of the project includes not just flood mitigation aspects but new cycle paths, walking trails, play spaces, a community hall, outdoor classes, and a beginner’s BMX track, in the reserves bordering the creek. The project exemplifies best practice by anticipating climate change and population growth, enabling greater urban intensification in an existing flood plain and building a future-focused resilience to climate change impacts. The project also led to an innovative new partnership between Auckland Council, Te Whanga Trust and Wesley Intermediate School, to create a native nursery on the school’s grounds that will provide training and employment opportunities for the next two years while also supplying the native plants.

OVERHAULING OUR MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS

Recently Auckland Council overhauled its parks, open spaces and building maintenance contracts to deliver more efficient and effective outcomes for Auckland. As part of this review, the council embedded community and environmental outcomes into the new supplier contracts. These revised contracts now include targets around energy, water, waste and carbon reduction as well as broader goals for innovation, diversity, youth and local community employment. The new contracts took effect on 1 July 2017. Suppliers must report quarterly on progress and show annual improvement against their targets.

Capturing carbon

In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from our activities, the action plan recognises that increasing carbon capture across the region is a key part of moving to a low emissions future. Over the past two years, two key projects focused on increasing the number of trees in Auckland.

AUCKLAND URBAN NGAHERE (FOREST) STRATEGY

Auckland’s urban ngahere is the realm of Te Waonai o Tāne (the forest domain of Tāne Mahuta,) and consists of the network of all trees, other vegetation and green roofs – both native and naturalised – in existing and future urban areas.

The urban ngahere strategy aims to provide a clear and coherent framework for the management of the urban forest with a focus on the forest itself, as well as the people, flora and fauna who live within it. Auckland is growing at record pace and has committed to greater intensification and housing density through the Auckland Plan and Unitary Plan.

Poor planning results in loss of green spaces and trees, as the density of development increases. To do intensification well, developments should be well planned and executed so the key services and amenities are protected. The strategy is a response to the growth and intensification concerns and has a long-term vision to not only protect but enhance our green spaces, trees, and other amenities.

In addition to growth pressures, recent regulatory changes that removed blanket tree protection rules in urban areas, threats from pests and diseases, and potential future challenges caused by climate change are putting increasing pressure on Auckland’s urban ngahere. The strategy also aims to maximise the benefits provided by the urban ngahere, from carbon capture and air quality improvements through to amenity, community and cultural benefits.

Work on the urban ngahere strategy is ongoing, following approval of the vision and framework by the council’s Environment and Community Committee. The council is currently in the process of engaging with key stakeholders to finalise the strategy.

MILLION TREES PROGRAMME

“Million Trees” is a mayoral initiative that contributes to greening our city, capturing carbon, protecting our water quality and improving our living environment. Over three years the council will plant one million predominantly native trees and shrubs across Auckland in partnership with iwi, schools, public and private-sector organisations, and the public. 170,000 primarily native trees have already been planted this year, contributing to the goal of one million this term.

“The response to Million Trees has been fantastic. The enthusiasm and energy of the council, local boards, the private sector and schools has been overwhelming. We are partnering with Department of Corrections; Trees that Count; and nurseries, communities and organisations to green our city and deliver a natural asset to Aucklanders for generations to come.”

– Mayor Phil Goff
Working in partnership

Delivering the action plan requires collaboration and partnership across all of Auckland. Ensuring we reduce our emissions and prepare for the impacts of our changing climate involves mana whenua, mataawaka, businesses, residents, community and non-governmental organisations, as well as local and central government.

UNDERSTANDING CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN AUCKLAND

This year, the council and council-controlled organisations commissioned the National Institute for Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) to provide insights into our changing climate between now and 2110. The scale of change we may see is influenced by the level of greenhouse gases within the atmosphere. This project includes two scenarios, one in which our global emissions peak by around 2040 and then decline (RCP 4.5) and the other where emissions continue to rise (RCP 8.5).

The findings highlight the likely changes we can expect, such as increased temperature, hot days and intensity of rainfall events, along with increased drought risk and oceanic changes, such as sea level rise and acidification.

These changes will impact us in a range of ways. We are likely to see physical and mental health effects from increased exposure to heat and severe weather events, and our infrastructure and assets will need to function under different conditions to those which we experience today.

Our changing climate is already affecting the ability of our environment to provide essentials such as food and clean water and we are seeing increasing risks to biodiversity and biosecurity. There are also opportunities however, such as warmer winters reducing heating needs, innovation in irrigation practices and more growing days for crops.

The scale of change will depend on how quickly we reduce our emissions in the atmosphere and so we need to take a cohesive approach on emissions reduction and climate resilience to make the most of every decision we make. For example, water sensitive design and green infrastructure not only helps us manage stormwater more effectively, but can also improve water quality, reduce emissions and improve our health by providing more active places to exercise and meet up.

Moving forward, this information will support our decision-making and enable us to increase our understanding of the risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities that come from a changing climate.

For the full report visit knowledgeauckland.org.nz.

HELPING AUCKLANDERS REDUCE THEIR CARBON FOOTPRINT

This year the council, community groups and partners teamed up to create the Live Lightly® initiative. It focuses on making it easier for Aucklanders to live low carbon lifestyles by highlighting the everyday lifestyle choices we can all make to save money, have a healthier life and care for Papaiūmoku.

Through the action plan and Live Lightly we have started the conversation in schools, work places, marae, community centres, as well as in homes, and Aucklanders have been reducing household emissions through the Sustainable Whanau Challenge.

Our daily decisions about how we travel, what we eat, how we use energy and water at home, and what we throw away have an impact on our personal carbon footprints, our local environment, economy and our communities. We all need to pitch in to reduce the impact of the way we live. For more information on what you can do to reduce emissions visit livelightly.nz.

Change won’t happen overnight. From individuals and business to cities and government we need to team up, work together and support each other. This means making different decisions and using our collective impact to affect change.

But it also means tackling the really big decisions, such as the form of our city and its development, the quality of our built environment, and major infrastructure like transport – examples outlined throughout this report.

RAISING STANDARDS TO DELIVER SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS

Improving the performance of buildings presents an opportunity to deliver cost-effective emissions reductions as well as a host of compelling co-benefits. In October, Panuku Development Auckland announced that it will require new homes in its Transform and Unlock locations to achieve at least a 6 Homestar rating. This will result in higher energy efficiency standards and reduced greenhouse gas emissions as well as warmer, healthier homes.

The New Zealand Green Building Council (NZGBC) reports that there has been a tenfold increase in the use of Homestar nationally over the past two years, with much of this growth taking place in taking place in Auckland. Tamaki Regeneration Company and developers including Fletcher Living, Willis Bond and Oldham Regeneration have used Homestar to deliver homes that perform better than those built to Building Code standards. The NZGBC also reports that 80 per cent of large commercial office buildings in Auckland CBD are now Green Star rated, contributing towards a more efficient and productive built environment. There is also a rise in the use of tools that consider performance of existing buildings. For example, Green Star Performance measures energy, water, waste and other factors in existing buildings: retail, industrial, health, education, community or other buildings, Auckland Council has started to use Green Star Performance prior to the official launch this year on November 29th.

5. www.livelightly.nz
6. www.sustainablewhanauchallenge.com

Analysis estimates that an average Auckland family living in a 6 Homestar house, could save around $900 a year in energy and water bills, and reduce their annual greenhouse gas emissions by 390kg.
What’s next for Auckland?

A great deal has changed since Low Carbon Auckland was launched in 2014.

Auckland’s population continues to grow at an unprecedented rate, harnessing new talent, energy and innovation while posing tremendous challenges like housing affordability and infrastructure funding.

New Zealand has a new government and, while climate legislation has yet to change or be enacted, government is clearly focused on the opportunities of climate action and the ambitious and necessary goal of a net zero emissions New Zealand.

The Paris Agreement entered into force a year ago, with increasing momentum toward full implementation in 2020 as well as increasing alignment with local and national agendas like ours.

And, of course, the climate continues to change. Cities are the front lines of climate change impacts and are the vanguard of real climate solutions. There’s everything to gain from climate action – improved health, stronger social connections, lasting economic opportunities. There’s also a lot to lose by not taking that action – costly impacts to property and infrastructure, lost economic opportunities, risks to health and safety.

It’s clearly time to work better together across all sectors to pick up the pace, scale and ambition. From my perspective, this means:

1. We must gather better evidence and analysis to inform smarter decision-making. We’ve made a start to that in partnership with Council Controlled Organisations and the three Auckland-area District Health Boards, commissioning NIWA to assess what a changing climate looks like across Auckland. The next step will be to evaluate which communities are most vulnerable to the low emissions transition and the changing climate, and then to develop and prioritise actions accordingly.

2. We must better integrate our work. Not only do we need to work across sectors better, we need to think of the intersections between areas like transport, energy, housing, waste, and water so that one solution delivers greater efficiencies and multiple benefits.

3. We must set our sights higher. With new international expectations, rising national ambitions, and a commitment to lead as a C40 Cities innovator city, Auckland is well poised to double down our efforts and make our shiniest examples the new ‘business as usual’.

Keep a sharp eye out for exciting urban regeneration – examples of quality urban living that’s the hallmark of successful low carbon cities. Look for fast construction of world-class walking and cycling infrastructure and the promise of a fully operational City Rail Link – transport choice fueling economic opportunity; better access and healthier Aucklanders. And then ask for more and push for more – like climate positive developments and a carbon-free transport system.

Thank you for your interest and involvement in Auckland’s low carbon transformation. With all that’s ahead of us, we’ll really need you and everyone on board to help shape the exciting next steps.

John Mauro
Chief Sustainability Officer

Photograph by Adela Krantz.
Auckland Council and Council Controlled Organisations commissioned the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) to provide climate change projections, including high-resolution maps for the Auckland Region.

This work will help support greater resilience and sustainable decision-making under a changing climate. This summary presents some of the key findings of the full technical report and some of the potential impacts and opportunities for the Auckland Region.

Four future emissions scenarios, called Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), capture climate model uncertainty. Highlights are shown here for the “Business as usual” scenario (RCP8.5) where emissions continue unabated, and for a “Mid-range” scenario (RCP4.5) where future emissions stabilise.

Many different models are run using each RCP, and model outcomes can vary significantly. While the average of these outcomes is often treated as the most likely result, all outcomes within the range are plausible. More details on uncertainty estimates can be found on Page 6 and in the full technical report.
TEMPERATURE

Auckland Region mean annual temperature increased by about 1.6 °C over the past century. All climate change scenarios indicate temperatures will continue to warm across Auckland in the future. Mean annual and mean maximum temperatures are expected to increase through the 21st century. The frequency of warm extremes will rise, and the number of cold nights and frosts (days with minimum temperatures below 0 °C) will decline.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM TEMPERATURE INCREASE

- Elevated mean temperatures through the year may extend warm season tourism and leisure opportunities.
- Increased potential for heat stress and other health impacts on people and livestock. Greater energy needs for cooling.
- Changes to the diversity of crops able to be grown in Auckland, harvest times, and food security.
- Increased risks may arise to our health, ecosystems and biosecurity from new/emerging pests, diseases and invasive species.
- Considerable geographic variation for temperature changes is expected (and strongest for west Auckland).

[Diagram showing average annual temperature trend and annual number of hot days (>25 °C).]

For Auckland, approximately 20 hot days (>25 °C) occur each year on average based on observations between 1981-2010 (above).

Up to four times as many hot days per year across Auckland are expected by the end of the 21st century. The relative increase in days depends on the climate change scenario and location (right).

See Section 3 in the full technical report for more details about Auckland climate change temperature projections.
RAINFALL

Seasonal rainfall patterns and extremes are expected to change for the Auckland region. Impacts on a wide range of natural environments, ecosystems and our urban areas are anticipated. Extreme rainfall intensity is likely to increase because a warmer atmosphere can hold more moisture. There is elevated risk of earlier and longer dry spells, with increased potential for development of drought.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM RAINFALL CHANGES

- Challenges to water availability for urban, agricultural and industrial use will arise.
- Increased rainfall intensity will adversely impact the performance of all infrastructure (eg. stormwater drainage networks).
- Periods of low river flow may become longer and overall flows may decrease.
- High river flows (and floods) may become larger, placing communities and businesses in low-lying areas at greater risk.
- Periods of lower rainfall, along with warmer temperatures and stronger winds, will increase fire hazard.

**AVERAGE RAINFALL TRENDS**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORICAL BASELINE (1981-2010)</th>
<th>2040</th>
<th>2090</th>
<th>2110</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% change</td>
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**EXTREME RAIN INTENSITY (1 in 100 year storm)**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORICAL BASELINE (1981-2010)</th>
<th>2040</th>
<th>2090</th>
<th>2110</th>
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<tr>
<td>% change</td>
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**DRY DAY TRENDS**

Wetter autumns and drier springtime conditions are expected by the end of the 21st century, but the annual rainfall total for Auckland is not anticipated to change greatly. An increase in dry days for northern and western areas is likely (RCP 8.5, above).

The 99th percentile rain event corresponds to the top two wettest rain days each year. By 2110, these days will be 10-30% wetter than present (right) over southeast Auckland and the Hunua Ranges.

See Section 4 in the full technical report for more details about Auckland climate change rainfall projections.
SOIL MOISTURE
Auckland’s soil moisture is projected to decline in the future from increased evaporation and changing rainfall patterns. The entire region is likely to become more drought prone, which can stress vegetation and soil microbial activity. These effects can also potentially compromise the functionality of our soils. Significant implications may arise for land stability, sedimentation, food security, ecosystems and climate change resilience.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM REDUCED SOIL MOISTURE
- Natural and engineered slopes may destabilise and be subject to more frequent slips.
- Minimum stream flows are likely to decline, causing increased incidence of water shortages.
- Need for irrigation to support horticulture, agriculture and livestock management is likely to increase.
- Elevated stress is likely on native forests, indigenous wetlands as well as other types of plant and animal life.
- Reduced rainfall coupled with increased soil moisture deficit may lead to landscape degradation and increased erosion.

### POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION DEFICIT

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<tr>
<th>POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION DEFICIT</th>
<th>DAYS OF SOIL MOISTURE DEFICIT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HISTORICAL BASELINE (1981-2010)</td>
<td>2040</td>
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<tr>
<td>300 mm deficit per year</td>
<td>450</td>
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<tr>
<td>350 mm deficit</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 mm deficit</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450 mm deficit</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Potential evapotranspiration deficit (PED) is the gap between water demand and water availability. It affects soil moisture retention and plant growth.

### DAYS OF SOIL MOISTURE DEFICIT

- Business as usual (RCP 8.5)
- Mid-range (RCP 4.5)

Central Auckland currently experiences about 360 mm of PED per year (above). PED increases across all of Auckland are likely by the end of the 21st century. The strongest impacts (including increased drought) are expected for Waiheke Island, Clevedon, Helensville and the South Kaipara area [see both RCPs, right].

See Section 4 in the full technical report for more details about Auckland climate change soil moisture projections.
MARINE AND COASTAL CHANGE

Sea level around Auckland has risen in the recent past, and this trend is expected to continue and possibly accelerate in the coming decades. Present high tide levels will be exceeded more frequently under a regime of continued sea level rise. Ocean acidification, loss of coastal habitats and marine ecosystems, and damage to dwellings are likely. Maintenance of developed coastal fortifications and structures is also expected to increase.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM MARINE AND COASTAL CHANGE

- Exacerbated coastal erosion, particularly for unstable cliffs, including frequent landslides.
- Amplified risk of damaging storm surge and flood impacts during extreme weather events like ex-tropical cyclones.
- Increased frequency of inundation in low-lying coastal areas and saltwater incursions into lowland freshwater sources.
- Possible introduction of new pests or biosecurity threats due to elevated ocean temperature and current changes.
- Altered marine ecosystems, with diminished recreational and economic benefits, due to increased ocean acidification.

Attachment C

Item 8

See Section 8 in the full technical report for more details about Auckland region coastal, marine and oceanic climate changes.
CLIMATE MODEL SELECTION AND UNCERTAINTY

Dozens of global climate models are used to produce future climate change scenarios under different greenhouse gas concentrations. NIWA scientists have evaluated these models and carefully selected six to produce detailed results for New Zealand. The six models were chosen because they effectively captured elements of the Southern Hemisphere climate and atmospheric circulation that are important to New Zealand.

CLIMATE MODEL UNCERTAINTY SOURCES

- Alternate trajectories for future global greenhouse gas emissions (eg. different RCPs).
- Differences between climate model simulations.
- Simplification of some complex climate processes in the models.
- Inherent natural climate variability that is not captured by model simulations.

IDENTIFYING CLIMATE CHANGE TRENDS USING MULTIPLE MODELS

Different climate models may produce outcomes that are in agreement, or significantly different, depending on the RCP and the climate variable that has been analysed (see annual temperature and rainfall, above).

Assessment of a collection of climate model outcomes can help capture a range of model uncertainty. That approach has been used by NIWA for New Zealand, and it lessens the reliance on interpreting future possibilities from only one model.

Climate scientists often run a wide range of models for future periods using different RCPs. This offers an opportunity to interrogate a suite of simulations. From that set of model outputs, common trends can be seen for many climate variables.

While some trends are clear, others may not be. When a majority of models trend in the same direction, it provides increased confidence in the projected change.

See the full technical report for more information about the uncertainty spread for different variables in the Auckland climate change projections.
INTERDEPENDENCIES
As climate change will continue to affect the Earth, impacts from changes that occur outside of the region are likely. Expanding international trade and increased immigration will undoubtedly place more strain on resources and the capability to deal with climate changes. On a regional scale, for example, potential shifts in hydroelectricity generation from the Waikato Region could also impact on water resource availability for Auckland. Expected changes for Northland may also elevate regional biosecurity and health risks. In addition, climate change impacts on other New Zealand regions and abroad will have implications for Auckland’s food security.

NEXT STEPS
The climate projections are part of a larger programme being delivered by Auckland Council and partners to address critical impacts from the changing climate. The projections will also underpin further work to better understand the array of risks and opportunities that will emerge for our communities, infrastructure, economy and environment.

ACCESS TO THE FULL TECHNICAL REPORT
To access the full report and for more information about how Auckland Council, the wider council family and District Health Boards are already addressing climate change visit: http://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz

A video summarising the findings of the full technical report can be found at http://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz

This report was commissioned by Auckland Council and Council Controlled Organisations, and supported by Auckland’s three District Health Boards.

Acknowledgement: Contributions from many Auckland Council and Council Controlled Organisation employees improved this document and the full technical report.

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Kia Whai Tatou Katoa: Regional, cross-sectoral homelessness plan for Auckland

File No.: CP2018/11669

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To provide background information to inform the discussion with the Disability Advisory Panel on the development of the regional, cross-sectoral homelessness plan.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Auckland Council’s agreed definition of homelessness includes people living without shelter (e.g. rough sleeping or in cars), in temporary accommodation (e.g. emergency and transitional accommodation), sharing temporarily (e.g. couch surfing) and in uninhabitable dwellings (e.g. garages).
3. In 2017 Auckland Council agreed their position that homelessness should be “rare, brief and non-recurring”, and that their role should be to strengthen levers to “improve, end and prevent” homelessness. This included leading the development of a regional, cross-sectoral plan (ENV/2017/118).
4. Development of the plan involved collaboration with central government agencies, non-government agencies, philanthropics and other key groups. Research with people at risk and with lived experience of homelessness is underway. It also involved engagement with local boards and advisory panels representing communities who are affected by homelessness.
5. During the meetings with panels, views will be sought on the experience of homelessness, the causes, and how the plan can address the needs of these communities.
6. Three workshops with a broader group of stakeholders are planned for August 2018. These workshops will focus on building consensus around the plan and developing the annual action plan. Further engagement will also be undertaken with a range of forums and networks, including Auckland Council advisory panels.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Disability Advisory Panel:

a) provide feedback on the development of the regional, cross sectoral homelessness plan at the July 2018 meeting.
b) nominate a representative to attend the August engagement events to provide a population specific voice.

Ngā ūpirihanga / Attachments

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Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Kimberley Howell - Policy Analyst</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoriser</td>
<td>Andre Lubbe – Lead Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Item 9
Memo

28 June 2018

To: Disability Advisory Panel

From: Debbie Edwards, Senior Policy Manager – Social Policy and Bylaws, Community and Social Policy

Subject: Kia Whai Whare Tātou Kātoa: Regional, cross-sectoral homelessness plan for Auckland

Purpose

This memo provides background information for the meeting with the panel during July 2018. This meeting will include discussion on the experience of homelessness in the disabled community, and how the development of a regional, cross-sectoral plan can address these needs.

Background

The 2013 census counted 20,296\(^1\) homeless people\(^2\) in Auckland - an increase of 26 percent since 2006. Conservative projections estimate current homelessness at about 24,000, reaching 26,522 by 2021. It is an Auckland-wide issue, and is affecting working households. Nationally, 52 percent of homeless adults nationally were working, studying or both.

Homelessness is broader than rough sleeping. The Statistics New Zealand definition (adopted by Auckland Council) includes people living without shelter (e.g. rough sleeping and in vehicles), in temporary accommodation (e.g. emergency accommodation, shelters, and motels), sharing temporarily\(^3\) and living in uninhabitable dwellings (e.g. garages and sheds).

The rapid growth of Auckland’s population is outstripping growth in housing supply. Housing affordability (for rent and purchase) is declining and there is significant unmet demand for social, affordable and emergency housing. There are other personal, social and system level factors that also contribute. It is clear that homelessness has a complex set of determinants, and requires a coordinated cross-sectoral solution.

There is no New Zealand data on homelessness among people with a physical, mental, intellectual or sensory disability\(^4\). There is anecdotal evidence however that people with disabilities face additional housing barriers. Recent media has suggested that they may experience prejudice and discrimination in the rental market\(^5\). Demand for private rental accommodation is high. Landlords can be selective about who they rent to and may be unwilling to make modifications to dwellings to enable tenancies.

\(^1\) Analysis conducted by the University of Otago
\(^2\) University of Otago uses the term severe housing deprivation to define homelessness and aligns with the Statistics New Zealand definition
\(^3\) Not including those in long-term, overcrowded households
\(^4\) The United Nations Convention on rights of persons with disabilities says disabled people include: ‘those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others’ [http://www.odt.govt.nz/home/about-disability/what-do-we-mean-by-disability-2/]
\(^5\) https://www.stuff.co.nz/national-mail/101786677/homeless-family-turns-down-four-mg5-properties-in-two-months
Mental health issues are a known contributor to homelessness, and being precariously housed can contribute towards mental health issues.

In 2017 Auckland Council sought advice on its position and role in relation to homelessness. It was resolved that homelessness in Auckland should be “rare, brief and non-recurring” and that the council should strengthen the established levers available to “improve, end and prevent homelessness” (ENV/2017/118). The decision included a mandate to provide strategic leadership and inter-sectoral coordination to develop a regional, cross-sectoral homelessness plan (the plan).

The committee report and accompanying research paper can be accessed at: http://infocouncil.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/Open/2017/08/ENV_20170808_AGN_6831_AT.PDF

Developing a regional, cross-sectoral homelessness plan

Auckland Council has commenced work to lead and facilitate development of this plan, acting as the backbone agency in a collective impact approach. It is envisaged that the plan will be collectively owned and implemented by key government agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders. The key deliverables from this policy project will be:

- regional, cross-sectoral plan - this will set out a shared vision, objectives, priorities and principles for collaboration over the medium-long term
- annual action plan – this will identify collaborative, regional actions that aim to prevent, end and reduce the harm from homelessness
- monitoring and reporting framework – this will provide a framework for tracking progress against outcomes and implementation of the action plan.

The process for developing the plan includes the following:

1. **Research with people at risk and with lived experience of homelessness, and frontline service providers:** this project will map the pathways into and out of the different forms of homelessness, focusing on single mothers with children as a priority group. It will help to identify opportunities for intervention, placing those directly affected at the centre of this project.

2. **Sector system mapping:** the council is working with the key stakeholders to compile an inventory of initiatives that contribute to addressing homelessness. This system model includes:
   - policies, legislation, regulation, and targets
   - coordination, collaboration and engagement mechanisms
   - funding, accountability and governance mechanisms
   - the evidence base, and ongoing planning processes
   - interventions (or services) delivered across the continuum of homelessness to prevent, end and minimise harm from homelessness.

   Analysis of this system mapping data will help to identify strengths and synergies, gaps, opportunities for collaboration and potential solutions.

3. **Establishing a cross-sectoral leadership group:** this group will include representatives of central government and non-government agencies, Māori (mana whenua and mataawaka), and leaders in the sector. This group will be key partners in the development and implementation of the plan. Sector leaders attended their first workshop on 31 May 2018.

4. **Engagement events with stakeholders:** three workshops with a broader group of stakeholders are planned for August 2018. These workshops will focus on building consensus around the plan
and developing the annual action plan. Further engagement will also be undertaken with a range of forums and networks, including Auckland Council advisory panels.

5. **Authorisation and implementation**: it is envisaged that partners will seek approval through their respective channels. For Auckland Council, this will require reporting back to Environment and Community Committee later this year. An Auckland Council implementation plan, setting out how council will align with, and contribute to the regional, cross-sectoral plan, will be developed early in 2019. This will include agreed local board initiatives.

6. **Identification of opportunities for seed projects**: during the development of the plan, Auckland Council will work with partners to identify immediate opportunities to progress initiatives.

The key steps and indicative timeframe are summarised below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative timeframe</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May – June 2018</td>
<td>Research with people at risk and with lived experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System mapping with key stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workshops with local boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 May 2018</td>
<td>Sector leaders’ group workshop to develop plan (first draft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2018</td>
<td>Engagement with council advisory panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2018</td>
<td>Stakeholder workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2018</td>
<td>Plan and action plan presented to Environment and Community Committee (and partner governance) for approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March - April 2019</td>
<td>Auckland Council implementation plan presented (1) to local boards with actions and then (2) to the Environment and Community Committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Engagement with council advisory panels**

Meetings with council advisory panels are a key part of the process for developing the regional, cross-sectoral plan. This is an opportunity to provide feedback on homelessness for the disabled community:

- What changes have you noticed?
- Who is most affected, and why?
- What are the main triggers for homelessness?
- What initiatives are you aware of?
- What more needs to be done to:
  - Prevent homelessness
  - To help people to move out of homelessness?

A representative from each of the advisory panel’s will also be invited to participate in the August stakeholder engagement workshops.
Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To provide an update on the Disability Advisory Panel’s approach to community forums.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary

Background
2. On 5 April 2018, the Disability Advisory Panel agreed to hold five community forums in each of the sub-regional areas including North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland Central, South and East Auckland.
3. The panel agreed to the proposed format, which is a World Café Method with between 20-30 participants at each forum for robust discussions.
4. A working group consisting of four panel members – Gemma Stewart, Rachel Peterson, Ursula Thynne, and Jade Farrar – has been formed to progress implementing the forums.

Forum objectives and target audience
5. The forums aim to:
   • create a communications channel with Auckland’s disability communities, to obtain their voices and ideas
   • more effectively engage with those disability communities who may not attend the panel meetings in Town Hall
   • increase understanding of the Disability Advisory Panel’s role.
6. The target audience would include:
   • disability group or agency representatives who want to know more about the council’s work
   • people in the disability community who have not traditionally engaged with the council
   • relevant council staff who would learn from the disability communities’ discussion.

Forum schedules
7. The panel is considering the following dates and venues. Dates are tentative and will be discussed at the July meeting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Venue</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 9 August 2018</td>
<td>Albany (North Shore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 11 October 2018</td>
<td>Henderson (West)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 6 December 2018</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 7 March 2019</td>
<td>Manukau (South)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 9 May 2019</td>
<td>Howick (East)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
8. At the panel's closed May workshop, it was suggested that the panel connect with a disability agency in Albany to form a partnership and co-host the first workshop. Albany has been listed as the first workshop area.

9. The forums are scheduled one week after the panel's monthly workshops. This is to give the panel time to finalise their approach to each forum. However, if this approach places too much demand on the panel's time, members may choose to replace every second monthly workshop with a community forum, from August 2018. The panel would therefore hold a community forum once every two months, and a closed panel workshop every other month.

Forum topics

10. The panel may discuss any Auckland Council-based item. Topics may include key issues that the panel has previously advised the council on, including accessible housing, public transport, or community services.

11. Alternatively, the panel can choose a topic for each forum which may be specific to a particular disability community, for example, Mental Health Awareness week.

12. At the end of each forum, the panel will make recommendations based on the discussions to both the liaison councillors and relevant local board members.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s

That the Disability Advisory Panel:

a) agree a timeframe and topics for discussion at its community forums.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Austin Kim - Principal Advisor Panels</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Andre Lubbe – Lead Officer</td>
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