



Our sustainable city goals

The four goals of Keeping Auckland's Future Bright reflect the principles and themes used to develop this framework. They will be given effect through the council's seven core strategies (see page 22) and other strategic programmes.



Goal 1

Auckland City Council will lead by example on sustainable management



Goal 2

Auckland City Council will make it easier for Aucklanders to make sustainable choices



Goal 3

Auckland City Council will reduce the city's environmental footprint and nurture a healthy urban ecosystem



Goal 4

Auckland City Council will facilitate sustainable urban and economic development of the city, including sustainable transport

Towards sustainability



As an international city, Auckland must rise to the challenge of managing its resources to meet the needs of a growing population and a thriving economy. Auckland City Council is committed to guiding Auckland towards a more sustainable future, a future in which Aucklanders live in a high quality built environment, where green spaces and natural habitat are valued and protected, and where communities and businesses can thrive.

The Keeping Auckland's Future Bright long-term plan for a sustainable Auckland city seeks to establish the council as a leader in sustainability, builds on a wide range of council-led initiatives and draws on the advice of the Mayoral Taskforce on Sustainable Development. The plan will guide the council's activities towards more sustainable development of the city and a low carbon future.

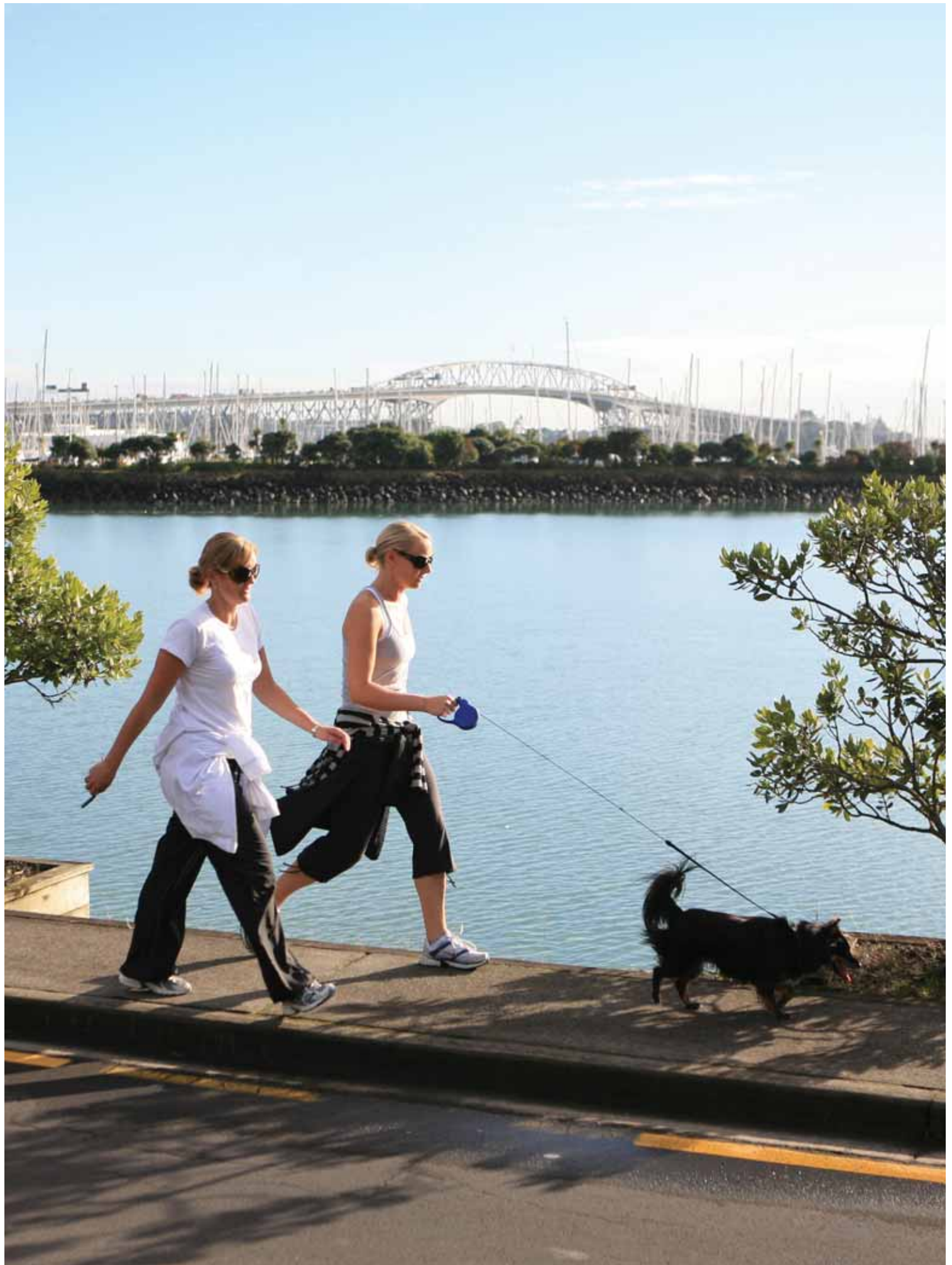
This challenge reflects our determination to play our part in tackling global warming and the threat of climate change.

The council will provide leadership by ensuring we operate as an organisation in a sustainable way that minimises our impact on the environment. The three-year programme outlined in Keeping Auckland's Future Bright fast tracks the council's sustainability efforts and it clearly demonstrates our leadership to the wider community.

Keeping Auckland's Future Bright provides us with a way forward to reduce the city's environmental footprint. This can be done by reducing waste going to landfill, increasing energy efficiency in homes and businesses, and reducing the overall amount of greenhouse gas produced.

Achieving a sustainable future for our city will require the support of all Aucklanders. Keeping Auckland's Future Bright looks at ways to build stronger, healthier communities and recognises the need to help Aucklanders make sustainable choices in their lives. The plan also provides a framework for encouraging sustainable economic growth, green business practices and sustainable transport choices.

The goals and targets in this plan will challenge us as an organisation and as a city. They will require a strong commitment from the council, from residents and the business community towards building a great future for our city, a city that our children will be proud to call home. By working together, we can all help to keep Auckland's future bright.



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1 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this document

This plan represents a renewal of the council's commitment to sustainability and aims to fast-track our progress towards becoming a sustainable city. It presents the council's approach to sustainability, the context and issues, and will be supported by a three-year programme of action. The goals and targets in this plan go beyond business as usual with a focus on tangible and achievable outcomes for the organisation and the city.



1.2 What is sustainability?

While there are many definitions of sustainability, the most widely used and accepted definition is from the 1987 Brundtland Report to the United Nations. In that report, sustainable development is defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". In an urban context and in dealing with a growing city it means reducing or eliminating the usual effects of urban growth such as increased strain on the natural environment, poor air quality and congestion. It also means doing more with less and making best use of the resources available to us, many of which are in increasing global demand.

Local government functions are guided by the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991. Both of these statutes require councils to address economic, environmental, social and cultural sustainability in their decision making and activities.

Auckland City Council has and will continue to work toward a sustainable future and this document represents a renewed commitment. It is about keeping Auckland's future bright – ensuring that the things we value in Auckland now are able to be enjoyed by future generations of Aucklanders.

The following principles have helped in the shaping of this plan and support a deliberately action-based approach.

Principle 1 – Balanced decision making

Council decisions will consider both their short and long-term impact on communities, the environment and the economy. Decisions should not have an undue adverse impact on other locations or communities.

Principle 2 – Design innovation

The council will practice and promote sustainable design and innovation to create a more sustainable economy and environment.

Principle 3 – Wise use of resources

The council will practice and promote the wise use of, and seek to reduce the city's dependence on increasingly scarce resources.

Principle 4 – Reducing waste and contamination

The council will work to reduce waste and eliminate contamination of the environment caused by human activity.

Principle 5 – Avoiding degradation of the natural environment

The council will take action to prevent physical degradation of the natural environment.

Principle 6 – Being proactive

The council will act now in collaboration with the community and stakeholders to address issues and identify opportunities for delivering a sustainable future for Auckland city.

2 The context

The context in which local government operates is becoming increasingly complex. Some of the key issues the council will face on its journey to make Auckland First City of the Pacific¹ are outlined below. Many of these are inter-related. This means that work to improve any single issue is likely to positively influence others.

2.1 Global positioning

Auckland, like all major cities in the 21st century, is competing on a global stage for international investment and a mobile knowledge-based workforce. Our future success is dependent on developing a competitive edge to attract these increasingly eco-literate people. There is an opportunity to build on our widely acclaimed clean, green image by creating a truly sustainable nation and city.

We recognise that the sustainable development of Auckland will help to ensure a prosperous future, and we aim for our city to continue to offer an excellent lifestyle – a clean, green, safe city that is as exciting as it is diverse.

2.2 High growth rate

Auckland has experienced a high rate of growth in recent years and our population is expected to grow from approximately 430,000 in 2006 to 555,000 in 2026. While this growth brings a sense of vitality and energy, it presents challenges in the provision of critical infrastructure, social services, suitable housing and effective transport. It also presents significant challenges in terms of managing the effects of this growth on the natural environment.

Our growth strategy and our commitment to a **compact city** are key to Auckland's sustainable development. A **compact city** contains compact, walkable, mixed-use centres, and a well designed transport system, reducing the need for short trips using private motor cars. Eventually the majority of growth in jobs and residences will occur in defined growth centres and corridors catering for a wide range of needs and lifestyles.



Case study – Planning for a sustainable city

Auckland city's population is expected to increase to approximately 560,000 by 2026 and only a few potential development sites are left for creating new communities. The council must provide for all the new homes, businesses, services and facilities required to cope with the growing population. We must ensure we manage this urban growth in a sustainable manner.

The council's growth management strategy supports compact urban areas with high-quality, higher-density living around vibrant town centres that are easy to walk around, have good public transport links and provide opportunities for local jobs. We are supporting development opportunities such as the creation of the Tamaki Innovation Precinct, which aims to be recognised internationally as New Zealand's leading centre of technological and sustainable innovation and a hub for the growing knowledge economy.

The future planning framework – a planning project that will lead to the next district plan for the isthmus – will enable the council to elaborate on the existing growth strategy, including a more in-depth analysis and expression of sustainable urban development.



¹ Auckland City Council (2006) Auckland City's Long-term Plan 2006-2016.

2.3 Quality of life

Auckland is internationally recognised as a world-class city with a consistent top 10 ranking in the annual William W Mercer Worldwide Quality of Life survey². In the most recent Quality of Life³ survey conducted in New Zealand, almost all Aucklanders (91 per cent) felt they had an extremely good or good quality of life.

The council recognises that addressing sustainability issues and challenges will be vital to maintaining and improving the overall quality of life for Aucklanders. We want Auckland to have a prosperous, resilient economy, a healthy, attractive physical environment, and a safe and positive social environment.

We are committed to working with partner organisations and key stakeholders to achieve this.

2.4 Diminishing worldwide reserves

World energy demand is rising to meet the needs of the world's ever-growing economy. Many previously underdeveloped countries in the east and on other continents are catching up with developed countries in the west in levels of economic development and activity. High rates of growth are anticipated in many other developing countries during the coming decades.

There is now a large body of research indicating that the global supplies of fossil fuels may have reached (or are near to reaching) their peak. As nations compete for available supplies, the cost of oil and gas will continue to climb, impacting economies that are heavily reliant on hydrocarbons for powering their industries and cities. Auckland in particular is heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels for transportation.

Competition for scarce natural resources such as iron ore, copper, titanium and bauxite has mirrored the rise in demand for oil and gas. Steadily rising world prices for many of these materials reflects this demand and is contributing to the increasing cost of construction.

A city that anticipates and adapts early to resource constraints may achieve significant long-term benefits and it is critical that Auckland makes the best strategic choices in this regard.

2.5 The natural environment

Auckland's volcanic features and coastal marine environment are renowned for their beauty, and they are a vital part of our identity as a city. The harbours are an important economic resource, attracting tourists and supporting shipping and the seafood industry. Local green spaces, private gardens and street trees help to make the urban landscape attractive, provide habitat for native birds and contribute to our health and quality of life.

While protected open spaces play a vital role in maintaining the overall quality of the environment, so too can all parts of the built environment if they are designed with nature in mind. We can green our urban landscape, reduce runoff, make best use of natural light, use environmentally appropriate materials and construction methods, and generally tread lightly on the landscape.

Auckland's growth has negatively impacted on the natural environment. However, recent decades have seen significant improvements in both fresh and coastal water quality and in the management of toxic substances and hazardous sites. The council will continue to work on and promote improvements to air quality and the protection and enhancement of urban ecosystems.

Case study – Reducing waste

Almost one-third of household waste going to landfill could be composted and an estimated 19,000 tonnes recycled. A new state-of-the-art materials recovery facility in Onehunga will become operational in 2008. This will support our aim of single-stream household recycling. We are teaching people to compost through the Create Your Own Eden project. We are walking the talk by purchasing eco-friendly products within the organisation, as well as composting food scraps and recycling cans, bottles, paper and toner cartridges.



² www.mercer.com

³ The Quality of Life project is a partnership between New Zealand's 12 largest city councils
www.qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz

2.6 Climate change and global warming

It is widely accepted by scientists throughout the world that the earth is warming, due in part to the very high concentration of CO₂ gas in the atmosphere resulting from human activity during the industrialisation of the 19th and 20th centuries. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states that scientists are 90 per cent sure human activity is largely to blame for this change in climate and for the rapid rate of the change.

It also indicates that the likely impacts for mainland New Zealand include:

- water supply security problems in Northland and some eastern regions
- decline in agriculture and forestry production over parts of eastern New Zealand, due to increased drought and fire
- significant loss of biodiversity in alpine areas
- increased risk to property and infrastructure in areas of coastal development from rising sea-levels, storm surges and an increase in the magnitude and frequency of severe weather events.

It must also be acknowledged that there will be some local benefits in some parts of the world and the available data suggests that in the short to medium term (around the next 50 years) the direct impacts on the Auckland city environment will not be as severe as in many other parts of New Zealand and around the world.

The largest contributions to global warming in New Zealand are from agriculture and transport. Within Auckland city, the picture is different. An initial inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for Auckland city⁴ shows that transport is the single biggest contributor, followed by industry.

Most initiatives undertaken by the council to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will also positively influence some of the other issues highlighted in this section. For example, transport initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will improve local air quality, reduce the community's dependence on imported oil, reduce stormwater pollution and promote more healthy lifestyles. In turn this will have a positive effect on the city's economy by making Auckland a more attractive place to live and work.

Case study – Providing sustainable transport choices

By providing sustainable transport choices, we can improve air quality and address the impacts of climate change. We are working to create cycleways, bus lanes and rail stations; improving footpaths; initiating walking school buses and travel plans.



⁴ Communities for Climate Protection carbon emissions inventory and analysis www.iclei.org

2.7 The role of local government

Sustainability principles are embedded to a degree in New Zealand's local government and resource management legislation. The Resource Management Act requires the sustainable management of resources and the Local Government Act 2002 requires that councils have regard to social, cultural, environmental and economic well-being in the decisions they make and the services they provide.

Progress on sustainability issues requires action at a number of political and social levels. For example, the reduction of carbon emissions requires international agreement, as well as national regulation and guidance. Local government also has a significant role to play, and many cities around the world are setting out plans to reduce and mitigate their carbon emissions.

As noted previously, transport is the biggest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in Auckland city. This is an area where local government has a high degree of control. The council is responsible for planning the city and how it grows, for maintaining and improving the street network and providing, funding or regulating a wide range of transport functions. Through these roles the council is and will continue to make it easier for people and businesses to make sustainable transport choices.

The council has been working for over a decade on a range of measures to enhance the sustainability of our city. We have undertaken over 100 initiatives with a sustainability focus or with a significant sustainability aspect. However, there is still much to do before we can claim to live in a truly sustainable city.

As we work toward this end, the specific goals and targets in this plan will play a key part, as will the plans of other councils in the region and our many strategic partners. Aucklanders also have a vital role to play and the council is keen to help communities to help themselves in becoming more sustainable. Everyone has a part to play and together we can make a real and lasting difference. We will continue to provide an open and honest account of our performance as an organisation and the performance of the city. This will enable everyone who is interested in sustainability to see what progress we are making toward these goals.



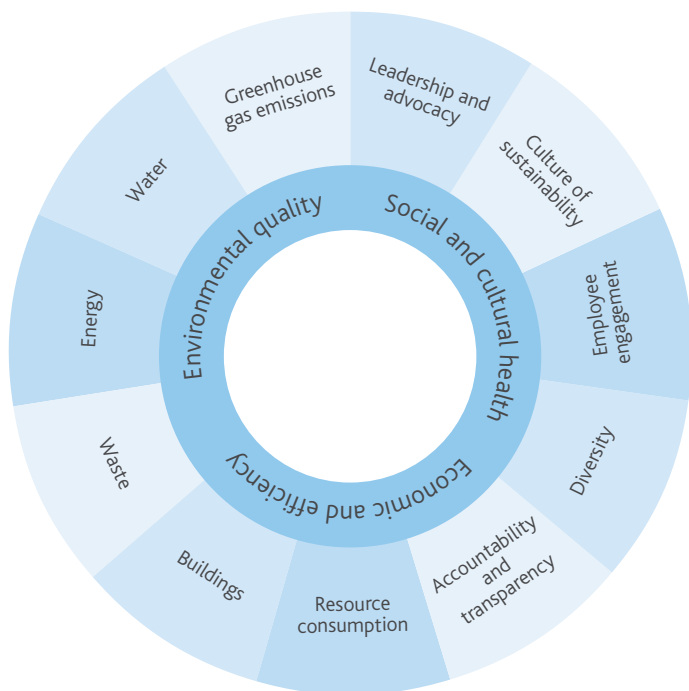
3 Themes of sustainability



There are many aspects to be considered if Auckland is to become a truly sustainable city. The Local Government Act 2002 makes reference to the **four well-beings** – social, economic, environmental, and cultural. We need to break these down to a larger number of distinct themes in order to define tangible and achievable goals and targets.

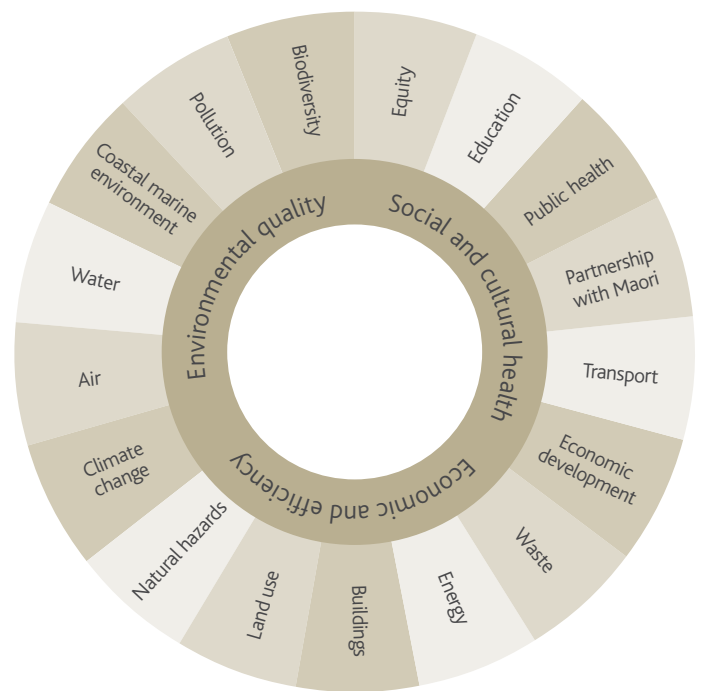
3.1 Themes for the council as an organisation

The diagram below represents the organisational themes for the council.



3.2 Themes for Auckland city

The diagram below represents the city-wide themes for the city.



4 Sustainability goals for Auckland

The following goals and targets reflect priorities for the council's future programmes on sustainability. They will complement existing programmes and initiatives and are the result of a gap analysis carried out by the council. Some targets are aspirational and require further work to determine relevant resource requirements. Most involve direct action by the council while some require other organisations and agencies to act in their areas of responsibility.

The following section contains 49 targets under the following four goals.

Goal 1: Auckland City Council will lead by example on sustainable management

Goal 2: Auckland City Council will make it easier for Aucklanders to make sustainable choices

Goal 3: Auckland City Council will reduce the city's environmental footprint and nurture a healthy urban ecosystem

Goal 4: Auckland City Council will facilitate sustainable urban and economic development of the city, including sustainable transport

Some highlights

Auckland City Council – corporate targets:

- achieve a 20 per cent reduction in waste to landfill (by 2011)
- complete an organisation-wide energy audit and then achieve a 10 per cent reduction in total energy consumption (by 2011)
- assess total water consumption, then stabilise or reduce (by 2011)
- achieve a demonstrable reduction in gross greenhouse gas emissions (by 2011).

Citywide targets:

- improve air quality at key sites (by 2011)
- help Auckland to achieve a demonstrable reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions from within the city (by 2011)
- help Auckland to achieve a reduction in per capita consumption of electricity through vigorous promotion of energy conservation (by 2011)
- achieve a demonstrable reduction in waste per capita to landfill (by 2011)
- halve the 2005 levels of food and garden materials in household rubbish bins (by 2011)
- achieve a 20 per cent increase in the recycled component of all domestic waste (by 2011)
- seventy percent of new development in defined growth areas (by 2021)
- achieve a 30/70 mode share – trips on public transport, walking and cycling/trips by private vehicle (by 2015).

A number of targets are dependant on the actions of other agencies, including central government. Part of the council's role is to encourage responsible organisations to do their part in helping Auckland become genuinely sustainable.



4.1 Goal 1

Auckland City Council will lead by example on sustainable management

Leading by example will involve ensuring that sustainable practices and principles are at the heart of how we manage the organisation and deliver our services. A comprehensive review of the council's activities is required to identify opportunities for reducing the quantity of consumables used and to minimise waste. Open reporting of the council's performance across a range of sustainability measures will be an important part in demonstrating our commitment to leadership.

All target dates are 30 June of specified year.

Themes	Issues	Targets	Target dates
General management	The challenge of becoming an exemplar requires a concerted effort over the next three years	Implement a three-year programme of action on sustainability	2011
	The need for formal processes to achieve balanced and integrated decision making	Adopt formal processes to achieve balanced and integrated decision making	2009
	The need for a sustainability audit of all council policies	Complete audit and alignment of all council policies against the principles and goals in this plan	2009
		Assessment of the policies of council controlled organisations against the principles in this plan	2009
Leadership and advocacy	The need to maximise our influence through leadership and advocacy	Develop and implement a coordinated advocacy programme on sustainability	2009
Culture of sustainability	To become an exemplar of sustainable management it will be necessary to build a culture of sustainability and the capacity to deliver sustainable outcomes in all parts of the organisation	Implement the Corporate Sustainability Framework	2009
Employee engagement	Employee engagement is a good indicator of organisational health and effectiveness	Continuing high priority of engagement policies and programmes	Now and ongoing
Diversity	The importance of managing diversity within the organisation	To maintain or improve policies or procedures that promote equality of opportunity for all staff	Now and ongoing



4.1 Goal 1 (Continued)

Auckland City Council will lead by example on sustainable management

All target dates are 30 June of specified year.

Themes	Issues	Targets	Target dates
Accountability and transparency	The need for total performance reporting across all well-beings	Total performance reporting on all council activities to GRI 'B+' standard ⁵ or equivalent	2008
Resource consumption	The need for sustainability criteria for procurement of goods and services used by the council	The development and application of practical sustainable procurement policies	Now and ongoing
Waste	The increase in waste to landfill	Achieve a 20 per cent reduction in the waste to landfill generated by the council	2011
Energy	The need for information about total energy consumption across the organisation and increased energy efficiency	Complete an organisation-wide energy audit then achieve a 10 per cent reduction in total energy consumption across the organisation	2011
Water	The need for full information about total water consumption across the organisation and greater efficiency in water use	Assess total water consumption, then stabilise or reduce	2011
Greenhouse gas emissions	To lead the way in emissions reductions	Adopt a road map to carbon reduction including hard targets and specific methodologies	2009
		Achieve a demonstrable reduction in gross greenhouse gas emissions	2011
		Sustainable transport planning (including travel plans) for all parts of the organisation	2009
Buildings	The need for information on building performance against Greenstar rating	Assess existing council buildings against a Green Star rating, or equivalent	2009
	The need for a minimum standard for new council buildings	All new council buildings and major refits will follow the principles of achieving a minimum 5-star Green Star rating, or equivalent, subject to also achieving cost efficiency	2009



⁵ Global Reporting Initiative: A collaborating centre of the United Nations Environment Programme and developer of reporting guidelines and principles for public disclosure of organisational economic, environment and social performance.

4.2 Goal 2

Auckland City Council will make it easier for Aucklanders to make sustainable choices

Becoming a sustainable city requires action at a grass roots or community level including commitment from individuals and their communities to make sustainable choices. The council has an important role to play as a regulator and facilitator for community action that will make a real contribution to delivering a more sustainable future.

All target dates are 30 June of specified year.

Themes	Issues	Targets	Target dates
General theme	A sustainable future will come from a collaboration between public agencies and communities, and from individuals and communities making sustainable choices	Effectively engage with the communities and organisations within Auckland to support and encourage them to make sustainable choices	Now and ongoing
Education	Education about sustainability will help people to make sustainable choices in their daily lives	Use a range of media and direct contact to provide information on sustainability to the people and communities of Auckland	Now and ongoing
General theme	Auckland enjoys a reputation for a high quality of life that is vulnerable to emerging social and economic trends	Maintain our reputation as a city offering a high quality of life by world standards by addressing issues that would erode this quality of life including advocacy to central government where appropriate	Now and ongoing
Public Health	Poor living conditions and unhealthy lifestyles contribute to poor health	Vigorously encourage more healthy lifestyles and help to make the city's environment safer and more enjoyable for physical activity	Now and ongoing
Partnership with Maori	Maori values and sustainability principles have much in common but a partnership approach is needed on the specifics	Engage in conversations with local iwi on how to move forward together toward a sustainable future for Auckland city	Now and ongoing



4.3 Goal 3

Auckland City Council will reduce the city's environmental footprint and nurture a healthy urban ecosystem

A city's ecological footprint is widely used as an indicator of environmental sustainability⁶ and Auckland city's footprint extends well beyond its boundaries. This footprint is a theoretical measure of the city's demand for natural resources compared to the amount of land the planet needs to regenerate these resources and assimilate all the waste produced.

In respect to the city's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions resulting from vehicle exhausts, industrial output, landfills, household heating and waste disposal, the city's ecological footprint reaches beyond the city's boundaries and contributes directly to global warming and climate change.

In order to help global efforts to reduce the impact of climate change, the council will commit to reducing emissions across the city, including those from the council's own activities. This action will be the subject of a road map (with hard targets and specific actions) that will be reported to the council in 2008.

The council has a role to play in working with the regional council and other territorial authorities in setting clear targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the region. A reduced emissions footprint will not only make a significant contribution to tackling climate change, but will bring the additional benefit of improving urban living through improved air quality and less environmental pollution. Reducing our ecological footprint requires a proactive approach to improving the city's ecosystem. Our city's urban environment should be ecologically healthy and diverse, and an increased focus in this area will help bolster existing initiatives that are already having a positive effect.

All target dates are 30 June of specified year.

Themes	Issues	Targets	Target dates
General theme	The need for comprehensive information on the state of the city across all well-beings	Expand the state of the environment report to become a state of the city report addressing all well-beings	2010
Biodiversity	The need for a comprehensive biodiversity overview of the city to inform land use and biodiversity investment	Compile baseline information and develop trend data for the state of biodiversity in the city	2010
	The importance of healthy urban ecosystems in mitigating the effects of urban development and improving quality of life	Ongoing investment in, and support for, environmental enhancements	Now and ongoing
		Encourage forms of development which protect and enhance natural indigenous biodiversity	Now and ongoing
Pollution	Cumulative impacts of pollution from the city's roads, impermeable surfaces and urban developments	Continue to improve fresh and coastal water quality	Now and ongoing
Coastal marine environment	Rising heavy metal contaminant levels putting marine ecosystems at risk	Continue to improve fresh and coastal water quality	Now and ongoing



⁶ Ecological footprints are measured in units called global hectares (gha). It is estimated that for every person on the planet there is an average of 1.9gha available. Typically, a western lifestyle requires between 5gha and 9.5gha. The World Wide Fund for Nature estimates that the current human footprint exceeds the planet's capacity to regenerate resources by 25 per cent.

4.3 Goal 3 (Continued)

Auckland City Council will reduce the city's environmental footprint and nurture a healthy urban ecosystem

All target dates are 30 June of specified year.

Themes	Issues	Targets	Target dates
Air	Regular exceedences of health-based guideline levels for air quality, the main cause being motor vehicles	Improvement in air quality at key sites through a range of direct initiatives, collaboration and advocacy involving all responsible agencies and organisations	2011
Climate change	Increasingly dire predictions of global warming	Investigate with the Auckland Regional Council a road map to carbon emission reduction including hard targets and specific methodologies	2008
	Continuing increases in Auckland city's greenhouse gas emissions	Help Auckland to achieve a demonstrable reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions from within the city	2011
	The need to plan and be prepared for unavoidable climate change	Investigation of climate change adaptation issues and options	2009
Natural hazards	The need for a natural hazard management plan	Adoption of a natural hazard management plan	2009
Water	Increasing water use per capita and slow uptake of design that works with and restores natural processes	Manage reticulated water demand through vigorous promotion of water conservation	2009
Energy	Increasing electricity consumption and greater reliance on carbon-emitting forms of electricity generation	Help Auckland to achieve a reduction in per person consumption of electricity through vigorous promotion of energy conservation	2011
Waste	Increasing per person waste to landfill	A demonstrable reduction in waste per capita to landfill	2011
		Halve the 2005 levels of food and garden material in household rubbish bins	2011
		A 20 per cent increase in the recycled component of all adomestic waste	2011



4.4 Goal 4

Auckland City Council will facilitate sustainable urban and economic development of the city, including sustainable transport

The council will work toward sustainable forms of development through its existing policies and programmes and through the goals and targets in this plan. It will expand its dialogue on sustainability with the business and development communities to seek partnership opportunities that will demonstrate best practice.

Several major transport projects are under way that provide an opportunity to improve the way the city works in areas such as the Tamaki Edge and Newmarket. The council will continue to push hard for rapid improvements to the regional metropolitan rail service and citywide networks through the transport strategy. The council will encourage research and innovation as the building blocks for a new city economy based on sustainable principles and green production

technologies. The Auckland Innovation Precinct at Tamaki is one initiative the council is leading to promote long-term economic sustainability. This goal, together with the targets and actions supporting it, will significantly increase our involvement in fostering a strong and sustainable economy.

All target dates are 30 June of specified year.

Themes	Issues	Targets	Target dates
Waste	The importance of substantially reducing waste throughout the economy	A successful low waste economy (significantly improved productivity concurrent with significantly reduced waste)	2015
	The need for a coordinated approach to engaging with business on sustainability	Proactive engagement with business on sustainability	Now and ongoing
Economic development	The need to encourage and support business to develop sustainable products and services and to operate in a sustainable manner	Encourage businesses to develop more sustainable products and services and to achieve sustainable management of their organisations	Now and ongoing
	The need to raise awareness of the economic benefits and opportunities from developing more sustainable products and services		



4.4 Goal 4 (Continued)

Auckland City Council will facilitate sustainable urban and economic development of the city, including sustainable transport

All target dates are 30 June of specified year.

Themes	Issues	Targets	Target dates
Land use	Existing growth patterns are not sustainable and do not reflect the council's growth management strategy	Vigorously promote the benefits of a compact city	Now and ongoing
		Address growth and sustainable development issues in the review of the isthmus section of the district plan	2010
		Seventy percent of new development is located in defined growth areas	2021
Transport	Auckland has one of the highest car ownership rates in the world	Implement the sustainable transport programme	Now and ongoing
	Transport is the primary contributor to poor air quality and greenhouse gas emissions	Achieve a 30/70 mode share (trips on public transport, walking and cycling/trips by private vehicles)	2015
Buildings	Existing building stock is generally poor in terms of water and energy efficiency	Vigorously promote the provision of more sustainable buildings and developments	Now and ongoing
		Support the national adoption of minimum standards for sustainable building design and rating systems for residential and commercial buildings	Now and ongoing
		Provide an eco-advisor service to developers	Now and ongoing



5 Implementing the plan



5.1 Working together

The journey toward a sustainable city will involve engaging with the communities of Auckland, including the business and development sectors, key institutions and stakeholder organisations. The need for a coordinated programme of engagement across all sectors of the Auckland community was one of the key components of the advice provided by the Mayoral Task Force on Sustainable Development.

It will also require that we work with other councils and communicate effectively to central government the importance of their role in achieving a sustainable future for the city and the region.

5.2 Three-year programme of action

Implementation of this plan is under way as part of a three-year programme of action, focusing mainly on short-term targets and supported by resources targeted toward implementing the plan. The programme of action focuses on achieving the targets to 2011 and is being made possible through the allocation of appropriate resources.

This will include a particular focus on corporate sustainability and the targets under goal 1, so the council can demonstrate that it is leading by example.

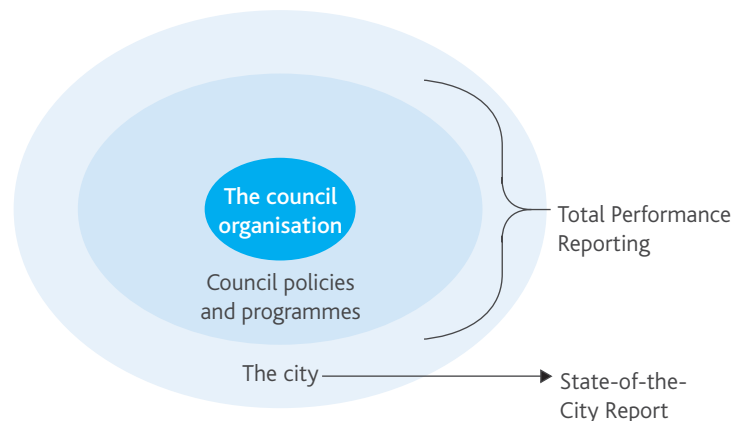
This will result in a definable and measurable shift in organisational culture with regard to sustainability, such that it becomes a part of our day-to-day business.

Many of the relevant actions are already well under way within the organisation.

5.3 Monitoring and reporting progress

As we move forward, we will provide a full picture of progress towards the goals and targets set out in Keeping Auckland's Future Bright with an expanded monitoring and reporting programme encompassing the organisation and the city. This will demonstrate to Aucklanders that their efforts are making a difference and will enable meaningful comparisons with other cities both within and outside of New Zealand. Monitoring and reporting the implementation of this plan will involve two main processes:

- reporting on total performance for the organisation, and the effectiveness of its policies and programmes, as part of the annual report
- a state-of-the-city report covering economic, environmental, social and cultural dimensions.



6 Appendices



6.1 Glossary of terms

Carbon road map

A carbon road map will identify the issues and practical solutions regarding greenhouse gas emissions from within Auckland city or Auckland region. A road map is likely to include emission reduction measures (such as energy conservation, switching to renewable energy sources and utilising green production technologies), carbon offsetting, such as planting trees to absorb excess carbon dioxide, and required or recommended involvement in emission trading schemes.

Climate change

A change in weather patterns and intensity brought about by the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere causing a general warming of the earth's lower atmosphere.

Ecological footprint

An ecological footprint is a widely used indicator of environmental sustainability and represents a theoretical measure of a city's demand for natural resources compared to the amount of land the planet needs to regenerate those resources and assimilate the waste produced.

Global warming

A gradual increase in the planet's surface temperature brought about by greenhouse gas emissions.

Greenhouse gases

Those gases (including water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) that contribute to the warming of the atmosphere by preventing reflected heat from the planet's surface escaping into space.

Green Star rating

New Zealand's first comprehensive environmental rating system for buildings.

Sustainable development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



6.2 Relevant policies, plans and strategies

Auckland City Council's Long-term Plan 2006-2016

The council's vision statements and strategic framework demonstrate the organisation's commitment to sustainability. The council's strategic vision is for Auckland to be First City of the Pacific and to be a city that offers an unparalleled lifestyle – a clean, green, safe city that is as exciting as it is diverse.

Auckland City Council's seven core strategies

Keeping Auckland's Future Bright provides an overarching framework to consider sustainability across all of the council's functions. The plan will be given effect through the organisation's seven core strategies as show in the diagram below.



Relevant policies, plans and strategies (Continued)

Growth management policies

Keeping Auckland's Future Bright is closely linked with both the Auckland Regional Council and Auckland City Council's strategies for growth management, which are based on a compact city approach. Key features are that growth will be managed by promoting high-quality compact urban environments that are linked by public transport and focused around town centres with a variety of housing, jobs, services, business development areas, and recreational and other activities.

Designing great places for our people: a framework for achieving high quality urban design in Auckland

Keeping Auckland's Future Bright sits alongside the Urban Design Framework (UDF). Both will inform all council strategies and projects over the coming years and help give effect to the city vision. UDF deals with the tangible, rather than the philosophical issues around sustainability and is deliberately action-focused.

The Mayoral Taskforce on Sustainable Development

In 2006, the Mayor of Auckland convened a taskforce to provide advice on priorities for action on sustainable development. The report – Our Auckland, Mobilising for a Sustainable Future – presented 43 actions for consideration. Five leadership areas were identified: the council as an exemplar, empowering communities, caring for the living environment, economic growth, acting as a catalyst for change.

Auckland Sustainability Framework

The region's councils have worked in partnership with central government agencies, and collaborated with Mana Whenua and the academic, business and community sectors to develop the Auckland Sustainability Framework (ASF). ASF aims to create a sustainable future for the Auckland region and is the first of its kind for Auckland. It takes a 100-year-plus view and provides direction for local authorities and central government agencies to work together to meet the challenges associated with developing a truly sustainable region.

A key role of the framework will be to bring together existing and future regional strategies under a common vision. The vision will be promoted principally through a regional sustainable development forum comprising representatives from all territorial authorities and the regional council.

ASF identifies climate change, natural resource use, global economic change, population growth and demographic and social change as the sustainability challenges for the region. Eight goals have been developed to address these challenges and these goals have informed the content and direction of Keeping Auckland's Future Bright.

Central government policy

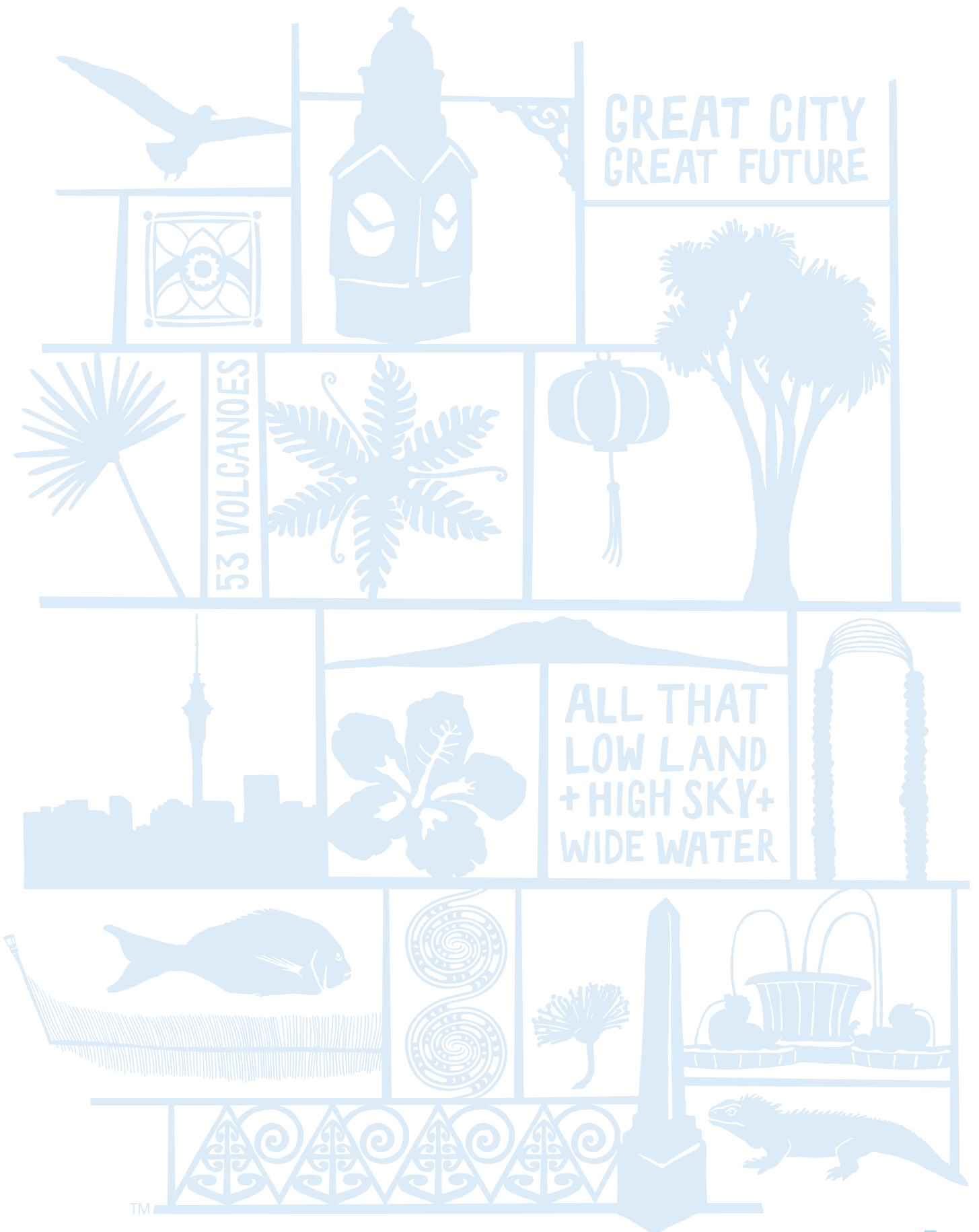
Sustainability principles are embedded in local government and resource management legislation in New Zealand through the Resource Management Act, which requires the sustainable management of resources, and the Local Government Act 2002, which requires local government has regard to social, cultural, environmental and economic well-beings in the decisions it makes and the services it provides.

Recently, government introduced a range of initiatives and policies to further support these aims, including:

- the introduction of the Emissions Trading Scheme announced in September 2007
- the Govt3 sustainable management programme, which demonstrates its commitment to leading by example by ensuring that public agencies demonstrate good practice
- a commitment for six government departments to achieve carbon neutrality by 2012. All government departments are expected to initiate plans to put them on a path to carbon neutrality.

These initiatives sit alongside existing work to promote sustainability, including: The New Zealand Energy Strategy, The New Zealand Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy, The New Zealand Transport Strategy, The New Zealand Waste Strategy, The Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change action plan.





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