

towards 2060

think of the possibilities



A record of Design the Future workshops held on March 6 and 29, 2010

CLEVEDON

Design the
future



Compiled by Maggie Lawton on behalf of the Clevedon Ward community as a record of the Design the Future workshops held on March 6 and March 29 2010.

To access the flipcharts and photos of this and other Design the Future Workshops, go to www.towards2060.org.nz/outputs/

Background information used in the design of these workshops can also be found in the Towards 2060 website.

Contact can be made with the Towards 2060 team through the e-mail addresses maggie.lawton@manukau.govt.nz and towards2060@manukau.govt.nz

Introduction to Towards 2060	4
Clevedon Community	6
Workshop Output.....	7
Current Big Issues for Clevedon.....	7
Key Visionary Statements	9
Open Space	10
Connected Community.....	11
Sustainable Use of Resources.....	12
Key Milestones.....	13
What could be some first steps?.....	14
Possible Priority Projects	14
Closing Circle (from the Saturday workshop)	15
Implications for Families, communities and organisations	16
Facilitator’s Perspective.....	17
Appendix A: Workshop Participants:	19
Appendix B: The Natural Step framework for Strategic Sustainable Development.....	20

Introduction to Towards 2060

Towards 2060 is a project for the communities of Manukau, facilitated by Manukau City Council, on behalf of it's Tomorrow's Manukau partnership, working with community boards.

Through facilitated community workshops called Design the Future, Towards 2060 aims to inform, stimulate and provoke discussion within a community about the long term future; the community's future. The conversation considers: opportunities for social and economic development which recognise the finite nature of global and local natural resources; how to incorporate changes in demographics and technologies; and how consideration of these issues can be incorporated into the planning of local communities.

Ideally the conversations are part of an on-going discussion which continues to examine significant drivers of change. and their potential effects. It is anticipated that these conversations will trigger individual and collective actions to develop living patterns which are sustainable in the longer term.

Towards 2060 was originally intended to be part of the legislated review of community outcomes. With the impending changes to Auckland governance and potential amendments to the Local Government Act (2002) the original purpose of the project has taken a lower profile. However, given this change of governance, now is a good time for communities to consider their own future so that they can better articulate their collective view to the Auckland Council and Local Boards. In the meantime, the output of the workshops will be available for the policy development of Community Boards, Council and Tomorrow's Manukau partners, to enable them to support community aspirations. It is stressed however that we can only put that information forward; at this stage there can be no certainty it will be used.

It is commonly stated that we can't predict the future. While that is the case, we can look at future trends, including mega-trends which will impact from global to local scales. We know for example that oil is a finite resource and that even the most optimistic reports consider that demand will outstrip supply within a couple of decades. The majority of reports signal a much shorter

timeframe¹. That one change alone will have a dramatic impact on our social and economic fabric. The real unknown is not that oil will become less readily available as production declines but how we as individuals, communities and nations will respond. That's the core purpose of the conversations - to consider the future while recognising that our resource base and climate are changing. This will allow us to be proactive in addressing those challenges, building more flexibility and resilience into our lifestyles and becoming less dependent on many of the commodities and services we now take for granted. Opportunities will emerge through that process, often with a localised flavour, to enhance the community and economy.

These conversations are happening in many parts of the world between people and their governments. The communities of Manukau are now a part of that global network.

Towards 2060 has chosen *The Natural Step* (TNS) as a framework for considering and achieving a shared understanding of what sustainable development means. While elements of TNS are common to other strategic planning frameworks, TNS deals specifically with sustainable development and has been used extensively by communities and businesses in many countries. Founded in Sweden 20 years ago, it has stood the test of time and formed an international network of accredited practitioners, a small group of whom are based in New Zealand, and are part of Towards 2060. Details of The Natural Step tools and planning processes are given in Appendix B.

¹ The Oil Crunch; A Wake-up Call for the UK Economy. Second Report on the UK Industry Task Force on Peak Oil and Energy Security. February 2010

http://peakoiltaskforce.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/final-report-uk-itpoes_report_the-oil-crunch_feb20101.pdf

Clevedon Community

Clevedon is predominantly a rural area of Manukau City and includes a number of inland and coastal settlements such as Whitford, Beachlands, Maraetai, Clevedon, Kawakawa Bay and Orere Point.

The 13000 Clevedon residents are comprised of 81% European and 8% Maori, with the rest of the population consisting of 2% Pacific Peoples and 2% Asian. Residents are engaged in manufacturing and construction and 30% of adults are either self-employed or employing workers.²

Clevedon currently has a community advocacy plan which captures information on priorities produced through various planning exercises and surveys. The advocacy plan will be updated this year and be available as an input into the Local Board Plan of the new Auckland Council. The Towards 2060 workshop output can be used by the Community Board to set the longer –term vision which the Advocacy Plan can in part address.

Clevedon also has a number of planning processes underway and a considerable amount of technical information is available to the community to assist them in considering the future of the area. The Towards 2060 conversations and TNS tools can assist in helping the community consider those planning processes.

² NZ Statistics, 2006 Census

Clevedon Ward Map

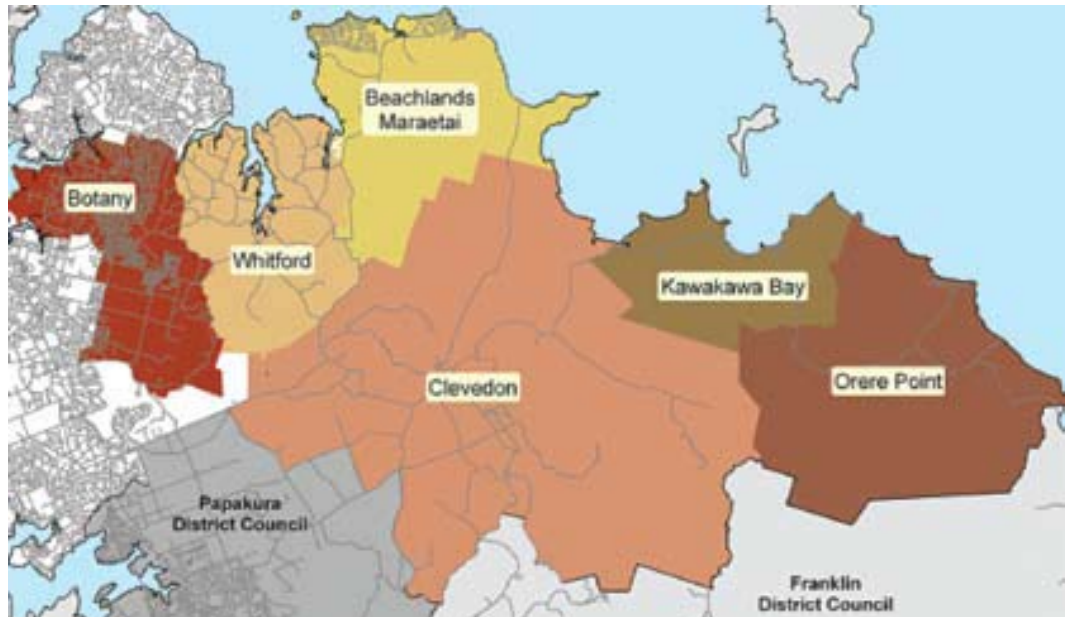


Figure 1: the Clevedon Area

Workshop Output

This draft captures the discussions at the Design the Future workshop.

Fifty years ago Clevedon was very rural, a 95% farming community with a different definition of rural than from today. The Wairoa used to be a place to gather but is largely ignored now and its character has substantially changed. It was a significant transport route for Auckland until the 1930's.

Current Big Issues for Clevedon

The group identified the following current big issues as being:

What is:

- Clevedon's place within Auckland City and with the world

How do we:

- Share what we have in rural Clevedon without destroying it
- Manage growth
- Have the infrastructure that we require and retain environmental quality
- Keep the rural feel
- Have effective communication

Should we:

- Become an Auckland suburb or preserve the rural

Can we:

- Get a win, win by
- Effectively managing growth, taking control, ensure it isn't ad-hoc and
- Get meaningful participation into the development of the community

There is currently:

- Anxiety over development plans
- A perceived loss of community empowerment
- Pressure from growth; it's as if the horse has bolted.

We should:

- Not pull down the drawbridge but we need to manage expectations
- Look at our successes as well as failures



Figure 2 - Clevedon Design the Future Workshop

When the issues were considered within The Natural Step's sustainability funnel the following pattern emerges:

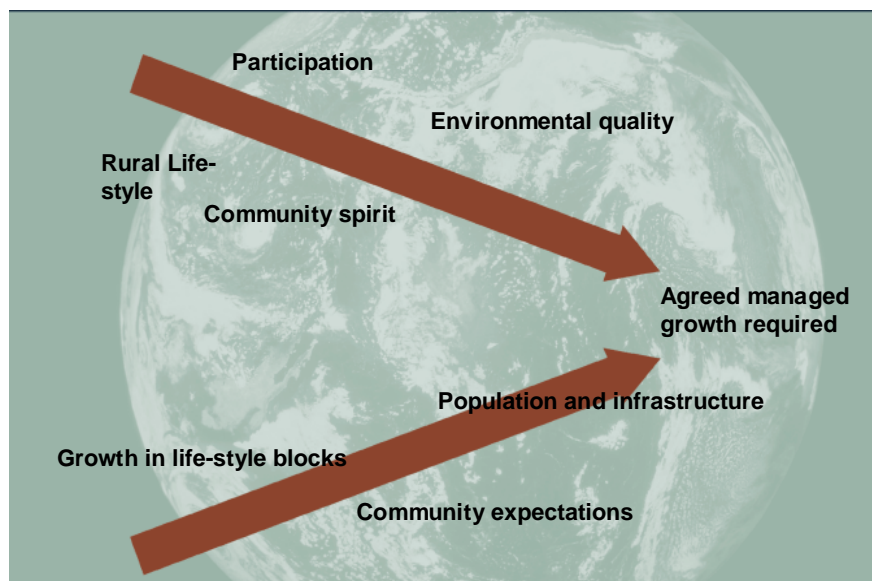


Figure 3 - Applying the Sustainability Funnel to Clevedon

Key Visionary Statements

The group noted that its ideal vision of Clevedon's long-term future would need to be shared, and inspiring, and would include the following aspects:

Village feel, safe, bush, open space and access to it, stars, coast, employment, quiet, social opportunities, river, green.

When starting with the statement "In 2060 we will ----" the following ideas emerged

- BE LOCAL! Locally grown food, locally generated electricity, local supply of clean water
- Have more transport options including water transport for people and produce
- Have innovative, long-term, genuinely sustainable, shared across provider infrastructure solutions within a no surprises planning framework that puts communities first.
- Have a mix of medium and low density housing for a range of demographics with defined regulated areas of intensification and protected open space (for recreation and food), ecological and cultural sites

- Shared community and council understanding and buy-in to sustainable development
- Strong community where people feel valued

Group discussion coalesced into:

- Open Space
- Connected, cohesive largely self-organising and governing group.
- Sustainable management of natural resources

When considered in more detail the following emerged.

Open Space

What attracts people to Clevedon and what level of growth should there be?

Could there be potential financial incentives for people to stay in the area and use some of the open space for food production?

When the current situation was considered under the four TNS system conditions the positives were that:

- There was a regional park close by which was being well maintained for Aucklanders to share and enjoy
- Farmers market
- Community groups – involvement in local plans

On the negative side:

- Loss of productive lands
- Sediment altering flow & character of river and destroying it's ecology
- Pylons – across skyline
- Destroying ecology of river
- Forestry – destroys ecology, infrastructure
- Use of fuels – uneconomic use of resources
- Planning rules that allow for Ad Hoc development

Potential for:

- Restoration of wetlands
- Fencing & planting – weed & pest control
- Green fingers – low impact design around new development
- Environmental controls in urban areas

The past, present and future state of open space in Clevedon was expressed through the funnel in figure 4.

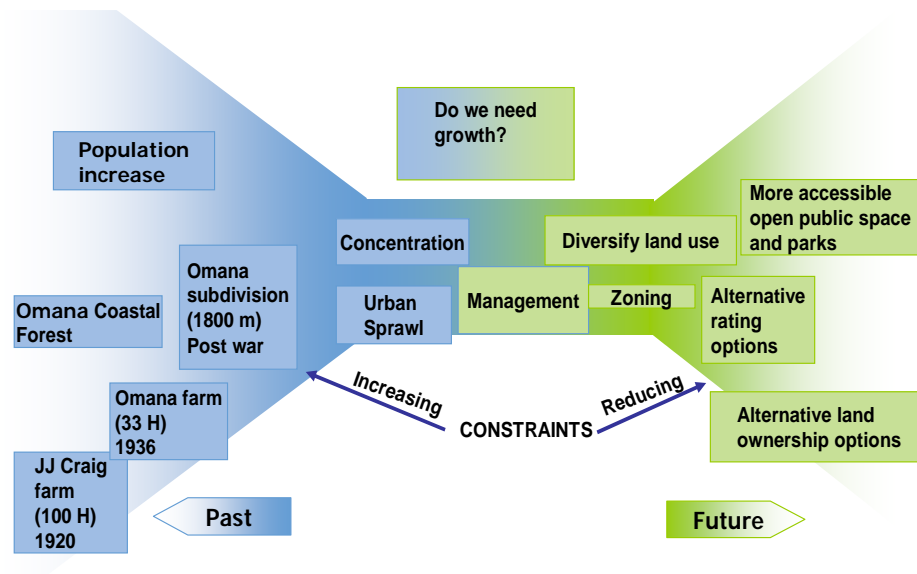


Figure 4- Open Space progression for Clevedon

Connected Community

In the past, communities were more self-sustaining and created their own practical solutions. There was less bureaucracy but also little conscious consideration of the environment.

Currently the rating system has a huge impact on farms, big farms are dying out with an increase in housing costs and little local employment.

For the future more local sufficiency would be desirable with local education opportunities. Also desirable would be keeping some of the larger local farms and passing them down through the family. There would be a sharing of regional parks and a strong farmer's market.

When the current situation was considered under the four TNS system conditions, particularly system 4, the positives were that:

- There is good liaison with Council
- Community engagement through sport
- Community events & facilities
- PCCA/PC Times
- Environmental education/Enterprise education
- Communication (PC Times/Texting/PC website)

On the negative side there is:

- Poor participation overall of community
- Inefficient use of funding/facilities
- Disempowerment and some lethargy
- Lack of community social services (no youth worker, etc)
- Lack of knowledge of problems in community
- Need youth involvement

The past, present and future state of a cohesive, self-governing community in Clevedon was expressed through the funnel in figure 5.

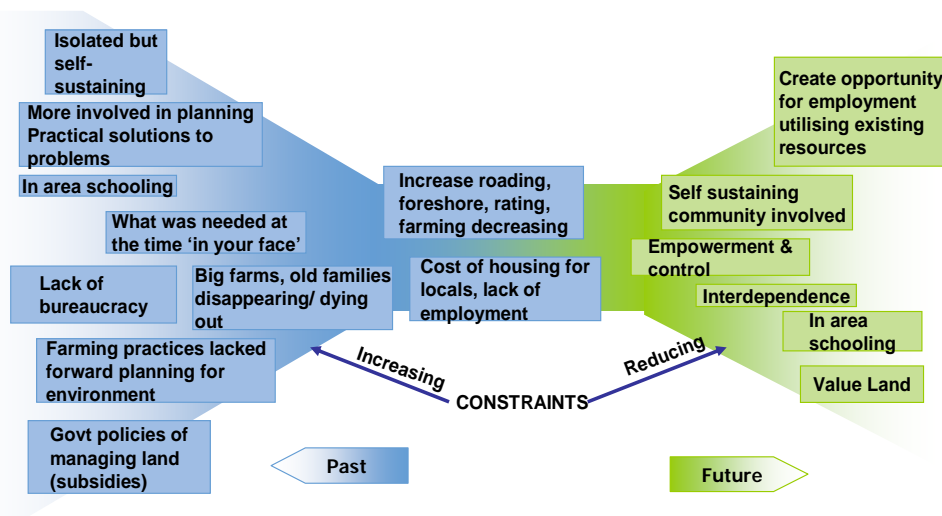


Figure 5 - Connected community progression for Clevedon

Sustainable Use of Resources

Currently a negative aspect is the high dependency on work, produce and services from outside of the Clevedon area. On the other hand there are many events run by the local community and churches; there is early childhood education and primary schools.

When the current situation was considered under the four TNS system conditions, the positives were that:

- Local growers/farmers
- Artisans
- Local engineers/designers/trades
- Events –fireworks, A&P, jazz, farmers’ outlet
- Local sports clubs and events
- Churches – social welfare

- Early childhood
- Primary school

And negatives were:

- Outside employment
- Outside school
- Community dependent on outside services
- Lack of participation in running things
- Retirement
- First -time buyer
- Teenagers – jobs/recreation

The past, present and future state of sustainable management of resources in Clevedon is expressed through the funnel in figure 6.

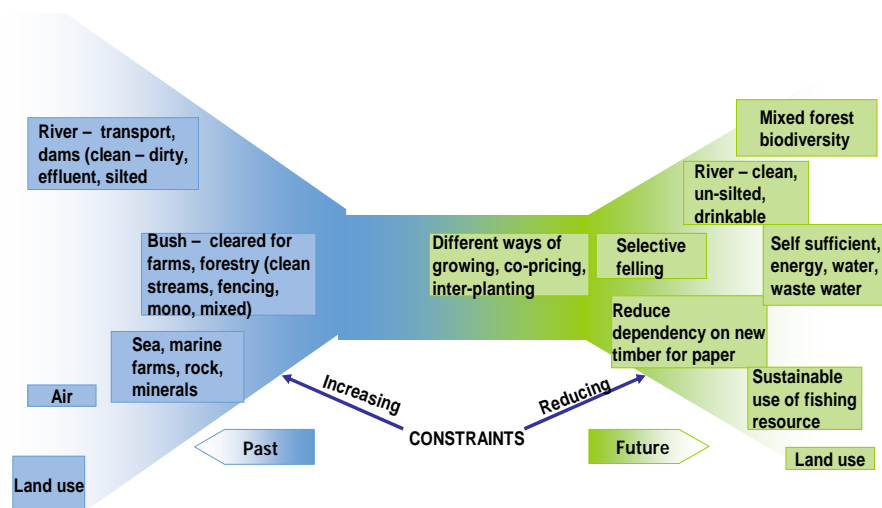


Figure 6- Sustainable use of resources progression for Clevedon

Key Milestones

There was discussion of some key milestones that would be required to achieve the long-term vision.

- Spatial plan operative and based on sustainability principles. Until the plan is developed a conservative precautionary approach should be taken to planning;
- Clearly defined urban geographical boundaries with a diverse range of housing

- Community purchase of open spaces for a range of uses. Focus on land unsuitable for housing, due in particular to geo-hazards
- Need a local champion/sustainability ombudsman to be a conduit with local boards and able to cut through red tape.
- Community provides solutions and councils audits against required criteria and helps facilitate solutions

What could be some first steps?

The group acknowledged that this workshop was a beginning, and that further discussions were needed to progress towards a more sustainable future. First steps could include:

- Devolvement of power to Local Boards and communities within the Auckland Council
- Support for the completion of the Clevedon sustainable development study
- Identify accessible open space, walkways away from roads and recreation places for healthy communities
- Acknowledge that the council rural strategy needs review to further incorporate sustainability principles
- Allow more flexibility in housing typologies in rural communities
- Continuation of this process; identify who will follow up and remove barriers to greater community involvement. (This could pick up on the ideas from the first day around which was very focused on gaining involvement of a wide range of people and establishing a clear identity for Clevedon).

Possible Priority Projects

The priority that emerged was simply to strengthen the discussion through further involvement of a wider range of people which could go under the name of "Clevedon Futures Forum"

The group should be established to clearly determine and articulate the vision for the area, building on the work done in the Towards 2060 workshops and use it to guide future development. There

should also be an inter-agency forum and **people should get involved!**

Use the workshop participants to set up the above future forum. Encourage education and collaboration within the community and good representation. Share ideas, resources, skills, knowledge. Lobby the Local Board. "Forming, Norming, Reforming, Storming".

In summary key functions of the forum could include:

1. Identify the common vision which unites communities
2. Brand "Clevedon"
3. Inform and educate; collectively, not Clevedon, Beachlands, Maraetai
4. Lobby and facilitate
5. Link with the rest of the ward + the City + rural Rodney

Closing Circle (from the Saturday workshop)

The first day of the workshop closed with a discussion of the process and learning from the workshop. Here is a sample of the comments:

- Pleased for the opportunity; considering Clevedon's position in the funnel.
- This was about bringing the community together and meeting people we didn't know.
- Good meeting people and look forward to further involvement.
- Commonality of views.
- How do we get our views to the new governance structure?
- Here's Towards 2060!
- We need to include Tangata Whenua
- Interesting process. Shame it wasn't presented to previous councilors
- Need to involve youth and a broader spectrum of the community.
- Need to respond in a focused way.
- Systems thinking is really interesting.
- Learnt a lot

- Need to take the process forward, summarise and measure what has happened.
- Need to select an issue, debate it and tick it off and then measure progress.
- Diverse viewpoints well discussed. Open respectful forum.
- It's not only up to council; it needs council to facilitate and community to action.
- Leadership is a key aspect

Implications for Families, Communities and Organisations

Towards 2060 workshops have been developed to serve multiple purposes. They are primarily an opportunity for communities to start a discussion about their long-term future and determine what that desired state would be, considering what we know of how future trends may impact on them.

A rural part of Auckland faces some challenges when the price of oil based fuels and other products rise. This concern is in part reflected in the desire to increase the level of local activity and infrastructure. However with many excellent natural resources they have better opportunities to enhance their community's resilience and boost its local economy without much need to call on external agencies. For example Clevedon already has a thriving farmer's market and could build on the availability of local produce. Overall Manukau's economic activity from primary production is currently low so more food based economic development could be a real strength for Clevedon, either as collective or individual enterprises.

Workshop participants may also recognise actions that will assist them in enhancing their social well-being, environmental stewardship or provide them with economic opportunities.

It was clear that the community considers the partnership with local government as important and actions which strengthen that relationship would be beneficial. That would assist Clevedon residents in having a greater say in the development of the locale and retain the village feel they clearly want. Ideally the residents and local government could co-create a plan which, in allowing for growth, also enhances education, business, transport and other

lifestyle opportunities. At what stage would the Ministry of Education consider a secondary school in the Clevedon area or is there some other model for education that can address that issue.

It is possible that changes to the RMA (1991) that are currently under development may enable Clevedon to more easily achieve the mixed housing model that can keep the younger members of local families in the neighbourhood. Can a greater diversity of housing options be allowed for in the District Plan? Ideas for the Clevedon community should be well represented through the Local Board for consideration in the Auckland Spatial Plan as it is developed.

Local distributed infrastructure for energy and water services was discussed as an option to or to supplement centralised services. There are many ways that distributed services could contribute; a conversation to be had with energy providers and Auckland's water CCO. Having a well developed collective local view would assist greatly in those conversations.

Facilitator's Perspective

The Clevedon community represented at the workshops had a strong sense of what they wanted for their communities' future. The attendees signaled the need for sustainable development to guide an actively managed growth scenario which supported a mixed demographic profile. They valued open space, the rural village lifestyle but acknowledged that growth would occur and hence the importance of having the community's input into how that would occur. Local schooling, employment and production were seen as important and more varied transport options for those who required regular travel. They wanted their children to have the option of remaining in the area rather than needing to leave for opportunities or to secure housing.

In the discussion, but not captured well in the outputs, was the value of the River Wairoa and how, with focused effort, it could provide enhanced amenity, recreation and transport options.

Currently there are a number of groups active in the Clevedon area, some organised around specific issues. The idea of a Futures

Forum, where actions could be developed from a positive vision of the future, would provide a common platform to unite groups and derive actions. It is the logical first step but requires people to step forward and ensure it happens. Until October there can, if required, be some resource from the Towards 2060 team in council to assist in that process.

Appendix A: Workshop Participants:

Name

1. Peter Phillips
2. Logan Kemp
3. Maurice Hinton
4. Marguerite Way
5. Mary Whitehouse
6. Kane Glass
7. Helen Dorresteyn
8. Warren Shaw
9. Steve Darbyshire
10. Jenny Carter
11. Jan Sinclair
12. Karla East
13. Stephen Waters
14. Rebecca Russo
15. James Brookman
16. Tony Thompson
17. Fiona Kenworthy
18. Carol McKenzie-Rex
19. Bryan Cartelle
20. Ann Richardson
21. George Richardson
22. Phil Cook
23. Delia Cook
24. Catherine Tuck
25. Josephine Elworthy
26. Lindsey Brittan

Facilitators were:

Simon Harvey
Maggie Lawton
James Samuel
Steve Henry

Appendix B: The Natural Step Framework for Strategic Sustainable Development

The TNS framework is based on thinking about the “whole system” or the “big picture” before focusing down on a strategy or plan of action. It progresses through a series of five levels to help prioritise actions and ways of assessing their success. A system can be anything from an individual’s lifestyle to a nation’s long-term strategy.

Games like *Zoom* help us visualise a system and the importance of understanding the inter-relationships of components within the system. The emphasis is on ensuring the broader context of a problem is fully understood so that in solving one problem, there isn’t an unintended negative impact elsewhere within the system. Considering the whole system also helps us put some of the tools for sustainability into perspective. In seeking a solution to a problem, we avoid using tools that are less than optimal for the whole system.

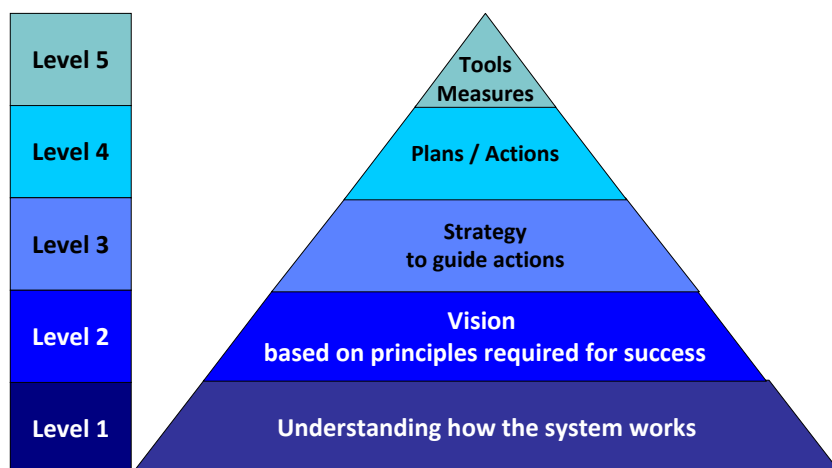


Figure 7: Five level framework, developing from big picture to measuring success

TNS has also developed *system conditions*, “objectives”, which, if followed, will ensure that the direction of development is sustainable. System conditions particularly fit in level 2 above but can then be applied to guide strategies and actions. The conditions define what is required to achieve a “sustainable world”. They provide a checklist for developments and can be used in any planning context to help analyse and prioritise choices. With current technologies and options available to us, the way forward may not fully satisfy all the conditions but still be the best choice at the present time.

Conditions for Sustainability

WHAT WE TAKE

Continually reduce and eliminate our dependence on mined metals, minerals and fossil fuels - *extract less, reuse, recycle, use renewable resources*

WHAT WE MAKE

Continually reduce and eliminate our use of manufactured non-degradable chemicals and substances - *use natural alternatives and recyclable materials*

WHAT WE DESTROY

Continually reduce and eliminate our dependence on activities that cause physical encroachment upon the natural environment - *draw resources from sustainably managed eco-systems, restore nature, protect biodiversity*

HOW WE SHARE

Ensure that people everywhere are treated fairly and with respect to enable them to meet their needs efficiently – *look after people, share resources fairly*

Figure 8: Sustainability conditions to assist in planning processes

The conversation around the system conditions can be expanded by considering what contributes to the fourth system condition “How we Share”, and understanding basic needs. Based on research by Max Neef, nine inter-connected satisfiers of human needs have been identified. The emphasis becomes how to satisfy those needs in a community, while working towards the first three objectives.

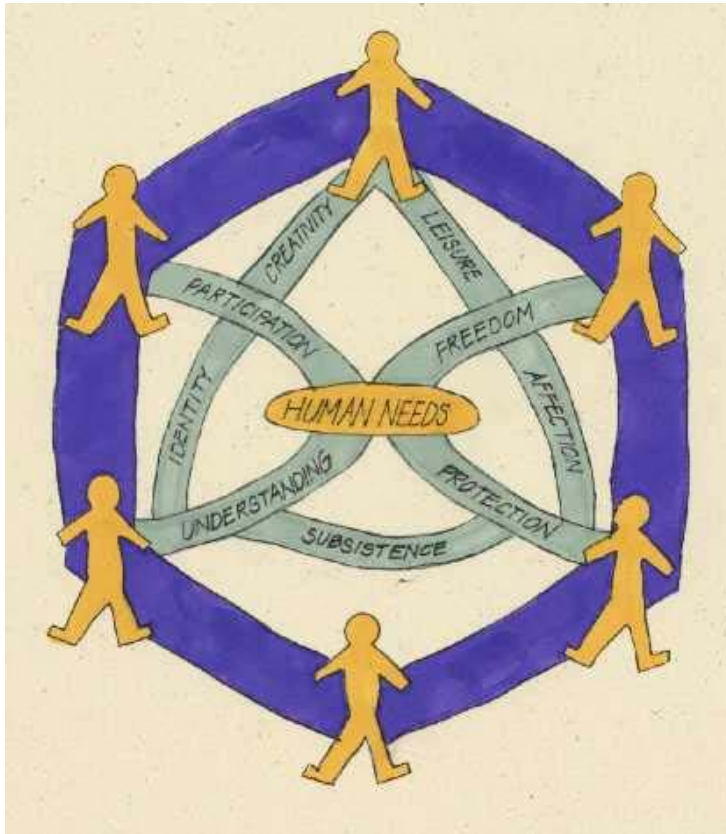


Figure 9: Fundamental human needs as identified by the research of Max Neef

TNS uses a *tree* as a metaphor. The four conditions, like the roots of a tree, underpin a wide range of services - the 'branches and leaves' - within any system, be it an organisation or community or country. They provide a commonality of purpose, ensuring the many parts of that system have a collective understanding of success.

TNS uses another metaphor which helps to focus on key issues for a system, the *funnel*. This describes how pressures are increasing as resources are decreasing. It can be applied to a wide range of situations. The end-game is to stop the sides of the funnel colliding; pass through the apex of the funnel and start to open it out the other side. Discussion occurs around the question: what actions are required to make that happen?

The Sustainability Funnel

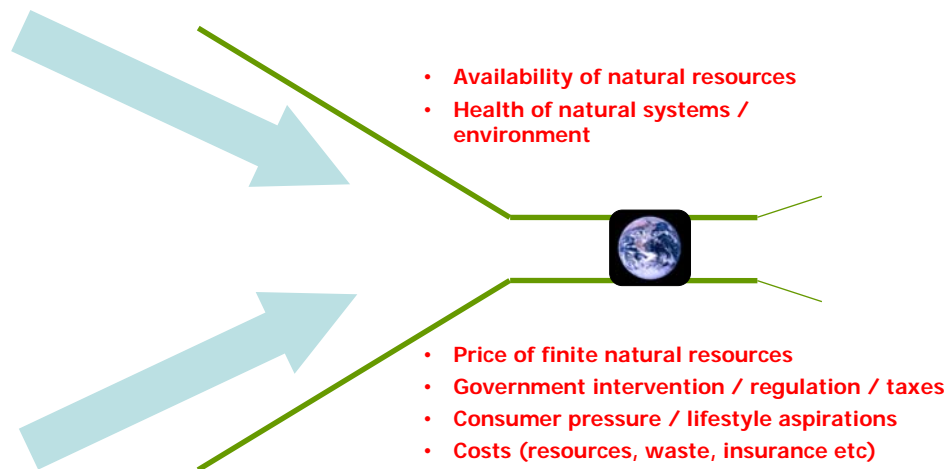


Figure 10: The funnel which can be applied to a wide range of current contexts

Yet another TNS tool is used to start to develop priorities for action with the community. It's known as the *ABCD model* where A is awareness of the system under discussion and the future challenges or forces that will impact on it; B is the baseline, where the system is now, is it working well, is it resilient in the face of future changes?; C is the vision of the future. In *Towards 2060* we use the year 2060 as a point in time to focus on but it could be any other date sufficiently far in the future to take participants out of the current state and think about what is down that future road. The preferred future that is envisioned must also be plausible, based on what we believe will be the challenges and opportunities of the future and it must be possible, that is, achievable. It's a practical exercise which needs to consider financial benefits and constraints and ensure there can be flexibility in achieving the vision. Following the creation of that vision there is a process known as *backcasting* which returns from the vision to the present day and considers what incremental steps and actions (D) are required to create the vision. The ABCD framework is a simple process but each step is necessary to get the best outcome.

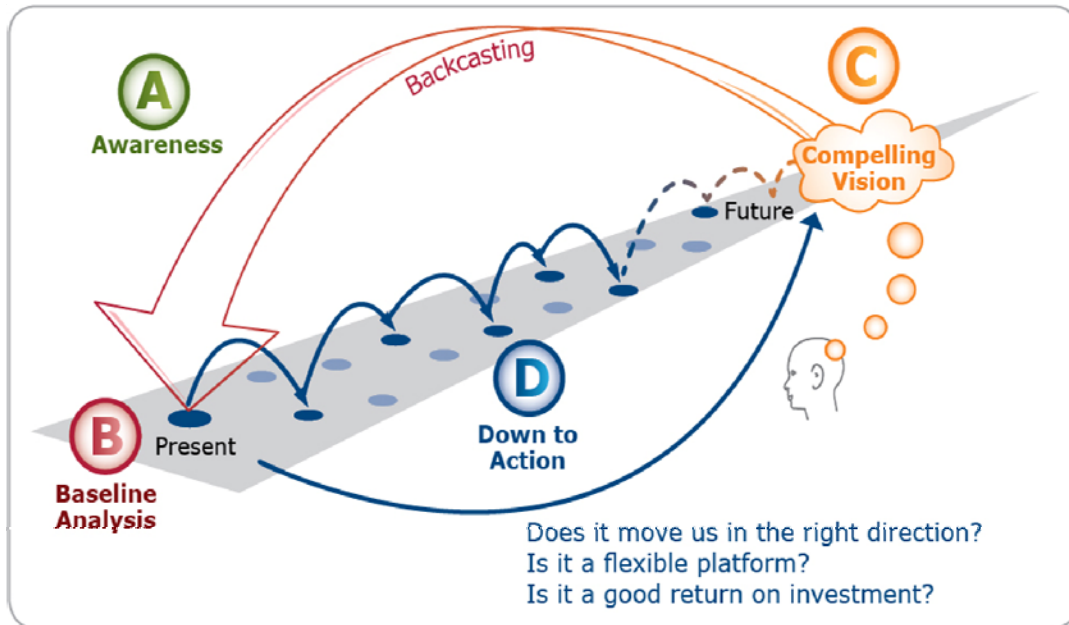


Figure 11: A planning framework