

Whau Environmental Action Report

2013



Acknowledgements

Photographs

Whau tree with Hinake sculpture and Olympic Park background	Qmex Limited
Kayaker helping clean up the Whau River	Whau River Catchment Trust
Map Images	Whau Local Board Plan Waitakere City Council
Operation Spring Clean, Tony Segedin.	Whau River Catchment Trust
Classroom scene - sustainability	Waitakere City Council
Boardwalk through Olympic Park	Olympic Park Trust
La Rosa Gardens planting contract	EcoMatters Environment Trust
The Eels artwork in Olympic Park	Whare Thompson and The Olympic Park Trust
The Whau Tree	Qmex Limited
Man walking a greenways-type path	Whau Local Board Plan

Contributing Organisations

The following seven organisations contributed a total of 306 (93%) of the projects and programmes currently held in the database:

- Auckland Council - Community Development, Chief Engineer, Environmental Services, Parks, Sport and Recreation, Regional & Local Planning, Solid Waste, Stormwater, Whau Local Board
- Avondale Community Gardeners
- EcoMatters Environment Trust
- Keep Waitakere Beautiful Trust
- Tag Out Trust
- Watercare Services
- Whau River Catchment Trust

A further 18 organisations contributed between 1 and 5 projects and programmes each. Five organisations /departments contacted did not submit information – these were added to the database as one record each.

Report, database, graphs and tabular information

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Executive Summary

The purpose of the Whau Local Board Environmental Action Report (WEAR) is to establish a living inventory of environmentally focussed projects and programmes in the Whau Local Board area, providing a simple, logical framework for helping the Board determine appropriate levels of support, coordination and involvement.

Through this project, the Whau Local Board will work more closely with individuals and organisations that are willing to promote and facilitate stewardship of the Whau environment.



The objectives of WEAR are to:

- Enable local board funding of environmentally-focussed projects and programmes to be planned and allocated according to need, catchment location, and benefits.
- Achieve better community collaboration and support for environmental improvement projects.
- Establish a practical framework for coordinating environmentally-related interests in the board area, which can be progressively refined and expanded, and possibly implemented by other local boards.
- Enable stakeholders within the area to understand the placement and scope of activities and, by the provision of increased information, have the opportunity to leverage off each other and advocate for their projects.
- Assist council to identify important stakeholders and to maintain an overview of actions affecting the local board.

The WEAR database has provided the following summary information, characterising the environmentally-focussed activities occurring in the Whau Local Board area:

- **25** contributing organisations
- **8** Council departments involved
- **330** individual projects and programmes identified as relevant to the Whau
- **71% (234)** of activities are currently underway
- **71% (235)** of database records are location specific projects
- **51% (119)** of projects currently underway involve physical site improvements
- **16% (52)** of projects and programmes are local board funded

Around 30 organisations were contacted in March 2013. Information relevant to environmentally-focussed projects or programmes being undertaken, planned, or recently completed in the Whau area was received from 25 of those organisations. This raw information was reviewed and assessments of relevancy made by council advisory staff. A spreadsheet database, now containing 330 project or programme records, was developed to hold this information in a simple, transparent manner that can easily be queried.

Each project and programme record is assessed for its alignment (or relevance) with 65 environmentally-focussed measures. These measures are taken from The Auckland Plan (23) and the Whau Local Board Plan (6), 21 tactical alignments measures that represent important Council areas of concern, and 15 operational factors measures used to consider the practicality of implementing each project or programme. All 65 measures have equal weighting, hence the overall alignment of a project or

programme with the local board's priorities is a count of the positive (YES) relevancy decisions against each of these measures. The framework is simple, flexible, easy to use and highly transparent.

Although the 65 measures are not numerically weighted in relation to each other, each has been assigned to one of four groups based on the degree of relevance to the board's priorities. The overall degree of relevancy for the 330 projects and programmes to the six most important Key Environmental Focus (KEF) measures is 88%, a very encouraging outcome.

The database tool will be refined and expanded over time as more information becomes available and representatives of each organisation become familiar with the approach and the benefits of contributing to it. This in turn will achieve better community cooperation, reduced duplication of effort and resources, and enable stakeholders to more-easily tap into the Council's ability to provide leverage and assistance for their projects.

The purpose of this report is to inform the local board about the project and its outcomes, and to explain for future users how the database and assessment process works.

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Definitions

Database

The computer-based file use for holding and analysing WEAR data, currently an MS-Excel 2013 spreadsheet (Office 365).

Groups

The 65 measures are assigned to 1 of 4 Groups used for sorting the database into projects and programmes of most relevance to the board's activities. The four groups are:

- **Group A** **Key Environmental Focus (KEF)** measures
- **Group B:** **Secondary Benefits** measures
- **Group C:** **Other** measures
- **Group D:** **Operational Factors** measures

KEF

Key Environmental Focus measures – 21 (of the 65) measures that have a direct environmental improvement focus and are therefore considered the key measures for determining the relevance of projects/programmes to the board's priorities. KEF measures, also known as Group A (see groups above), provide the first level for sorting the database projects and programmes by relevance %.

Measures

65 strategic priorities, tactical alignments and operational factors against which each project or programme is assessed for relevance.

Programme

Organised activities that usually occur over a wider area such as the Whau, West Auckland or the entire region, rather than location-specific to the Whau. Programmes can include research, investigation, advice, education and community initiatives, but generally not physical works.

Project

Any organised activity that is location-specific and can be plotted on a map. Projects can include investigation, design, education, community work and physical site activities.

Record(s)

A single line of information in the database, representing one individual project or programme.

Relevance

An indication of each record's alignment with (degree of relevance to) council and board strategies, tactical outcomes and operational factors. For example, a project or programme that records a YES decision against all 65 measures has a relevance of 100%; 23 YES decisions for example gives a relevance of 35.4%.

WEAR

Whau Local Board Environmental Action Report

YES

For each project or programme record in the database, a 'Y' (YES) is recorded against each of the 65 assessment measures for which the project or programme scope is relevant.



1. Overview

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Whau Local Board Environmental Action Report (WEAR) is to establish a living inventory of environmentally focussed projects and programmes in the Whau Local Board area. This will enhance the board's understanding of where and how these activities are occurring and will provide a simple, logical framework for helping the board determine appropriate levels of support, coordination and involvement.

Through this project, the Whau Local Board will work more closely with individuals and organisations - be they council, community or private enterprise - that are willing to promote stewardship of the Whau environment, and will assist potential funders who are seeking information and opportunities for collaboration on environmentally-focussed improvements in the area. The database itself and the annual Local Board data report will provide a valuable, time-saving resource for managing data from many departments and community organisations, and will make this information available for use in their day-to-day work.

The purpose of this report is to inform the local board about the project, its outcomes, and to explain for future users how the database and assessment process works.

1.2 Setting

The Whau Local Board (board) is one of 21 Local Boards, created as part of the new Auckland Council in November 2010. Local boards provide a council-community decision-making forum for addressing social, cultural and environmental issues and improvement initiatives in the 21 administrative areas.

The Whau Local Board area (**Figure 1**) stretches from Kelston to New Windsor and Blockhouse Bay, and includes Green Bay, New Lynn and Avondale. The area has a long and fascinating history, originally as the major canoe portage between the Waitemata and Manukau harbours, and in more recent times as a developing multi-cultural centre for industry, commerce, arts and sporting achievements. In the last 10 years it has become a growing centre for socio-environmental research and development, and is fast becoming one of Auckland's key transportation and population hubs.

Local boards are responsible for providing leadership and support in building strong communities in their administrative areas. They also provide important input to region-wide strategies and plans including those of the council-controlled organisations (CCOs). Board activities include prioritising and allocating funding and support for local initiatives.

1.3 Background

Especially in the last 10 years, there has been considerable growth in the number and scope of environmentally focussed activities in the Whau Local Board Area, including riparian and estuarine habitat restoration, planting, stormwater quality improvements, education for sustainability and household sustainability initiatives.

Legacy projects and programmes from the former Auckland and Waitakere city councils merged in November 2010. Organisations now responsible for these activities include Auckland Council parks, stormwater, environmental, and community development units, council-controlled organisations (CCOs), utility companies, and a growing number of volunteer-based community groups and charitable trusts. In many cases these initiatives share similar objectives but directly compete for available funds.

Through WEAR, the board is developing a planning framework and database that provides a comprehensive inventory of past, present and possible future environmentally focussed projects and programmes, and the organisations behind them. The database will help board and council to coordinate support for these where possible and appropriate. This could include political support, community facilitation, coordination of interests, business community lobbying, and funding support for activities that strongly underpin the Board's priorities. Future board investment, involvement and support will thus move progressively toward projects and programmes that address key environmental issues and socio-environmental needs, as database quality and functionality improves over time.

Figure 1: Whau Local Board Administrative Area



1.4 Scope & objectives

Objectives

The objectives of the WEAR project are to:

- Enable board funding of environmentally-focussed projects and programmes to be planned, and allocated, according to need, catchment location, and benefits.
- Achieve better community collaboration and support for environmental improvement projects.
- Establish a practical framework for coordinating and reporting environmentally-related interests in the board area, which can be progressively refined and expanded, and implemented by other boards.
- Enable stakeholders within the area to understand and, through the board, tap into the Council's ability to provide information, leverage and assistance for their projects.

The project will provide an overview of issues, options, gaps, overlaps and risks, and will enable the board to identify, prioritise, support and implement environmental improvement opportunities in a fair, rational and cost-effective manner. It will assist operational and project management staff by providing geographic and scope data on request, help to prevent duplication of effort, expand the capabilities of existing programmes where possible rather than starting new ones, and focus available funding in areas of most importance.

Scope

The scope of WEAR is to:

- Provide an overview stocktake of environmentally focussed projects and programmes in the Whau Local Board area.
- Aid the local board in responding appropriately to issues and areas of environmental concern.
- Assemble a database of past, present and potential future environmentally-focussed projects and programmes (records) and their supporting organisation(s), networks, groups, and stakeholders.
- Develop a data model that will assess the alignment (relevancy) of these activities with council and board priorities, identifying which projects and programmes are essential and beneficial now, desirable in the near future, or more suitable for consideration at a later time.
- Ensure that available budget and funding is channelled into the activities that achieve most benefit for the Whau environment.
- Provide information that will assist in coordination of interests between functions of council and external interests, including parks, stormwater and wastewater, transport and utilities, charitable trusts, and community organisations such as education and local action groups.
- Develop a simple yet robust method of storing, assessing, managing, updating, expanding and reporting on the information gathered during the project.

Successful Completion Criteria

- Outcome is rational, practical, and useable all stakeholders.
- Endorsement and buy-in from the board, council and community.
- Council and community accept and support the framework's annual results.
- Community is satisfied there has been effective consultation.
- Projects and programmes are 'fit-for-purpose' and able to be completed as planned.

1.5 Strategic setting

The Whau Environmental Action Report seeks to guide how and when Council (both regional and Local Board) environmental budgets and third party grant funding is allocated and spent in the area. Given sweeping demographic, social, infrastructural and environmental changes occurring within the Whau, now and over the next few years, the project has a high priority at the local board level. It will also be useful to the council's governing body and certain departments, particularly as a mechanism for achieving better outcomes for available funds in local community areas. It is hoped that the project outputs will also assist other local boards in a similar way, in addition for community groups in focussing their efforts and resources to achieve the most benefit.

The project takes account of council and board strategies, priorities and tactical alignments, drawing on these to measure the alignment of database records with local and regional aims – refer **Appendix 3** for details.

The Auckland Plan

The Auckland Plan is “*the strategy to make Auckland the world's most liveable city*”, showing how Aucklanders will prepare for an additional one million people and 400,000 new homes by 2040.

The plan describes the kind of place Aucklanders want and outlines what actions are needed to achieve it. This can only be accomplished by all stakeholders working in partnership with a shared commitment to organised improvement, rather than allowing growth to shape our lives in an unmanaged way.

Two plans are especially critical to Auckland Council's role in implementing the Auckland Plan over the first 10 years of its life. The Unitary Plan details how we design develop and grow the city; and the Long Term Plan prioritises the funding needed to deliver Auckland Plan outcomes on a staged basis.

The Auckland Plan has 13 Strategic Directions and 10 environmental principles and priorities that provide a framework for assessing the alignment of Whau database projects and programmes with Auckland's future outcomes.

Whau Local Board Plan

The Whau will play a significant role in Auckland's future. The Whau board vision for this area, and Auckland as a whole, is to “*be an eco-city where people and economies can flourish in a healthy environment*”; Auckland will be future-looking and resilient to the challenges we face. Sitting between two bodies of water, the Whau area has always been a pivotal place, the shortest connection between the coasts for Maori and European, transitioning the west to central Auckland.

The Whau Local Board Plan particularly recognises the opportunity of bringing together three distinct business and residential centres – New Lynn, the Rosebank Precinct and Avondale - into one coordinated development, with Avondale Racecourse and Olympic Park as significant assets providing focus for development of community-oriented open space, recreation and sports activities.

Underlying these plans for the Whau area are the board's six priorities, including commitment to local action for the environment. Database records are also assessed for relevancy to these six priorities.

This report will inform development of the 2014 Local Board Plan.

Tactical Alignments

WEAR also uses 21 tactical alignments that relate to the beneficial outcomes of each database project and programme. The 21 tactical alignments represent important Auckland Council goals and activity streams at a tactical level, including for example air quality, biodiversity and biosecurity, energy efficiency, litter removal, place-making, sustainable transport, water efficiency, water quality, and waste minimisation.

A further 15 operational factors describe elements of practical implementation including budget, efficiency, longevity, organisational capacity, and collaborative benefits.



2. Methodology

2.1 Information gathering

Around 30 relevant organisations were identified and contacted by phone or email in March 2013. Of these, 25 organisations supplied information on their environmentally-focussed projects or programmes being undertaken, planned, or recently completed in the Whau area.

This raw information was reviewed between April and June 2013 by council officers working with the Whau Local Board. The organisations were contacted again in June 2013 and asked to review the database records of their activities. Information was recorded as it was received, and assessments of relevancy made by advisory staff. Review and updating of WEAR data will be ongoing, with reporting and invitations for new information annually.

2.2 Database

A spreadsheet database¹ was created to hold this information in a simple, transparent manner that can easily be queried. It currently contains 330 records submitted by 25 organisations and covering the following eight primary objectives:

Table 1: Primary Objectives of WEAR projects & programmes

Objective	Description	Numbers of Proj. & Prog.
Natural Environment	To undertake planning or physical works for the improvement of the natural environment	134
Education & Awareness	To provide environmentally-focussed community education and awareness programmes	64
Sustainability	To promote and enable sustainable living practices	35
Water	To improve natural water quality and stormwater management practices	37
Place-making ²	To create good public spaces that promote people's health, happiness, and well-being	35
Utilities	To provide utility services to the community	14
Cultural & Heritage	To make an important cultural or heritage feature available for the public	8
Planning & Policy	To provide strategic planning and policy development for environmental improvement	3
<i>Total database records (projects or programmes):</i>		330

¹ MS-Excel (currently Office 365, 2013) was chosen as the most appropriate platform for the database at this time. Excel is commonly used in most offices today and provides simple sorting, querying and graphical functions that most users are able to perform. It is also robust and relatively transparent so that users are able to see and understand the formulae and data structure. The Excel data can be transferred to a relational database at any time in the future, if and when this becomes necessary.

² Place-making activities contribute to capitalising on a local community's assets, inspiration and potential towards creating good public spaces that promote people's health, happiness, and well-being, thus strengthening a city's basis for collective memory.

The database currently holds and reports on numbers and percentages of projects and programmes only, not their relative size or perceived effectiveness, showing where the action is occurring and by whom. This provides a gateway to more detailed information held by the contributing organisations and council as required.

The database contains 52 input data fields (columns) as described in **Appendix 2**, with field descriptions and valid entries where applicable. The data covers organisation and contact details, programme descriptors, funding methods and project value, data relevance indicators, data controls, spatial coordinates, and general material.

The database is also a data model, with an assessment framework that enables each project or programme record to be assessed against 65 measures, providing an indication of each record's alignment with (or relevance to) council and board strategies and tactical outcomes.

2.3 Assessment framework

The Auckland Plan and the Whau Local Board Plan directions, principles and priorities together provide 29 of the 65 framework measures for assessing the alignment of each database record with the board's environmentally-related priorities. In addition to these strategic elements, the framework uses a set of 21 tactical alignments that represent important council areas of environmental concern and community capacity. Finally, a set of 15 operational factors is used to consider the practicality of implementing each project or programme.

All 65 measures have equal weighting, hence the overall alignment of a project or programme with the Board's priorities can be viewed as a count of the positive (YES) decisions against each of these measures³. The framework is simple, flexible, easy to use and highly transparent, allowing the board and support staff to view and query the details of each project or programme outcome.

The assessment framework is summarised in **Table 2** below and described in detail in **Appendix 3**.

Table 2: Database assessment framework

Category	Source	Number of measures
Strategic Directions	The Auckland Plan	13
Environmental Principles and Priorities	The Auckland Plan	10
Whau Local Board Priorities	Whau Local Board Plan	6
Tactical Alignments	Council areas of concern	21
Operational Factors	Board consideration of implementation practicality	15
<i>Total measures in assessment framework:</i>		65

Each database project or programme is assessed against all 65 measures, as to whether it aligns with (ie. is relevant to) each measure or not. One of the following 5 answers is recorded against each measure:

- **Yes** aligns (is relevant) to the measure
- **No** does not align (is not relevant) to the measure
- **N/A** not applicable to the measure
- **Has potential to** may align with the measure in future
- **To be confirmed** more information required before an assessment can be made

³ This system makes no attempt to compare the value (weight) of one measure against another. So a stormwater project with 10 YES decisions for example may be equally or more valuable to the region than a planting project with 50 YES decisions. However, projects and programmes can be grouped as shown in the next section, for sorting the database by relevancy %.

After completing this process for the 330 records in the database, a total of over 21,000 assessment decisions have been recorded, including over 10,800 YES decisions (52%). Where the entry for a particular measure is other than Yes or No, the measure is not counted in the assessment totals for that project or programme.

Relevance Groups

Although the 65 measures are not numerically weighted in relation to each other, each has been assigned to one of four Groups based on the degree of relevance to the board's priorities. The four groups of measures are:

- **Group A: Key Environmental Focus measures (KEF)**
- **Group B: Secondary Benefit measures**
- Group C: Other measures
- Group D: Operational Factors measures

Group A (KEF) measures have a direct environmental improvement focus and are therefore considered the key measures for determining relevance of projects/programmes to the board's environmental priorities. Group B measures are considered to represent important secondary benefits to the board and council, and therefore to the community. Group C measures have specific relevance to important issues that are not directly related to the board's environmental priorities, and Group D consists of the 15 operational factors.

The following table shows the distribution of measures within the 4 relevance Groups, with overall relevance %:

Table 3: Hierarchy of measures and overall Group relevance %

Category	Total Number of Measures	KEF Measures (Group A)	Secondary Benefit Measures (Group B)	Other Measures (Group C)	Operational Factors Measures (Group D)
Strategic Directions	13	3	7	3	0
Environmental Principles and Priorities	10	8	1	1	0
Whau Local Board Priorities	6	1	4	1	0
Tactical Alignments	21	11	9	1	0
Operational Factors	15	0	0	0	15
<i>Total measures:</i>	65	23	21	6	15
<i>Average relevance (%)</i>	52%⁴	52%	37%	13%	88%

⁴ 330 projects or programmes x 65 measures = 21,450 possible Yes decisions (or relevancies). After the overall assessment was completed, 52% of these relevance decisions were scored as Yes.

Database sorting by Relevance

These four groups can be used effectively to sort the database projects and programmes into descending order of relevance to the board’s priorities. Each database record receives a relevance score in all four groups, based on the percentage of YES decisions versus the total measures per group. The sort process takes place in group order – first by A, then B and finally C. The group D relevance score is shown alongside for information only, but also provides a strong indication of how certain it is that a project or programme can be successfully implemented; this group can also be used as a sort key at any level.

Table 3 above shows the average database relevance (%) for all 65 measures together and for each of the four groups. For example, the average relevance for the 23 KEF measures (group A) is 52% from the total stock of 330 project/programme records. Note the very high 88% relevance for operational factors (group D), indicating that the 330 projects or programmes in the database have, on average, a high level of certainty that they can be implemented fully.

Figure 2 illustrates how projects and programmes can be sorted in the database by relevance groups A, B and C. Group D is not used as a sort key but indicates degree of confidence that the project can be implemented:

Figure 2: Example database sort by Relevance Groups A, B and C:

No.	Organisation	Programme	Activity	Relevancy_GroupA	Relevancy_GroupB	Relevancy_GroupC	Opsfactors_GroupD
222	Auckland Council	Sustainable Neighbourhoods LEP	Sustainable Neighbourhoods LEP	96%	71%	33%	100%
262	Auckland Council	WaiCare	Blockhouse Bay Intermediate School - Avondale Stream Restoration & Monitoring Site	83%	43%	17%	100%
314	Auckland Council	New Covenants and Other Landowner Initiatives BioD	Green Network Conservation Covenants - Green Bay	78%	48%	33%	100%
45	Auckland Council	Trees for Survival (TFS) LEP	Avondale College - Trees for Survival (TFS)	78%	43%	17%	93%
39	Auckland Council	Events for the Environment LEP	Events for the Environment LEP	74%	57%	33%	87%

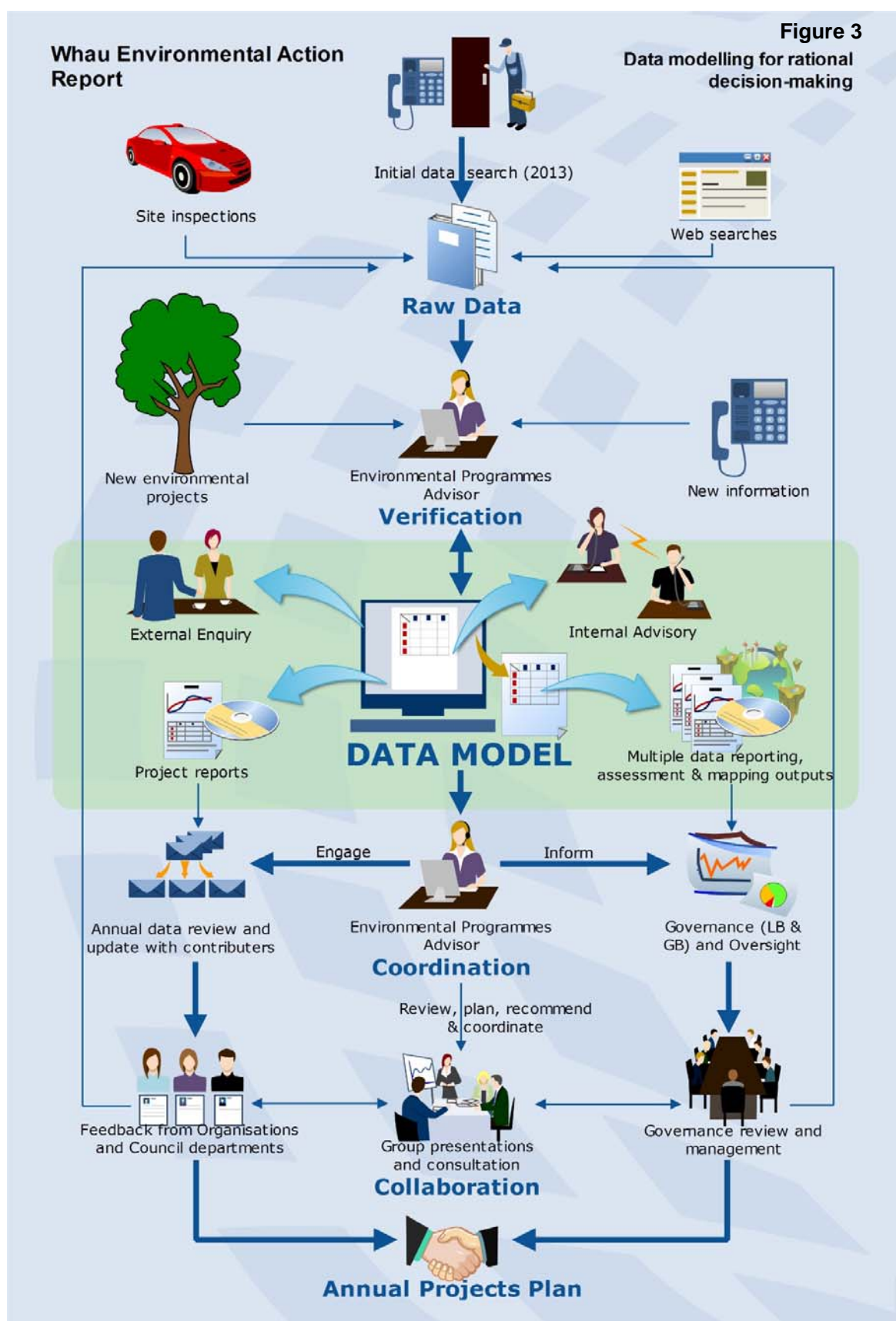
2.4 Development process

Figure 3 overleaf illustrates the overall process followed for initially gathering and verifying the information, the database data model and its reporting functions, and how the data outputs are used by the local board and contributing organisations to develop an agreed annual projects plan.

The initial data was obtained through phone calls and emails to relevant organisations, interviews, web searches and site inspections. This initial data, and new information submitted year-to-year, is inspected and verified by an environmental programmes advisor before being entered to the database. Data summary reports are provided to the local board to assist in determining needs, benefits and priorities for the current and future years. Specific information can also be provided to contributors, summarising their project and programme records.



Appendix 1 provides a more detailed process diagram for how the database is seeded and updated, and the data model assessment process used to determine the relevancy percentages for each project and programme against the 65 measures (in the four Relevance Groups).



3. Outcomes

3.1 Overview

The WEAR database produced the following summary information, characterising the environmentally-focused activities occurring in the Whau Local Board area:

- **25** contributing organisations
- **8** council departments involved
- **330** individual projects and programmes
- **71% (234)** of activities are currently underway
- **71% (235)** of database records are location-specific projects
- **51% (119)** of projects currently underway involve physical site improvements
- **16% (52)** of projects and programmes are Local Board funded



Every database project or programme record is assigned one of eight Primary Objectives – the main purpose for undertaking the work. These eight objectives are distributed between the 330 database records as follows:

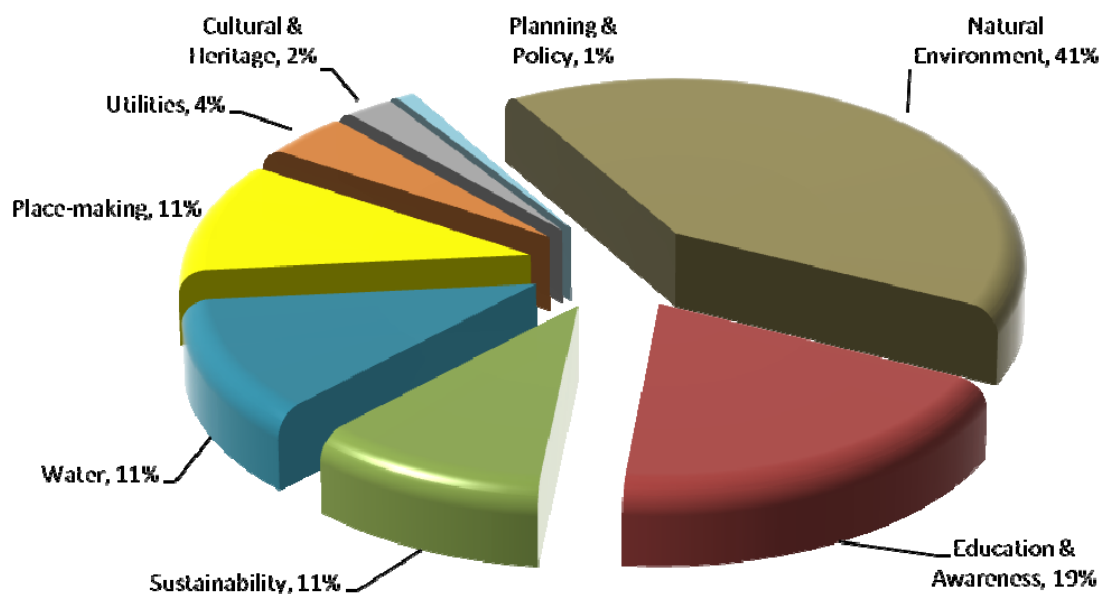


Figure 4: Database distribution between the Primary Objectives

This pie chart shows that 60% of database activities are primarily aimed at improvement of the natural environment and providing education and awareness around this aim. Sustainability and water-related projects and programmes account for a further 22%, and place-making activities 11%. Approximately 7% of records represent cultural and heritage, planning and policy, and utilities’ activities.

Of the 330 projects and programmes in the database, 234 (71%) are currently underway and about half of these are physical improvement works of various kinds. The geographic distribution of primary objectives for location-specific projects (71% of database) is shown in **Figure 5** overleaf.

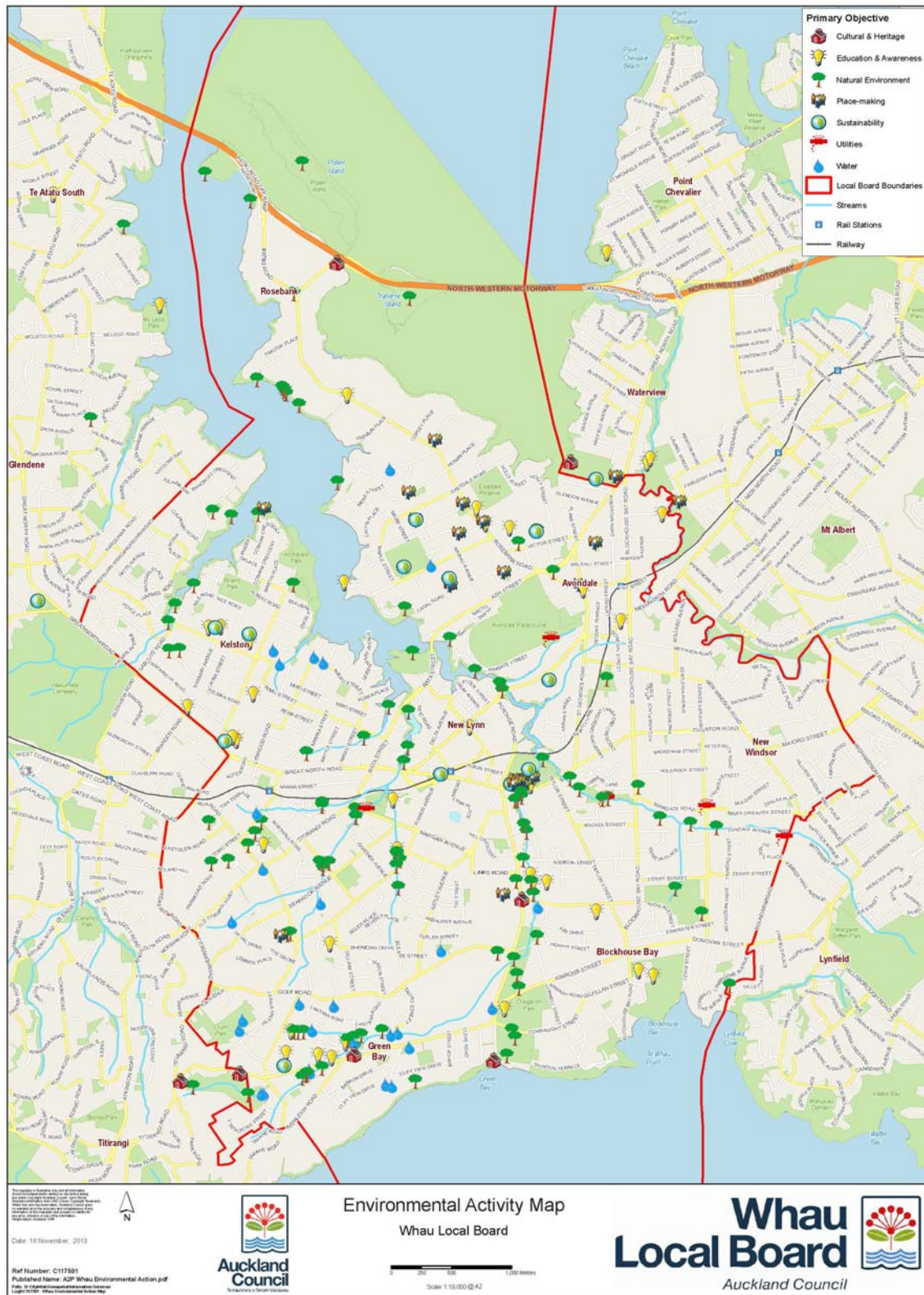


Figure 5: Primary Objectives by location (projects)

3.2 Assessment framework results

The assessment framework results will help the board to understand the numbers and types of activities occurring in its area, and where available resources may best be directed.

No weighting has been assigned to individual measures and the results are numerical counts only. The framework does however make an interpretation of project and programme relevance and benefits for planning purposes, but the number of records contributed by an organisation carries no direct or implied influence in determining which activities may be supported.

Group A: Key Environmental Focus (KEF) measures

As shown in **Table 3**, of the 65 assessment measures, the 23 comprising Group A are considered the Key Environmental Focus (KEF) measures against which the Whau projects and programmes would be expected to perform well, which is the case. **Table 4** provides a summary for the four groups of KEF measures involved:

Table 4: Summary - Group A (KEF) measures and average relevance %

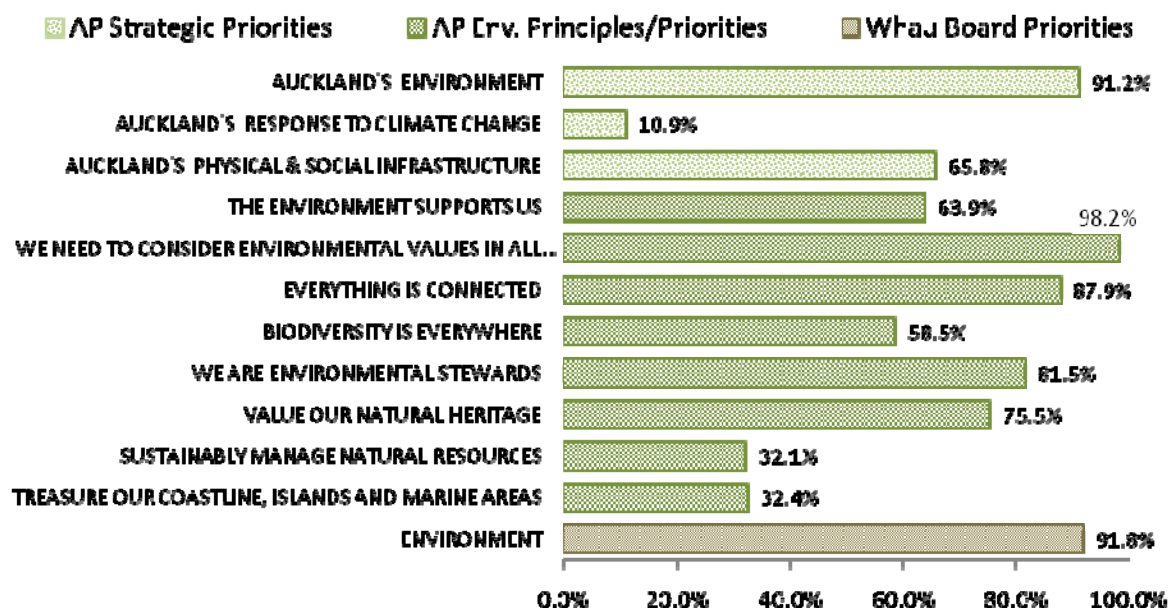
Category	Source	KEF Measures	Average Data Relevance (%)
Strategic Directions	The Auckland Plan	3	57%
Environmental Principles and Priorities	The Auckland Plan	8	67%
Whau Local Board Priorities	Whau Local Board Plan	1	92%
Tactical Alignments	Council areas of concern	11	37%
<i>Total measures in assessment framework:</i>		23	52%

The assessment results show a strong level of project and programme relevance to eight of the 12 Auckland Plan strategic directions, environmental principles and priorities and Whau local board priorities KEF measures (**Figure 6** overleaf). The top six of these, with their degree of relevance, are:

- “We need to Consider *Environmental Values in All We Do*” 98.2%
- Whau Local Board’s “**Environment**” 91.8%
- “*Auckland’s Environment*” 91.2%
- “*Everything is Connected*” 87.9%
- “*We Are Environmental Stewards*” 81.5%
- “*Valuing our Natural Heritage*” 75.5%

Figure 6 shows individual relevancy percentages for all 12 **strategic** KEF measures:

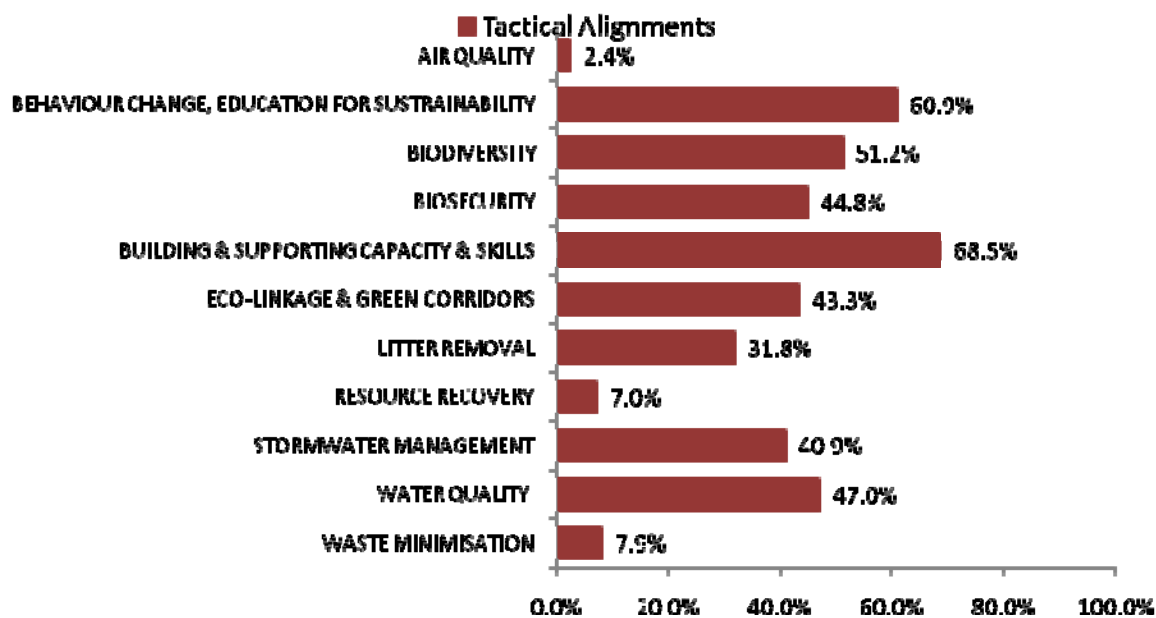
Figure 6: Group A (KEF) relevancies - Strategic Priorities measures



The low relevance of 11% for “Auckland’s Response to Climate Change” is not unexpected, as this aim is primarily tackled at regional level by Council-sponsored programmes. The database contains around 105 projects and programmes that are directly relevant to “Sustainably Manage Natural Resources” and “Treasure Our Coastline, Islands and Marine Areas”; this is an encouraging outcome that can be increased further over time with targeted facilitation by the Board.

Figure 7 shows the 11 individual Group A KEF relevancies in the Tactical Alignments category:

Figure 7: Group A (KEF) relevancies - Tactical Alignments measures



In Figure 7, “Resource Recovery” and “Waste Minimisation” were not reported on by those organisations or departments, hence their low relevance score. While the database currently has a low relevance to these two measures and “Air Quality”, it contributes well to “Building and Supporting Capacity and Skills” (69%) in the community and encouraging behavioural change through “Education for Sustainability” (61%), and also provides good alignment with “Biodiversity”, “Biosecurity”, “Eco-Linkage” and “Green Corridors”, “Stormwater Management” and “Water Quality” improvements.

As a simple summary, Table 4 shows just the overall average data relevancy for each of the four groups. Note however from Figures 6 and 7 that a minority of individual KEF measures have low scores that pull the averages down – although these few are key environmental focus measures, they are not expected to receive high scores at local board level in this year one report. They include:

- “Auckland’s Response to Climate Change” 10.9%
- “Treasure Our Coastline, Islands and Marine Areas” 32.4%
- “Air Quality” 2.4%

From the above assessment framework results for Key Environmental Focus (KEF) measures, the 330 database projects and programmes occurring or planned for the Whau local board area have, overall, a medium-to-high degree of relevance to the board’s priorities and to council’s strategic and tactical priorities. While the majority of measures scored highly, there is room for improvement in a number of others.

Group B: Secondary benefit measures

This second group of measures is not specifically focussed on environmental improvement but still represents 21 fundamentally important social, cultural and economic aims. Projects and programmes with a high degree of relevance to the board’s environmental focus and which also record a high relevance for group B measures, carry significant additional benefits to the Whau area and the Auckland region.

Figure 8 presents the individual relevancies for the 12 Group B strategic secondary benefit measures arising from the Auckland Plan and Whau Local Board Plan strategic priorities:

Figure 8: Group B relevancies – Strategic Priorities measures

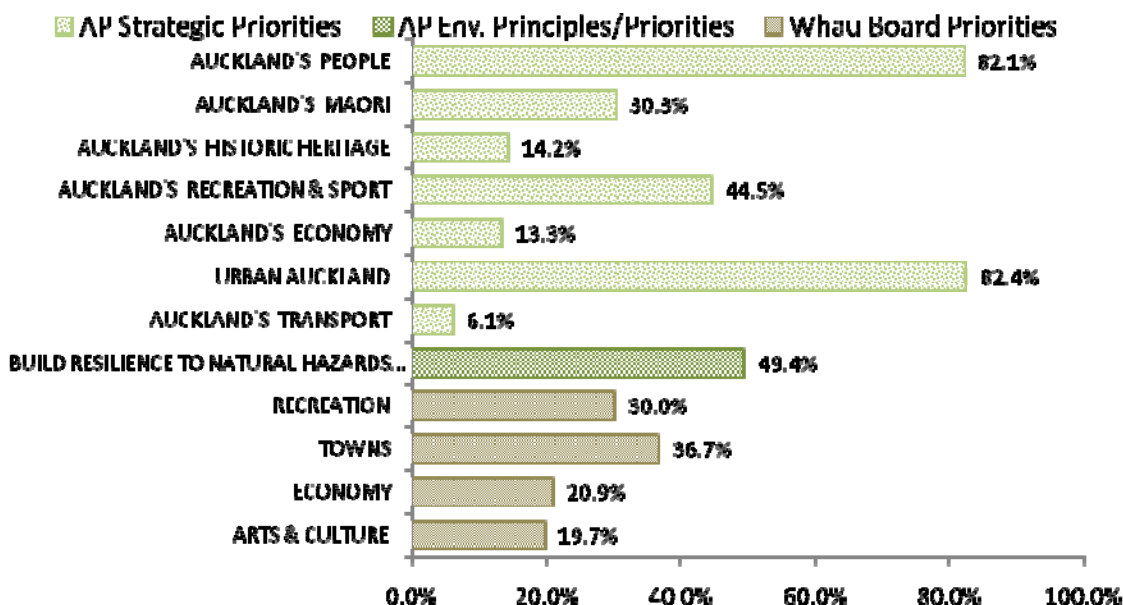
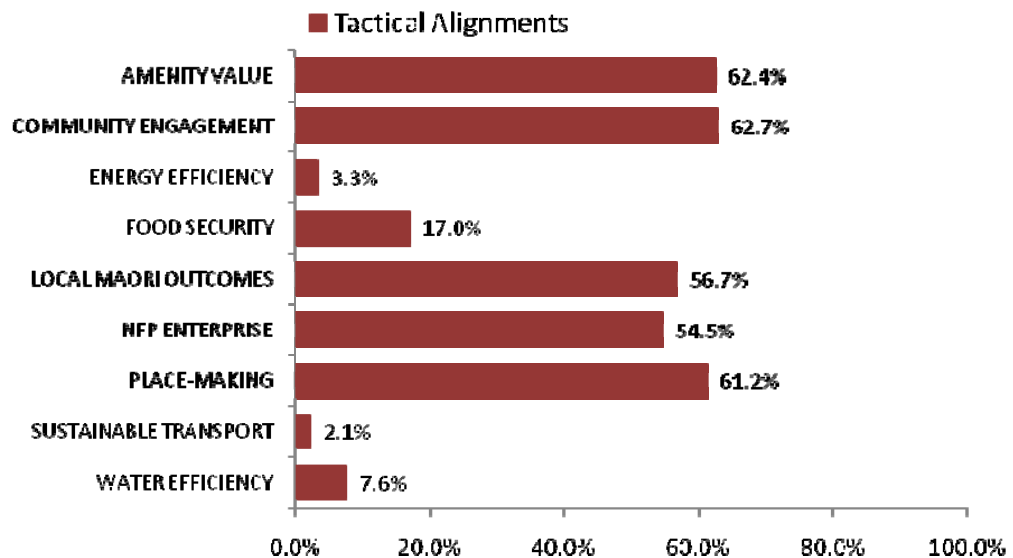


Figure 9 shows the remaining nine individual relevancies for the tactical measures in Group B:

Figure 9: Group B relevancies – Tactical Alignments measures



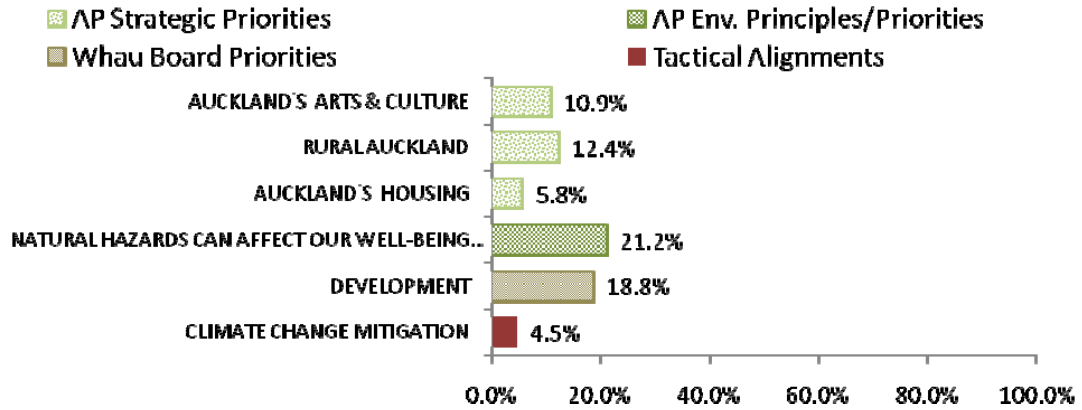
It should also be noted that the integrated way in which the local boards and council’s environmental programmes advisors work with the community provides direct and indirect alignments with other local and regional outcomes. These alignments are not core priorities for the local board or council’s Environmental Services Unit, but are nevertheless important secondary benefits from their work.



Group C: Other measures

There are six 'Other' measures that are important in themselves, but are not highly relevant to the Board's environmental aims or sphere of influence. The relevancies for these 6 measures (Figure 10 below) are low as expected, but still show that between 5 to 20% of projects and programmes in the database contribute to their aims.

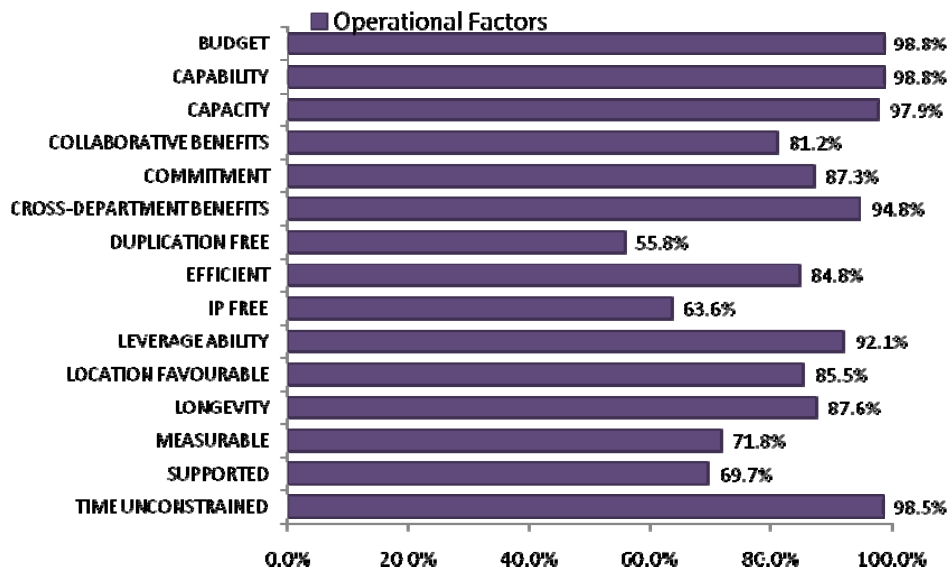
Figure 10: Group C relevancies – Other measures



Group D: Operational Factors measures

Group D measures represent important operational factors that influence the planning and implementation of activities and are therefore different from groups A, B and C, which represent the objectives and outcomes of the activities. Figure 11 shows a consistently high relevance % for 14 of the 15 measures:

Figure 11: Group D relevancies - Operational Factors measures



3.3 Contributing organisations

Of the 25 contributing organisations, five contributed between 10 and 176 projects or programmes each, representing 89% of database records. The top three contributors were Auckland Council 53% (176 records), Whau River Catchment Trust 14% (46 records) and EcoMatters Environment Trust 13% (40 records). Other organisations contributing six or less projects or programmes each account for 11% (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Contributing organisations

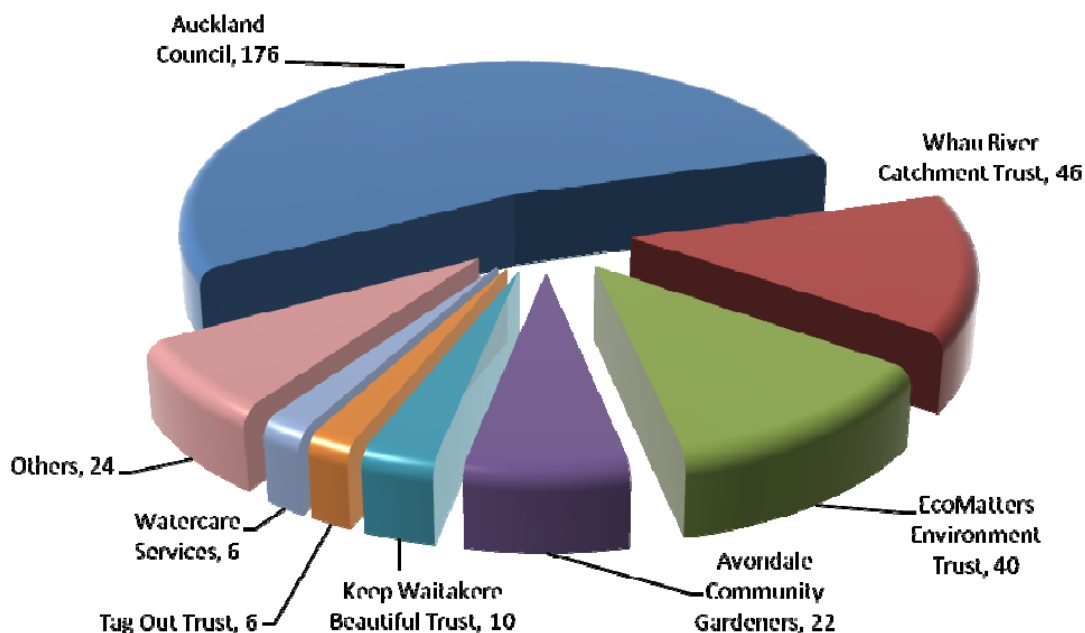


Figure 13 below provides a similar view for the eight contributing sectors of Council. 86% (151) of projects and programmes in the database represent the environmental services and stormwater units, while the parks unit has 7% (12). The Whau Local Board is represented by one database record (this project), as all others are listed by the managing organisation.

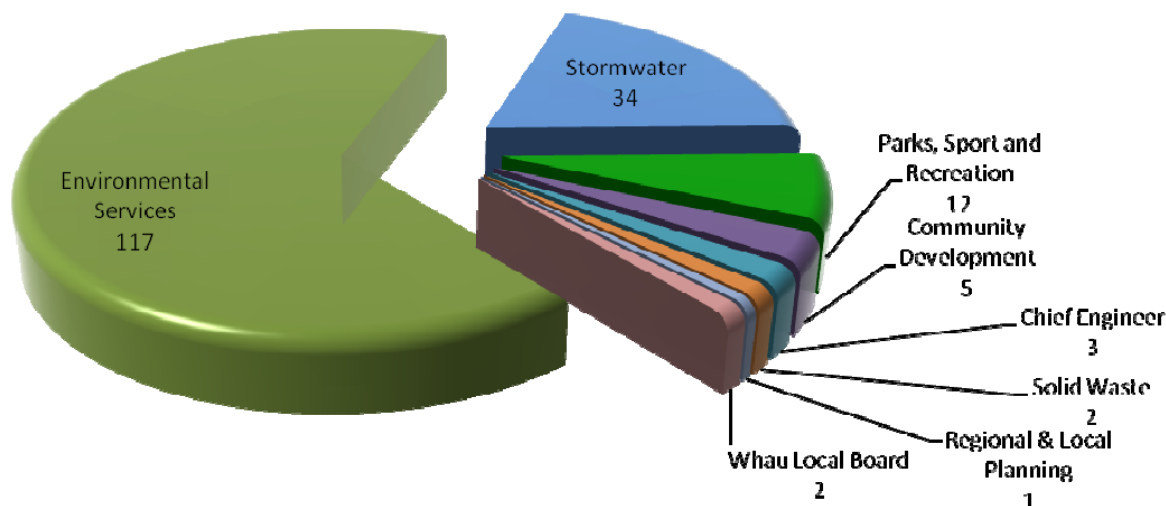


Figure 13: Contributing sectors of Council

3.4 Location, type and timing

In the context of this database, ‘projects’ are defined as location-specific activities that can be plotted on a map (Figure 4), whereas ‘programmes’ have a wider more diffuse scope and usually a regional sphere of influence. While projects are often, but not always, for implementing physical improvement works, programmes almost always involve planning and policy, regulatory, educational or place-making types of activities.

From this standpoint, Figure 14 at right shows that the database is made up of 234 (71%) Projects and 96 (29%) programmes.

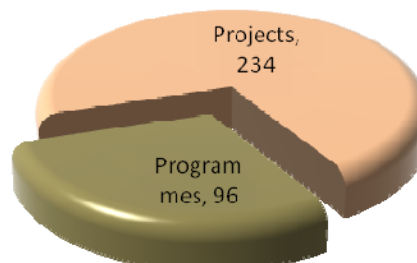


Figure 14 Database Projects vs Programmes

Figure 15 shows that, of the 234 environmentally-focussed projects currently occurring in the Whau, there are 119 (51%) projects involving various kinds of physical improvement works on site. However, a number of activities that are classed as projects (location-specific) involve planning, education or place-making work. Enviroschools is one example of this, and while classed as a regional programme, each school site is its own project that assists students and teachers to create a whole school vision, forming an environmental group that works with the local community to implement environmentally sustainable improvements.

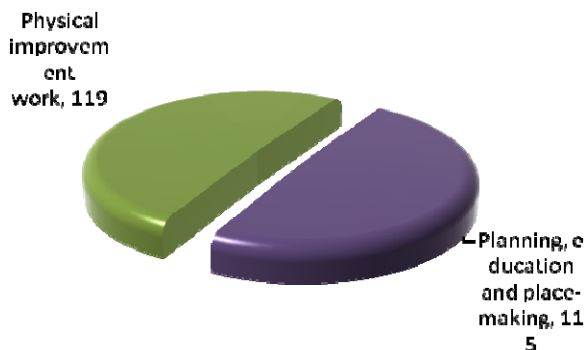


Figure 15: Physical improvement works vs planning, education & place-making

71% (234) of projects and programmes are currently underway and 29% (94) are listed as future (Figure 16) – of these future activities, 45 are listed as definitely planned while the remaining 53 have no implementation status at present.

Future projects are important for the board to understand in terms of what they involve, where they will occur and what degree of planning and support may be appropriate. This is also important to community groups wishing to plan for future funding applications, and to alert funding agencies to ‘no go’ areas.

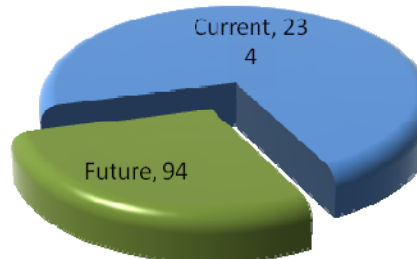


Figure 16: Current and future activities

3.5 Funding

Activities of interest to the board are funded in a variety of ways and by a number of different organisations, sometimes alone and at times in combination with others. The database lists the funding organisation's name where available and recognises seven main types of funding mechanism, as shown in **Figure 17**:

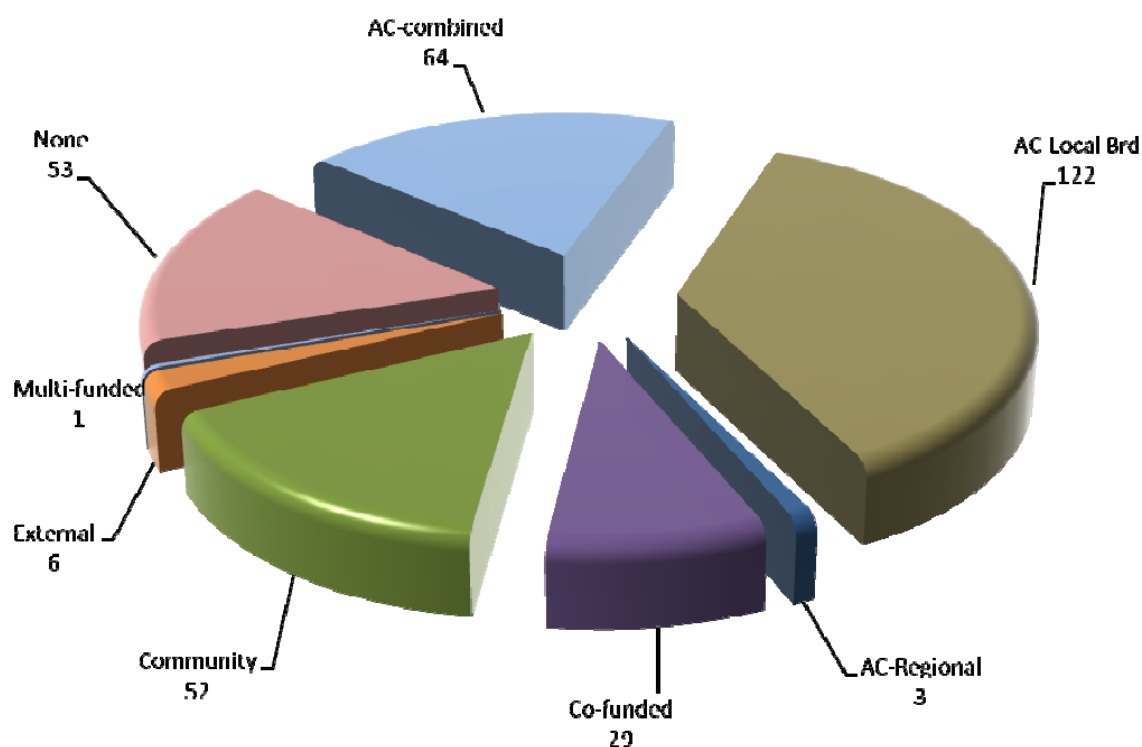
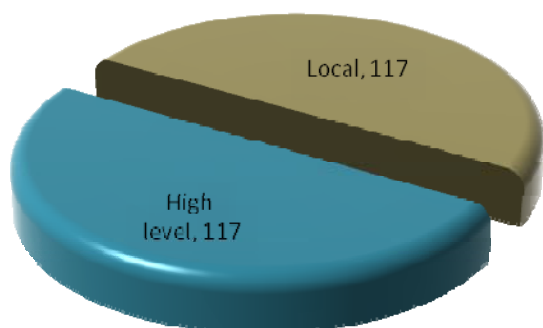


Figure 17: Funding mechanisms

The eight funding mechanisms reported above are as follows:

Category	Description
AC-combined	Auckland Council funding from two or more departments, which may also include the local board
AC-Local Brd	Local board funded
AC-Regional	Auckland Council funding from regional programmes sources
Co-funded	Funded both by Council and the community
Community	Community funded, which may include voluntary resourcing
External	Funded by a private sector organisation (including CCOs)
Multi-funded	Funded by three or more separate organisations
None	Not currently funded

About half of all funding dollars are provided from Auckland Council regional budgets, however nearly 40% is from community or external sources. The Whau Local Board currently provides funding for 37% of all projects and programmes (7% of dollars), and external sources such as charitable funding organisations and the community fund a further 18%. A small percentage of activities are funded by two or more council departments working in collaboration (AC-combined), two separate organisations (co-funded), or three or more organisations working cooperatively for mutual objectives.



In **Figure 18** at left, there is a 50/50% split between funding provided for Board-scope (local) activities versus projects or programmes generally outside the Board's direct sphere of influence, such as regionally-focussed programmes or large projects like the Waterview motorway interchange – in some cases even very large projects or programmes may require Local Board oversight and funding support for local elements.

Note that this figure is purely showing number of database records, not funded value.

Figure 18: Board-scope vs high-level funding (current projects)



4. Conclusions

The Whau Environmental Action Report has established a progressive inventory of 330 environmentally-focussed projects and programmes that are relevant to the Whau Local Board activities, providing a useful tool for understanding where and how these activities are occurring.

The WEAR database contains a simple, rational assessment framework based on council and board strategic priorities and tactical or operational factors, which will assist in planning appropriate levels of board support, coordination and involvement in these activities. Development of this report has provided numerous occasions where staff have used the database information to inform other staff members' work streams and provided programme integration advice. This has substantially reduced the amount of staff time required for this type of work.

The assessment framework revealed that the 330 database records have an overall average relevancy of 88% to the six most important, key environmental focus measures, and 52% overall average across all 65 assessment framework measures. This is a very encouraging outcome, particularly in that a number of the measures would not be expected to score highly at local board level. The results also show that there is room for improvement in a number of areas, including obtaining better information from some council departments and community organisations.

The database tool will be refined and expanded over time as more information becomes available and representatives of each organisation become familiar with the approach and the benefits of contributing to it. This in turn will achieve better community cooperation, thus reducing duplication of effort and resources, and will enable stakeholders to more-easily tap into the council's ability to provide information for their projects.

A total of 25 organisations have contributed projects and programmes of relevance to the Whau and which, in a variety of ways, are improving environmental sustainability in the area. Around 70% of these activities are currently underway and over half involve physical site improvements. Over 60% have education and awareness, and improvement of the natural environment as their primary objectives.

4.1 Opportunities

Undertaking this project has identified a number of opportunities that could be explored in later revisions and annual data surveys:

1. Mapping – real-world coordinates are included for each project location in the database. This will enable GIS mapping of the database information and interactive mapping on web platforms such as Microsoft's PowerBI (Office 365) using Bing tools or Google maps.
2. Local Boards – the information gathering methodology, Excel database structure and report formats are sufficiently generic to allow other local boards to undertake the project in their areas without having to repeat the development process.
3. Brochure – a later stage of the project will produce a report card for inclusion in the report document, and as a stand-alone handout for use by local boards, council departments and contributing organisations.
4. Workshops – the information and outputs from the project provide a useful basis for community planning workshops, where contributing organisations could explore opportunities for collaboration on related projects, thus increasing productivity and outcomes for the available resources.
5. Gaps – **Figure 5** illustrates coverage gaps in the legacy councils' 2010 range of projects, which present opportunities over time for guiding community interests into these areas.
6. Alignment – with State of the Environment report cards by Council's RIMU department.



4.2 Issues

The following issues were identified or encountered during the work, which in some way affect the quality and extent of database records. These issues may be addressed in future revisions of the report:

1. Several organisations and Council departments were contacted for information and involvement in the project but had not replied after a second round of approaches in June and July 2013.
2. The competitive funding environment has caused some community groups to restrict provision of information such as project values and proposed projects, where funding had not yet been secured.
3. In some locations, two or more organisations have aspirations to the same type of work.
4. A number of past catchment studies and similar reports containing interesting project information were used under the classification of “unplanned” or “old concept”, as they had not yet been reviewed and adopted by the current council. These still provide useful background information for future planning.

4.3 Limitations

The report, database and background material gathered during the project have the following limitations:

1. The voracity of database records is limited to the quality of project or programme information obtained from the organisations, including background material supplied.
2. The database stores reports only on numbers and percentages of projects and programmes, not their relative size or perceived effectiveness. No weighting has been assigned to individual measures, however the database records have been sorted by assessed alignment with (relevance to) board and council priorities. The number of projects or programmes being undertaken by an organisation has no influence on the database or its outcomes, other than as a numerical comparison for statistical reporting purposes.
3. Project or programme value is recorded in the database where provided, or otherwise as a temporary ‘guesstimate’ at this stage.
4. For reasons discussed in the report, the database platform used is Microsoft Excel (Office 365, 2013). While Excel is the most suitable format in the immediate future, it is not a relational database.

4.4 Next steps

After a Whau Local Board review of the project outcomes in May 2013, this summary report and a covering agenda report will be submitted to Council in December 2013; thereafter to the Whau Local Board annually.

In the course of investigations, interest has been shown from other board representatives in conducting a similar project in their respective board area.

In parallel to this, the Whau database will continue to be reviewed and updated as new information is obtained. As the extent and depth of information held by the database increases, so may the need for conversion from Excel to Access or similar relational database software, with the enhanced data management, querying and reporting functions available.

Council resources plan to begin linking the WEAR database information to a spatial GIS platform in early 2014.



The whau and other native planting near Clark Street, New Lynn

Appendices

- Appendix 1: Data model management
- Appendix 2: Database structure
- Appendix 3: Assessment measures and outcomes

Appendix 2: Database structure

The database has been developed in Microsoft Excel 2010 as a macro-enabled spreadsheet, currently utilising 1200 rows and 400 columns in the main database, with an overall file size of 2.3 megabytes. It contains text and numerical data with formulae for lookup and statistical functions, pick-lists, validated data columns, filtered indexes and simple macro-enabled navigation buttons.

In addition to the main database worksheet, the file contains other sheets including an instruction guide, graphical results, reports and a front menu page.

The following table describes the 52 data input fields (columns) in the database:

Database Fields	Valid Entries	Description
OVERVIEW INFORMATION		
Number	Numeric: 1 to any	<i>Unique project identifier</i>
Organisation	Text	<i>Main organisation undertaking the work</i>
Primary_Objective	Cultural & Heritage Education & Awareness Funding Natural Environment Place-making Planning & Policy Sustainability Utilities Water	<i>Main objective of the project</i>
Programme	Text	<i>Name of project or programme</i>
Activity	Any	<i>Project /programme name extension, with location</i>
Relevancy_GroupA	Percent	<i>Percentage of YES decisions for the 23 Key Environmental measures</i>
Relevancy_GroupB	Percent	<i>Percentage of YES decisions for the 21 Supplementary Benefits measures</i>
Relevancy_GroupC	Percent	<i>Percentage of YES decisions for the 6 remaining measures (excluding the 15 Operational Factor measures).</i>
Opsfactors_GroupD	Percent	<i>Percentage of YES decisions for the 15 Operational Factors measures. These 15 measures are not related to environmental benefits as the other Groups A, B and C are, but indicate the degree of success in implementing the project or programme.</i>
Status	Completed Current Old Concept Planned Unplanned	<i>Whether the project has status with council as a current or planned project, or whether it has no status and thus only useful as background information. Projects with no status are marked as either:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Unplanned: background material originated since formation of Auckland Council (1 Nov 2010), or ...</i> • <i>Old Concept: background material originated before 1 Nov 2010.</i>
Location	Any	<i>Location of work</i>

Database Fields	Valid Entries	Description
Board	Albert-Eden Devonport-Takapuna Franklin Great Barrier Henderson-Massey Hibiscus and Bays Howick Kaipātiki Mangere-Otahuhu Manurewa Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Orākei Ōtara-Papatoetoe Papakura Puketāpapa Rodney Upper Harbour Waiheke Waitākere Ranges Waitematā Whau	<i>Auckland Council Local Boards</i>
PROGRAMME INFORMATION		
Description	Any	<i>Text description of the project /programme</i>
Physical_Improvements	Yes or No	<i>Whether the project /programme entails physical improvements on site, as opposed to planning or education-type activity for instance</i>
Board_Scope	Yes or No	<i>Whether the work is within the Board's sphere of influence or support</i>
Owner	CCO Combined Community Council	<i>Council Controlled Organisation Council-community co-owned Community-owned Auckland Council owned</i>
Funder	AC-combined AC-Local Brd AC-Regional Co-funded Community External Multi-funded	<i>One or more Council departments Local Board funding Council regional funding Council-community /other funded Funded by community Third party /private funding Two or more organisations share funding</i>
Funding_Agency	Any	<i>Name of the funding agency</i>
Project_Value	\$1 to \$10,000 \$10,001 to \$20,000 \$20,001 to \$50,000 \$50,001 to \$100,000	<i>Incremental ranges of estimated project total value; may equate to current year funding where end dates not known</i>

Database Fields	Valid Entries	Description
	\$100,001 to \$200,000 \$200,001 to \$500,000 \$500,001 to \$1,000,000 \$1,000,001 to \$2,000,000 \$2,000,001 to \$5,000,000 over \$5,000,000	
Value_Category	LOW MEDIUM HIGH MAJOR	LOW = \$1 to \$20,000 MEDIUM = \$20,001 to \$50,000 HIGH = \$50,001 to \$200,000 MAJOR = \$200,001 and above
Value_Status	Guesstimate Estimate Budgeted Contracted Final	Unless specific project value information was supplied, the default is "Guesstimate", currently 75% of database records. Value-Status information will be improved as contributing organisations are able to supply more accurate data.
Estimated_Value	Estimated value assigned: \$8,000 \$18,000 \$40,000 \$80,000 \$180,000 \$400,000 \$800,000 \$1,800,000 \$4,000,000 Nil	Where Project_Value is: \$1 to \$10,000 \$10,001 to \$20,000 \$20,001 to \$50,000 \$50,001 to \$100,000 \$100,001 to \$200,000 \$200,001 to \$500,000 \$500,001 to \$1,000,000 \$1,000,001 to \$2,000,000 \$2,000,001 to \$5,000,000 over \$5,000,000 (projects of this size not included in Estimated_Value(s))
Timing	Current Future Historic	Whether the project or programme is planning, currently underway or already completed (recent past projects only)
Timing_Context	Any	Text clarifying context of "Timing" field
End_Date_Funding	Date	Date when funding runs out, if known
End_Date_Programme	Date	End date of the actual project /programme work, if known
CONTACT DETAILS		
Contact	Text	Name of main organisation contact person
SME_Contact	Text	Name of the organisation's "subject matter expert" who could provide technical supporting information
Role	Text	SME Contact's role
Phone	Numeric	SME contact's phone number
Mobile	Numeric	SME contact's mobile number
Email	Hyperlink	SME contact's email address

Database Fields	Valid Entries	Description
Group	Text	<i>Group within the organisation that sponsors the project /programme</i>
Department	Text	<i>Department within the Group</i>
Unit	Text	<i>Unit within the Department</i>
Sub_Unit	Text	<i>Sub-Unit within the Unit</i>
Team	Text	<i>Team within the Sub-Unit</i>
DATA CONTROL		
Contact_Date	Date	<i>Date when "Contact" or "SME Contact" were first contacted</i>
Info_Method	Any	<i>Method of gaining the information</i>
Response_Date	Date	<i>Date when information first provided</i>
Last_Updated	Date	<i>Date when data was last updated</i>
ADDRESS		
Location_Specific	Yes or No	<i>Whether the work location can be pinpointed or not</i>
Street_Number	Numeric	<i>Street number</i>
Unit_Number	Alpha or Numeric	<i>Unit number</i>
Street_Name	Text	<i>Street name</i>
Suburb	Text	<i>Suburb name</i>
Area	Text	<i>A name for the general area, which could be the same as the Suburb or could encompass a larger area for example: West Auckland or Region.</i>
North_Coordinate	Degrees Longitude (decimal)	<i>Example: -36.917032</i>
East_Coordinate	Degrees Latitude (decimal)	<i>Example: 174.692296</i>
REFERENCE		
Notes	Any	<i>Text field for additional notes</i>
Reference Docs	Any	<i>Important documents listed for future reference by users</i>
Hyperlinks	Hyperlink	<i>On-click hyperlinks to stored reference documents</i>

Appendix 3: Assessment measures and outcomes

This table lists the full 65 assessment framework measures and the number of positive **Yes** decisions assessed for each measure column in the database. Each **Yes** represents a project or programme that positively contributes to that measure. Each measure is assigned to an assessment Group as follows:

- **Group A** Key Environmental Focus measures
- **Group B:** Secondary Benefits measures
- **Group C:** Other measures
- **Group D:** Operational Factors measures

Source	Measure	Description	Group	Positive YES's (Number)	(%)
AUCKLAND PLAN (Strategic Directions; Environmental Principles and Priorities)					
Strategic Directions	1. Auckland's People	<i>Creating a Strong, Inclusive and Equitable Society that Provides Opportunity for All Aucklanders</i>	B	276	83%
	2. Auckland's Maori	<i>Enable Maori Aspirations through Recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi and Customary Rights</i>	B	100	30%
	3. Auckland's Arts & Culture	<i>Integrate Arts and Culture into Our Everyday Lives</i>	C	36	11%
	4. Auckland's Historic Heritage	<i>Protect and Conserve Auckland's Historic Heritage for the Benefit and Enjoyment of Present and Future Generations</i>	B	47	14%
	5. Auckland's Recreation & Sport	<i>Promote Individual and Community Well-being through Participation and Excellence in Recreation and Sport</i>	B	148	44%
	6. Auckland's Economy	<i>Develop an Economy that Delivers Opportunity and Prosperity for all Aucklanders and NZ</i>	B	44	13%
	7. Auckland's Environment	<i>Acknowledge that Nature and People are Inseparable</i>	A	306	92%
	8. Auckland's Response to Climate Change	<i>Contribute to Tackling Climate Change and Increasing Energy Resilience</i>	A	40	12%
	9. Rural Auckland	<i>Keep Rural Auckland Productive, Protected and Environmentally Sound</i>	C	41	12%
	10. Urban Auckland	<i>Create a Stunning City Centre, with Well-connected Quality Towns, Villages and Neighbourhoods</i>	B	277	83%
	11. Auckland's Housing	<i>House All Aucklanders in Secure, Healthy Homes They Can Afford</i>	C	23	7%

Source	Measure	Description	Group	Positive YES's (Number) (%)	
	12. Auckland's Physical & Social Infrastructure	<i>Plan, Deliver and Maintain Quality Infrastructure to make Auckland Liveable and Resilient</i>	A	221	66%
	13. Auckland's Transport	<i>Create Better Connections and Accessibility within Auckland, Across NZ and to the World</i>	B	24	7%
Environmental Principles	The Environment Supports Us	<i>The natural resources provided by our environment have limits, and must be protected and restored to ensure our future well-being.</i>	A	216	65%
	We Need To Consider Environmental Values In All We Do	<i>The interaction between the environment and people is understood and considered in our everyday behaviour and choices.</i>	A	329	99%
	Everything Is Connected	<i>Human activities affect the air, sea, land and fresh water systems. Understanding the connections between environments in the way we manage them is critical.</i>	A	295	88%
	Biodiversity Is Everywhere	<i>Our flora and fauna, and their habits, occur on both public and private spaces, and in urban, rural, freshwater and coastal areas. To maintain biodiversity values we must all work together.</i>	A	198	59%
	Natural Hazards Can Affect Our Well-Being	<i>We need to ensure that Auckland and its people are resilient to the effects of natural hazards.</i>	C	74	22%
	We Are Environmental Stewards	<i>Future generations will depend on how well we manage the natural environment.</i>	A	274	82%
Environmental Priorities	P1. Value Our Natural Heritage	<i>Refers to biodiversity, landscapes, geological features, natural character, and relationship with public space and private land.</i>	A	254	76%
	P2. Sustainably Manage Natural Resources	<i>Development puts pressure on (natural resources). We must manage and maintain the quality of our natural resources for the long-term health, well-being and prosperity of Aucklanders.</i>	A	110	33%
	P3. Treasure Our Coastline, Islands And Marine Areas	<i>The coast and sea have shaped Auckland's history and are central to our culture, both for tangata whenua and more recent arrivals.</i>	A	112	34%

Source	Measure	Description	Group	Positive YES's (Number)	(%)
	P4. Build Resilience To Natural Hazards	<i>It is important to build resilient and safe communities able to cope with, and adapt to, the effects of hazard events.</i>	B	167	50%
WHAU LOCAL BOARD PLAN (Board Priorities)					
Whau Board Priorities	Recreation	<i>Providing Recreation Choices and Supporting Our Diverse Communities</i>	B	104	31%
	Towns	<i>Bustling Towns, Local & Neighbourhood Shops</i>	B	125	37%
	Economy	<i>Building Our Economic Prosperity</i>	B	73	22%
	Development	<i>Coordinating the Development of the New Lynn, Rosebank and Avondale Opportunity Area</i>	C	62	19%
	Environment	Local Action for the Environment	A	308	92%
	Arts & Culture	<i>Enriching Arts and Culture</i>	B	65	20%
COUNCIL OUTCOMES & PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION (Tactical Alignments, Operational Factors)					
Tactical Alignments	Air Quality	Contributing to tangible improvements in local air quality	A	8	2%
	Amenity Value	<i>Provides amenity value that is appreciated by the local community</i>	B	211	63%
	Behaviour Change, Education For Sustainability	Engenders positive behavioural change in the community towards caring for the environment in a more sustainable manner	A	206	62%
	Biodiversity	Contributes to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity of native flora and fauna	A	174	52%
	Biosecurity	Contributes to maintaining and enhancing biosecurity for native flora and fauna against destructive pests and diseases	A	153	46%
	Building & Supporting Capacity & Skills	Contributes to building environmentally focussed capacity and skills within the community	A	231	69%
	Climate Change Mitigation	<i>Contributes to mitigating the damaging effects of climate change</i>	C	15	5%
	Community Engagement	<i>Encourages and contributes to positive engagement with and among the community</i>	B	212	64%
	Eco-Linkage & Green Corridors	Contributes to increasing areas of green vegetative corridors and eco-linkage opportunities	A	148	44%

Source	Measure	Description	Group	Positive YES's (Number)	(%)
	Energy Efficiency	<i>Contributes to real energy saving initiatives or indirectly engenders savings through community education and capacity building</i>	B	15	5%
	Food Security	<i>Contributes to securing natural food sources for this and future generations</i>	B	60	18%
	Litter Removal	<i>Directly removes, or indirectly decreases the amount of litter in the environment</i>	A	110	33%
	Local Maori Outcomes	<i>Contributes to local maori outcomes</i>	B	191	58%
	NFP Enterprise	<i>The project or programme is a Not For Profit enterprise</i>	B	184	55%
	Place-Making	<i>Contributes to capitalising on a local community's assets, inspiration and potential, towards creating good public spaces that promote people's health, happiness, and well-being, thus strengthening a city's basis for collective memory.</i>	B	207	62%
	Resource Recovery	<i>Promotes resource recovery and reuse as an approach for minimisation of waste refuse to dumping</i>	A	27	8%
	Stormwater Management	<i>Contributes to minimising the adverse effects of urban stormwater, including flooding, erosion and siltation</i>	A	139	42%
	Sustainable Transport	<i>Promotes sustainable transport practices</i>	B	7	3%
	Water Efficiency	<i>Promotes the efficient use of water</i>	B	29	9%
	Water Quality	<i>Contributes to improved natural water quality in natural streams, ponds and estuaries</i>	A	160	48%
	Waste Minimisation	<i>Promotes more sustainable lifestyles as a way of minimising the amount of waste produced by the community</i>	A	30	9%
Operational Factors	Budget	<i>Is there sufficient budget available for this programme?</i>	D	331	100%
	Capability	<i>Has capability to deliver the outcomes</i>	D	331	99%
	Capacity	<i>Has capacity to deliver the outcomes</i>	D	328	99%
	Collaborative Benefits	<i>Brings benefits from collaboration(s) with other project(s)</i>	D	273	82%

Source	Measure	Description	Group	Positive YES's (Number) (%)	
	Commitment	<i>Resources are available for the entire project implementation period</i>	D	293	92%
	Cross-Department Benefits	<i>Contributes to other council depts, eg. Stormwater, Parks, Economic Development, Community Development</i>	D	318	96%
	Duplication Free	<i>"Yes", there is no duplication of resources or programmes</i>	D	189	57%
	Efficient	<i>Project delivery will be completed efficiently</i>	D	285	87%
	IP Free	<i>Project is free of any IP ownership issues</i>	D	215	65%
	Leverage Ability	<i>Has ability to leverage</i>	D	309	93%
	Location Favourable	<i>Geographical location addresses identified gaps within Board area</i>	D	287	98%
	Longevity	<i>Project will last and have lasting benefits</i>	D	294	99%
	Measurable	<i>Project needs to be measured and can be</i>	D	242	73%
	Supported	<i>Has support of community partnerships & relationships</i>	D	235	80%
	Time Unconstrained	<i>There are no time constraint issues to be addressed</i>	D	330	99%

