

# **SmartGrowth Forums Position Papers**

## **Glossary of Terms**

**Ahi kaa:** burning fires of occupation, continuous occupation

**Accessibility** refers to the design of products, devices, buildings, services, or environments that are usable by people with the widest possible range of abilities, operating within the widest possible range of situations. This is about making things accessible to all people (whether they have a disability or not and is family/pram friendly). Accessibility provides the opportunity for physical participation by all people.

**Ageing in place** is the ability to live in one's own home and community safely, independently, and comfortably, regardless of age, income, or ability level.<sup>1</sup>

**Affordability** refers to the amount of financial stress that the purchase/service places on people both in relation to the proportion of income being spent on the purchase/service and the residual income left over for other goods and services.

**Affordable Housing** is accommodation in which the total housing costs are affordable for those living in the housing unit. The commonly accepted guideline for housing affordability is a cost that does not exceed 30% of a household's gross income. Affordable housing is usually, although not exclusively, provided by social housing providers and can comprise both rental and home ownership<sup>2</sup>. Housing affordability refers to the capacity of households to meet housing costs while maintaining the ability to meet other basic costs of living<sup>3</sup> (Burke 2004)

**Amenity** refers to the quality of being pleasant or agreeable, the attractiveness and value of real estate or of a residential structure or a feature conducive to such attractiveness and value

**Awa:** river, stream, creel, canal, gully, gorge, groove, furrow

**BOPRC:** Bay of Plenty Regional Council

**Community-held Wealth** is wealth that is held in Community Trusts

**CTWF:** Combined Tangata Whenua Forum

**DHB:** District Health Board

**E&S:** Environment & Sustainability Forum

**Ecological Design Processes:** Design processes informed by ecological literacy and holistic systems thinking. These design processes yield diverse systems that mimic natural ecosystems, regenerate the environment and provide for all human needs. Ecological Design is applicable to all systems – agricultural, social, political, economic etc.

**Eco System Services (ES)** are the benefits human populations derive from ecosystems such as: food, freshwater, clean air, buffers against natural disasters and

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<sup>1</sup> Centre for Disease Control

<sup>2</sup> <http://cort.org.nz/community-housing-concepts-and-definitions/>

<sup>3</sup> Burke, Terry (2004) "Measuring housing affordability." Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute

non-material contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing: clean air, water, food, fibre and fuel.

**Ecosystems** are categorised as either:

- *Provisioning* (Supporting human needs e.g. medicinal plants and minerals, water sources, fishing grounds, fire wood)
- *Regulating* (Control of the natural environment e.g. maintenance of key ecological processes, protected areas, habitat of special value, groundwater recharge, catchments)
- *Cultural* (Aesthetic, spiritual, recreational, and other cultural values e.g. sacred sites, recreation, sense of place)
- *Supporting* (natural processes essential to resilience, and functioning of ecosystems e.g. Pollination, primary production)

**Flat Floor Amenity** Multi-use flat floor space that can be used as conference, gala dinner and theatre space where the internal structure and configuration of a venue allows for seating to be fully stacked away to enable the whole use of the floor space. This increases the versatility and usability of the venue.

**Food Security** is when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life<sup>4</sup>

**Green Infrastructure (GI)** (Sometimes referred to as Blue and Green Infrastructure) refers to products, technologies, and practices that use natural systems, or engineered systems that mimic natural processes, to maintain or enhance overall community and environmental values and provide utility services for stormwater management. This includes both built infrastructure (green devices) and non-built GI (such as plantings). GI includes built infrastructure such as rain gardens, swales, and constructed stormwater wetlands. Importantly, GI also includes natural assets (NA) being utilised for stormwater management such as natural overland flow paths; the beds, banks, riparian margins, flood plains and waters of rivers, natural lakes and wetlands; and groundwater systems; together with their natural functioning, interconnections and ecosystem services

**HAF:** Housing Affordability Forum

**Internet of Things (IoT)** is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction<sup>5</sup>. If civil liberties are upheld, the benefits of the IoT as part of Smart Cities include increased automation of services, potential increased health and safety and optimization of resources.

**Kaimoana:** seafood, shellfish

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<sup>4</sup> FAO (2003), Trade Reforms and Food Security, Commodity Policy and Projections Service Commodities and Trade Division, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN, Rome.

<sup>5</sup> <http://internetofthingsagenda.techtarget.com>

**Kaitiakitanga:** guardianship, stewardship, trusteeship

**Kiorahi:** traditional Maori ball game

**Kohanga reo:** Maori language preschool

**Lifetime Neighbourhood** are those which offer everyone the best possible chance of health, wellbeing, and social, economic and civic engagement regardless of age. They provide the built environment, infrastructure, housing, services and shared social space that allow us to pursue our own ambitions for a high quality of life. They do not exclude us as we age, nor as we become frail or disabled<sup>6</sup>.

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**The ‘Missing Middle’** refers to a range of multi-unit or clustered housing types compatible in scale with single-family homes that help meet the growing demand for walkable urban living. It is the middle ground between stand-alone houses, and medium/high rise apartments and usually equates to terrace apartments, duplex and triplex developments.

**Older people** means people aged 65 and over. It is not a uniform group and they have a wide range of needs. They may be broadly seen as three groups:

- *Entering old age* – people who have completed their career in paid employment and/or child rearing and is generally referred to a ‘retirement-age’. These people are usually active and independent and many remain so.
- *Transitional phase* – people who are in transition between healthy, active life and frailty, often occurring around age 75 – 85 but can occur at any age.
- *Older Old* – people who are vulnerable as a result of several interacting health and social problems and disability, more likely to be experienced over age 85.

**PATAG:** Population Ageing Technical Advisory Group

**PDF:** Property Developers Forum

**Placemaking** is a multi-faceted approach to the planning, design and management of public spaces. It capitalises on a local community’s assets, ideas and potential, ultimately creating good public spaces that promote people’s health, happiness, and wellbeing. Place-making is both a process and a philosophy. It is an important consideration in the design, upgrade and/or development of new social and affordable housing.<sup>7</sup>

**Population ageing is** a demographic transition that occurs when more people are living longer (increased longevity) and fewer children are being born (declining fertility).

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<sup>6</sup> Harding Ed (2007) Towards Lifetime Neighbourhoods: Designing sustainable communities for all: A discussion paper, International Longevity Centre UK November, Department for Communities and Local Government

<sup>7</sup> <http://cort.org.nz/community-housing-concepts-and-definitions/>

In New Zealand, these factors are exacerbated by a baby-boom born 1945-1965 the youngest of whom reached 50 years in 2014.

There are two main drivers of population ageing: a declining birth rate and increased longevity.

(i) **Declining Fertility.** The number of children born declined from a 1960's New Zealand average of 2.5 children to below replacement rate of 1.4 births. Maori and Pacific people have a higher birth rate therefore a younger population profile.

(ii) **Increased longevity.** Life expectancy is increasing. People are now living longer engaging in a full mature life with a shorter period of frailty in later life. Medical care and technology has greatly improved health status, improving the quality of later life.

**Rangatiratanga:** chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, ownership

**RPS:** Regional Policy Statement

**Rumaki reo:** language immersion

**SGIC:** SmartGrowth Implementation Committee

**SIP:** Social Infrastructure Providers Group

**Social Housing** is predominantly rental housing provided for people on low incomes (primarily receiving income support), who also face multiple barriers to accessing and sustaining accommodation<sup>8</sup>.

**Social Infrastructure** Social infrastructure refers to the community facilities, services and networks that help individuals, families, groups and communities meet their social needs, maximise their potential for development, and enhance community wellbeing. Social infrastructure includes:

- Universal facilities and services such as education, training, health, welfare, social services, open space, recreation and sport, safety and emergency services, learning, religious, arts and cultural facilities, civic and democratic institutions, and community meeting places;
- Lifecycle-targeted facilities and services, such as those for children, young people and older people e.g. early childhood centres and retirement villages; and
- Targeted facilities and services for groups with special needs, such as families, people with disabilities, Maori, and people from culturally diverse backgrounds e.g. te kohanga reo, hauora.
- Key dimensions of social infrastructure can be seen as the<sup>9</sup>:
  - o *bonding* between people and communities

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<sup>8</sup> <http://cort.org.nz/community-housing-concepts-and-definitions/>

<sup>9</sup> Appendix Living Standards: A Short Guide to 'Social Infrastructure' Treasury 2013  
<http://www.treasury.govt.nz/abouttreasury/higherlivingstandards> January 2013

- *bridging* gaps that could exist between groups
- *linking* across the boundaries of power.

**Social Return on Investment (SROI)** is a principles-based method for measuring extra-financial value (i.e., environmental and social value not currently reflected in conventional financial accounts) relative to resources invested. It can be used by any entity to evaluate impact on stakeholders, identify ways to improve performance, and enhance the performance of investments.

**SPF:** Strategic Partners Forum

**SPR:** Settlement Pattern Review

**SSF:** Social Sector Forum

**TCC:** Tauranga City Council

**Te Reo Maori:** Maori language

**Tangata whenua:** local people, hosts, indigenous people, people born of the whenua

**Tipuranga:** seedling, growth, development, shoot, bud, plant

**Universal Design** refers to broad-spectrum ideas meant to produce buildings, products and environments that are inherently accessible to all including people of all ages, people without disabilities, and people with disabilities.

**Wellbeing** is a positive outcome that is meaningful for people and for many sectors of society, because it is an indicator that people perceive that their lives are going well. Good living conditions (e.g., housing, employment) are fundamental to well-being. Tracking these conditions is important for public policy. Many indicators that measure living conditions fail to measure what people think and feel about their lives, such as the quality of their relationships, their positive emotions and resilience, the realization of their potential, or their overall satisfaction with life i.e., their “well-being.” Well-being generally includes global judgments of life satisfaction and feelings ranging from depression to joy<sup>10</sup>.

**Waka ama:** outrigger canoe

**WBOPDC:** Western Bay of Plenty District Council

**Whanaungatanga:** relationship, kinship, sense of family

**Whenua:** country, land, nation, state, ground, territory, domain, placenta

**Wharekura:** house of learning, school, secondary school run on Maori principles

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/wellbeing.htm>