

Long-term City Planning and a Multi-stakeholder Participatory Approach -A Snapshot of Auckland's Journey

Campbell Jensen – GUEDO | Ministry for the Environment – Auckland, New Zealand EAS EMM High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities – Jakarta – 2 March 2010

### Lessons Learnt from Auckland's Journey

- governance is vital
- parties responsible for the delivery of the strategy need to be involved in its development. These include:
  - central government
  - local government and there are 8 in the Auckland region
  - communities
  - the private sector.

# Landmarks in Auckland's Journey

- Auckland's existing governance
- Auckland Regional Growth Strategy
- Auckland Sustainability Framework
- One Plan
- Royal Commission on Auckland governance
- Central Government's response
  - one unitary council
  - a spatial plan



Auckland is placed 4th equal out of 215 cities - Mercer's 2009 quality of life survey





Auckland pop. 1,303,068 (1/3 of New Zealand's pop.) - 180 different cultures







### newzealand.govt.nz

#### newzealang.govi.nz

#### **Central Government**

- bulk funder and provider of services in a number of areas (eg highway networks, rail, social services, police, health services and education)
- more collaboration between central and local government is a key theme in Auckland' Journey



# Auckland Regional Growth Strategy



#### Lessons Learnt:

- Strong regional leadership ≠ implementation
- Need for private sector engagement & agreement
- Strategy probably affected by central govt withdrawal

# Auckland Sustainability Framework



Motivations:

- collaborative regional governance
- collaboration between local and central government
- lift thinking out of short-term (100 year view)

# Process



#### Process:

- Developed jointly between central and local government
- Local government contributed views of citizens
- lack of representation by business and developers
- www.worldbank.org/eco2





#### ASF Implemented by:

- Aligning strategies and projects
- Adapting business as usual
- Identifying responses to achieve goals
- Guiding the development of One Plan



One Plan

sought to drop down to the micro level (3 - 10 yrs)

- tweak business as usual it comprises of a list of projects (eg broadband, transport)
- lack of private sector involvement in ASF has hampered progress

# ASF Lessons Learnt



- Provided collaboration between central and local government
- Need for private sector engagement & agreement
- Collaboration in development ≠ implementation

# Basis for Royal Commission



# Public Consultation

- received 3,500 written submissions
- heard of 550 oral submissions
- · conducted numerous workshops with Maori and ethnic groups,
- · commissioned a number of background research papers
- undertook their own research
- · promoted the process at www.royalcommission.govt.nz
- encouraged media coverage.

## **Two Systemic Problems**

- · Regional governance is weak and fragmented
- Community engagement is poor

"...Auckland does not lack plans; it lacks the will and the ability to implement them"

Royal Commission on Auckland Governance

# **Central Government Decisions**



### Auckland Regional Spatial Plan



### Auckland Regional Spatial Plan

Purpose – Set a broad long term strategy for managing growth and development

# Auckland Regional Spatial Plan

Key Functions -

- Articulate long-term (20 30yr) vision / strategic direction
- Provide an evidence base
- Align implementation, regulatory and funding plans
- Integrate competing policy goals
- Facilitate effective participation
- Co-ordinate and facilitate agreement between parties in regional growth

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