

Disability is experienced when a person with impairments interacts with environments that have not anticipated diverse needs. Rather than seeking to “fix” people, our logical focus for improvement is to design and manage all environments so that they meet everyone’s needs, and by removing barriers that prevent people being able to contribute and participate on a fair footing.

This approach is reflected throughout the New Zealand Disability Strategy and in the New Zealand-influenced United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities (2006). The Convention’s Preamble says:

“...disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.”

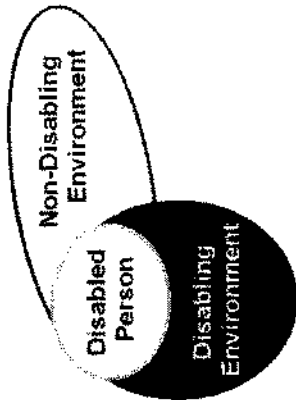
The New Zealand Disability Strategy puts it like this:

“Disability is the process which happens when one group of people create barriers by designing a world only for their way of living, taking no account of the impairments other people have. Our society is built in a way that assumes that we can all move quickly from one side of the road to the other; that we can all see signs, read directions, hear announcements, reach buttons, have the strength to open heavy doors and have stable moods and perceptions.”

The Impact of Barriers

People have always had a huge range of abilities in different areas of life. Some are great athletes, parents, artists or entrepreneurs, but are weaker in other parts of life.

That diversity is what is actually “normal”. We all contribute in many ways to our families, communities, society and economy. A disabled person usually experiences a mixture of disabling and non-disabling environments and a variety of barriers to contribution.



Barrier-free environments benefit everyone throughout our lifetimes. Disability is a factor in whether our services, programmes and decisions genuinely include everyone. People are resourceful and adaptable, but there are limits to our ability to influence our environments. Often those most affected by barriers are least able to remove them. The barriers themselves can play a part in that – for example, complaints processes that assume everyone speaks English or has a computer.

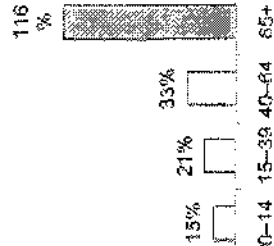
Persistent experience of barriers also shapes major life opportunities including education, work, wealth and social connectedness, and disabled people are disproportionately disadvantaged in many social measures.

The experience of disability is shaped by how free of barriers our environments are. It is also influenced by factors like wealth, home ownership, strength of family support and whether a person has always had an impairment or has become impaired during their life. Personal resilience comes into it too, as do educational achievement, employment status and other common social factors like ethnicity, gender and age.

The Influence of Ageing

Being disabled is a normal part of life as we grow older. Nationally, about half of over-65 year olds are disabled and the rate increases dramatically with age. New Zealand's baby boomers are all moving into that age bracket over the next two decades. This will have a big impact locally, even though Waitakere has a relatively young population. Statistics New Zealand's projections show that the city's older population will increase at a much greater **rate** than younger age groups.

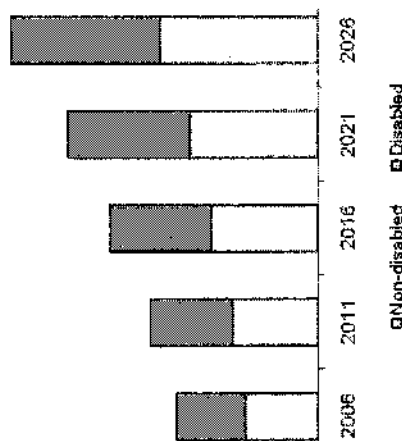
Waitakere Projected
 Population Increase
 2006-2026



Source: Statistics NZ projections 2007.

Those projections also show the **number** of over-65 year olds in Waitakere nearly doubling to 41,000 people by 2026.

Waitakere Population Projection, 65+
 2006-2026



Source: Statistics NZ projections 2007, Disability Survey 2001.

The following two graphs show the estimated **numbers** of disabled people in each age bracket and then the **rate** of disability experienced by different age groups. This is based on applying national rates from the 2001 Census to population numbers for Waitakere from the 2006 Census, and these are preliminary results from the demographic work that is part of this Plan.

The baby boomer bulge is clear in the first graph, and the second shows the dramatically increased proportion of them that we can expect will be disabled as they continue to age. For instance, 87% of over-85 year olds are disabled

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Introduction

The Legacy of History

The history of disability in New Zealand has been dominated by European perspectives. This section reflects that, although other cultures bring a variety of approaches today.

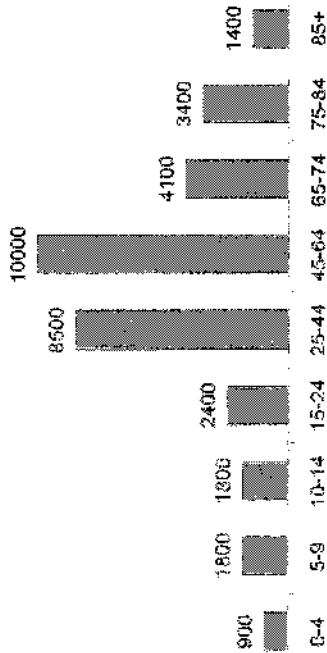
Disabled people used to be part of their family's daily life, until industrialisation and capitalism began separating work from home a couple of centuries ago. People became disabled in large numbers due to war and to health events like the polio epidemic in the 1940s.



"Room of invalid returned soldiers receiving instruction in crafts". In the foreground is a table showing cane work. WW1 veterans, photograph undated. Reference number: MNZ-0944-1/4-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

Families were expected and encouraged to put their disabled family members in specialised institutions. These were run by either government or voluntary organisations, subsidised by charitable donations and isolated from the community. Some current disabled community leaders bring to their work a deep personal experience of being separated from their families and forced to live with those assumed to be "like them". For most New Zealanders, disability became someone else's problem.

Counts of disabled people in Waitakere 2006 est



Source: Statistics NZ Census 2006, Disability Survey 2001.

Disability Rate by Age 2001



Source: Statistics NZ Disability Survey 2001.

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Introduction

New Zealand's last large residential institution finally closed only in 2006, and disabled people are now officially seen again as part of the daily life of their family and community.

There are still lags in delivering genuine community-based services to replace those that used to be part of the institutional offerings. Services remain fragmented and hard to find out about and get access to.

Thinking and practice around disability is still catching up with life beyond the institution's walls, and "community" is often positioned as something "out there" rather than all around us. It is a fresh concept for many of us that disabled people can be communities of interest and identity in themselves. A strong example is the Deaf community (with a capital "D") who are anchored by their shared use of our nation's third official language, New Zealand Sign Language, and for whom Waitakere is a nationally significant place to study, work, and live.

Locally, Council has a role to play in improving the wellbeing of significant population groups and communities of interest, while the District Health Board and key government agencies are responsible for helping to plan, coordinate, fund and provide individual and family supports. Organisations who provide specialist services for disabled people and their families have a role, as do those who represent the interests of particular groups. All the relevant stakeholders share a rapidly-evolving context underpinned by a history we are only beginning to describe.

Achieving Common Purpose

Historically, many large charitable organisations were established by parents of disabled children to make sure their basic needs were met.

Few disabled people survived into adulthood, so childhood was the focus and it lives on in some organisations' names. Each organisation tended to work with a particular group of people, strictly defined by historic medical categories like blindness, arthritis or paraplegia.

Organisations were often mainly focused on support services, rather than the whole of a disabled person's life. Government contracts to actually provide services usually followed, and some disability organisations are now predominantly large non-profit businesses. Their motivations are often an interesting mixture of familial love, charity, service excellence, bureaucratic accountability and some sense of social justice. They combine professional expertise with varying degrees of lived experience of disability, but often have blurred mandates alongside strengths and resources. They exist alongside advocacy organisations whose main purpose is providing a voice for groups of disabled people or their families – again often divided by traditional medical categories.

The process of developing the New Zealand Disability Strategy brought together a variety of disability organisations and disabled communities to focus on common aspirations. Locally, we will benefit by fostering and sustaining a similar sense of shared purpose amongst all those people and organisations who can increase the wellbeing of disabled people in Waitakere, together.

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Language We Use

Historically, there have been many ways of talking about disability and about people who experience it. Stakeholders in this Plan are bound to use a variety of terms, which may form part of direct quotes and conversations.

However, recognising the power of language to influence change, this section lists the key understandings and terms that we will foster and advocate for the use of. These will be used in any publications that Waitakere City Council produces.

- Disability is not something a person “has”. People may have impairments. Disability is a social process.
- We describe a person experiencing disability as a “disabled person” or a “person experiencing disability”.
- Similarly, we talk about “disabled people” when describing a group rather than an individual. We do not use terms like “the disabled” or “the blind”.
- We describe people who are not disabled as “non-disabled people”. We do not use the term “able-bodied”.
- Although some people still say “people with disabilities”, we avoid that phrase because it positions disability only as a characteristic of the person.
- If it is relevant to refer to a medical condition or impairment label, acceptable constructions include “blind people” or “people with arthritis” or “hearing-impaired people”, for example. Seek advice if unsure.

- If relevant, we describe the extent of impairment with words like “degree” and “level”, not “severity”.
- We do not use terms like “handicapped”, “crippled” or others that many disabled people will find offensive. If in doubt, ask.
- We avoid words like “normal” or “special” or “suffer” or “overcome” or “despite” or “lets”, as these usually signal disabling assumptions.

References

- Minister for Disability Issues, 2001. *New Zealand Disability Strategy*. Ministry of Health, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Ministry of Health, 2004. *Living with Disability in New Zealand*. Ministry of Health/Intersectoral Advisory Group, Wellington, New Zealand.
- National Health Committee, 2003. *To Have an Ordinary Life*. Ministry of Health, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Office for Disability Issues, May 2007. *Supports for Living – An overview of a shared framework for developing an effective disability supports system*. Ministry of Social Development, Wellington, New Zealand.

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About the Plan

Focus and Purpose

The Waitakere Disability Action Plan is Waitakere City Council's local response to the national New Zealand Disability Strategy.

Action Plans provide a framework of objectives and the ability to monitor progress. They inform the Council's activities, and give expression to Council's Strategies, policies and plans.

This Plan is intended as a clear, practical platform for progress. It will:

- Coordinate and provide context for ongoing shared and individual action by the Council, other public sector organisations, community organisations, service providers, business and academic bodies, disabled people and their families.
- Lead improvement and share resources, risks and engagement with other stakeholders.
- Contribute to the development of ongoing policies and arrangements.
- Enable actions to improve the wellbeing of disabled people, their families and organisations in Waitakere.

Scope

This Plan is:

- For the period up to the end of June 2009. Planning for the following period will overlap this, and it is intended that key ongoing functions will be incorporated in the 2009-19 LTCCP.
- For the Waitakere city area, acknowledging regional and national initiatives which contribute to local outcomes.
- For internal Council teams and selected external stakeholders only. A proposed engagement development project during 2008 as part of this Plan is needed to enable genuine connection and consultation with disabled people and families, and broader sustainable engagement with them and with disability-related organisations.
- Informed by currently available demographic information, predominantly national in scope. Localised statistics will be developed during 2008 as part of this Plan.
- Aligned with other key local processes like the LTCCP, high-level Council strategies and the Social Wellbeing Collaboration programme.
- Reflective of obligations under the Local Government Act 2002, Human Rights Act 1993, Local Government Meetings and Information Act 1987 and other relevant legislation.

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Status and Distribution

- This document is a draft for internal consultation and presentation to committee, and is **not** to be distributed or discussed outside Waitakere City Council.
- This document is not to be extracted or quoted from in any way without the prior permission of the Strategic Partnerships Advisor – Disability.
- The final Action Plan will apply until 30 June 2009. During 2009, the following period's Plan will be created, alongside progress reporting and more extensive engagement and consultation.

Strategic Linkages

Nationally, the Waitakere Strategic Disability Action Plan links to the New Zealand Disability Strategy 2001, and to other significant guiding documents including the:

- Local Government Act 2002.
- Local Government Meetings and Information Act 1987.
- New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy 2001.
- Carers Strategy 2008.
- Human Rights Act 1993.
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006, to which our Government is a signatory.

Locally, the Plan responds to Waitakere's Community Outcomes – particularly, Strong Communities, Urban and Rural Villages, Sustainable Integrated Transport, Strong Economy, Vibrant Arts and Culture, and Working Together.

The Plan informs and is informed by the Council's:

- Strategic Platforms – in particular, Strong Communities, Integrated Transport and Communication, Urban and Rural Villages, Strong Innovative Economy and Active Democracy.
- LTCCP and Annual Plans.
- Social Strategy, other high-level Strategies like the Transport Strategy and their regional counterparts including the Auckland Sustainability Framework and Regional Growth Strategy.
- Action Plans, Activity Plans and projects across many areas of the Council's operations.
- Plans for significant developments such as the New Lynn Transit Oriented Development.
- Shared initiatives such as the Social Wellbeing Collaboration programme and Safe Waitakere.
- Statutory obligations under regulations such as the Building Act 2004.

AB7

About the Plan

Strategic Themes

The Plan has four high level themes which incorporate the Objectives of the New Zealand Disability Strategy in a locally relevant way:

- Championing understanding.
- Removing barriers to participation and contribution.
- Ensuring fairness.
- Leading, collaborating and developing.

These themes group together actions and are elaborated below.

Planned Actions for 2008-2009

- Significant planned initiatives are described in the following sections of this Plan, although other opportunities may arise during the year.
- A detailed list of all potential actions is maintained separately. Many are not yet resourced for 2008-2009 but will hopefully be included in following periods.
- Resources for each action unless specified are from baseline budgets and staff time, predominantly the Strategic Partnerships Advisor - Disability.
- Actions are for the period ending June 2009.

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Championing Understanding

Championing Understanding

Lack of understanding about disability is the most common barrier that disabled people face. This part of the Plan includes communications and marketing activities, responsiveness initiatives and gathering of local evidence to support policy and prioritisation of action. These underpin all other elements of this Plan.

Many people still think of disability as a medical problem, rather than a social process. Lack of up-to-date understanding about disability applies to Government, Council and most stakeholders – and is even prevalent among disabled people, their families and disability organisations. That is perfectly understandable when there is no organised investment in education or awareness.

Council can play a role in creating better understanding both internally and throughout the city. Local and internal communication efforts include development and distribution of quality information, promoting progress and recognising successes. Supporting and strengthening personal champions within Council and other organisations is also critical to the success of the Plan.

Working with regional allies who have similar needs will help share the load and ensure a more consistent approach. Council can also advocate for regional and national action to enhance understanding. Larger marketing and education campaigns – for example, like the internationally-recognised “Like Minds, Like Mine” mental health awareness initiative – are simply more cost-effective when delivered at a national level.



Popular stereotypical representation of an intellectually impaired person – the lead character in 1994 movie “Forrest Gump”.

Hard evidence about disability to guide decision-making and investment is lacking. There is some basic national data about disability and an established international academic and policy literature with some New Zealand contributions. However the data is patchy and the literature seldom reflects a practical understanding of disability that is useful at the local government level. The evidence base to support prioritisation of localised action in Waitakere has simply not been available, and its creation is therefore a key action as part of the Plan.

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Gather Evidence

- u110 Create the first localised disability demographics as part of joint regional project with AUT University's new Centre for Local Government, Auckland City Council and Auckland DHB.
 These stakeholders contributing \$80k to initial project.
 Waitakere City Council contributing specialist disability and demographic expertise, including staff time from our Strategic Research and Evaluation team.
- u111 Advocate for and link with national and regional research and policy through stakeholders including ODI, ARPHS and the Health Research Council.
 Aim for ongoing funding from stakeholders.
- u120 Continue including disability as a standard factor in Council surveying and advocate for its inclusion by other organisations.
- u121 Link to Statistics New Zealand and ODI work in this area.
- u130 Generate local Waitakere figures, including projections.
 - u131 Analyse results from Council surveys and other local datasets.
 - u132 Create local factsheet resources for various aspects of the data – for example, transport, housing, Massey, youth, Maori – suitable for inclusion in briefing/communication packages for other projects.
 - u133 Link with Waitarua DHB's local demographic work.

Communication and Marketing

- u210 Develop and implement a Communications Plan to support this Strategic Action Plan.
 - Using mainly existing channels, key stakeholder publications.
- u220 Create core conceptual material and stories that constructively frame and present disability and disabled people.
 - u221 Develop and conduct presentations conveying disability concepts for stakeholders, particularly internal teams.
 - u222 Create images of local disabled people.
 - u223 Develop a compelling suite of personal digital stories about aspects of local disabled people's experience.
- u230 Contribute to and leverage elements from the Communications and Engagement workstream of the regional inter-agency Lu'i Oia programme.
 - u231 Participate in community forums and other engagement events.
 - u232 Discuss with Human Resources how to incorporate disability responsiveness into staff training.
 - u233 Draw on relevant developments from the Workforce workstream of the Lu'i Oia programme, which links to national Industry Training Organisation frameworks.

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Removing Barriers

Removing Barriers

Disabled people encounter barriers when the environments we all live in have not taken everyone's needs into account. We can easily create barriers for others in services, activities, information, places, and decisions.

Removing barriers throughout the city's built, online, service and social environments is essential so that disabled people can contribute fully to our society and economy. Disabling barriers will over time be eliminated in a range of areas like transport, education, work, housing, civic participation, shopping, recreation, events and economic development. Social attitudes about disability play a big part in all those areas.



Using Sign Language was a central issue in the 1986 movie "Children of a Lesser God", featuring Deaf actor, Marlee Matlin.

Disabling barriers are not a matter of degree – they are absolute at certain thresholds that vary for different people. However it is obvious that if you use a wheelchair to get around, then a single step is as much of a barrier as twenty of them.

Likewise, someone who relies on New Zealand Sign Language for communication is not going to find any amount or quality of spoken English useful at a meeting or cultural event.

Universal access relies on eliminating those fundamental barriers, resulting in environments that are useful for everyone. For example, smooth, level footpaths are great for parents pushing prams as well as for older pedestrians who may be less steady on their feet. Larger text makes signs in public places easier to read for all people.



Barriers may be created during maintenance and construction activities.

Environments that provide multiple options are more likely to meet everyone's needs. Fairness suggests that those with the least options should get their needs met before extra options are created for other people.

Planning for universal access from the beginning is more efficient than fixing inaccessible environments after they have been created. Accessible communication, places, and transport are core requirements for a genuinely inclusive city.

A41

Removing Barriers

Built Environment and Housing

B110 Ensure universal design and accessible journey concepts are incorporated in the flagship New Lynn TOD and town centre development.

B111 Contract expert Barrier-Free input into design guidelines.

B112 Publicise commitment by project sponsors, especially to internal stakeholders.

E113 Aim to secure resourced, ongoing expertise into all of the project's design, planning, implementation and consent processes.

E114 Plan to promote the same approach in all Council development projects.

B120 Contribute to inaugural Safety and Access by Design cross-Council staff training workshop hosted by Safe Waitakere team.

- Work with contracted Barrier Free presenter to incorporate local demographics and consistent framing.

B130 Promote universal design elements incorporated into redevelopment of Wilsheer seniors housing complex.

- Aligns with national Lifetime Design initiative supported by Mayor Harvey.
- Meets the Council's commitment under reported Positive Ageing Strategy actions for 2007-2008.

B140 Plan a built access audit programme for all current Council buildings.

S141 Conduct built access audit programme

B150 Consider role in regional pre-consenting initiative for accessible homes, promoted by the North Shore LIFE Centre.

B160 Advocate for accessible housing provision in Hobsonville and other major developments.

Communication and Information Environments

B210 Plan removal of communication barriers.

E211 Aim to produce at least one Council publication in large print and perhaps other formats.
Outcome may be delivered by E711.

B220 Plan to ensure accessibility of all Council-hosted websites.

E221 Aim for new web Content Management System to produce genuinely accessible sites.

- * Honouring the Council's commitment to the 2005 Waikare Charter of Inclusion.

Disability Services

- B810 Publicise DIWN's directory of local support services.
- B820 Contribute to the regional Lu'i Ola Pacific disability service programme.
- B830 Monitor, publicise and advocate for improvements in support services.
 - B831 Monitor implementation of the ODI-led review of long-term supports.
 - B832 Link with Waitemata DHB's local work.

Transport

- B310 Represent Council on ARTA's new regional transport disability advisory committee.
- B320 Publicise the Total Mobility fare subsidy scheme to local residents.
- B330 Publicise improvements to the mobility parking scheme.
 - Including proposed local distinctive marking.

Community and Recreation

- B510 Contribute local demographic information to the Leisure Strategy and activity plans.

Work and Enterprise

- B610 Contribute to the Council's Economic Development Strategy.

Civic Environments

- B710 Plan improvements to the accessibility of the Council's consultation and democratic processes.
 - B711 Accessible communications provision for TCOG.
- B720 Plan implementation of accessible meeting and event guidelines.

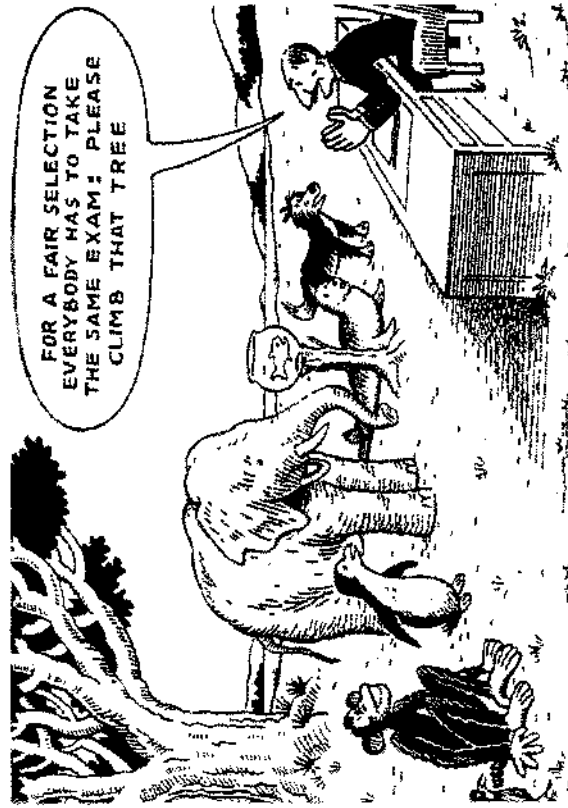
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Ensuring Fairness

Ensuring Fairness

The New Zealand Disability Strategy includes Objectives that focus on specific groups within the disabled community, like women, Maori and youth. It is proposed that the Plan is similarly responsive to the diversity of disability experience including different cultures, impairments, life stages and personal circumstances.

As a city, we benefit from the diversity of experience and talent that our people contribute to our communities, economy and society. Disabled people are part of that richness of difference. They are also part of every community in the city – of ethnic groups, neighbourhoods and social groupings.



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Disabled people are our workmates, customers, peers and friends. Some are employers, entrepreneurs, artists, investors and developers – but the barriers in daily life often add up to make that less likely than for non-disabled people.

New Zealanders share a strong sense of fairness. Achieving equitable outcomes for different groups is likely to require different approaches. Equity also demands that the aspirations and needs of disabled citizens are compared fairly with others when priorities are set and investments made.

Respecting Diversity

- F110 Develop localised demographics that allow better understanding of the diversity of disabled residents.
- F120 Participate in the Lu'i Ola programme for Pacific disabled people.

Ensuring Equity

- F210 Contribute to development and review of all the Council's strategic architecture, to ensure disability is included meaningfully.
- F220 Develop demographic measures to guide decision-makers and other stakeholders about relativity with other population groups.
- F230 Advocate for a disability perspective in local, regional and national processes and projects.

Leading, Collaborating, Developing

Leading, Collaborating, Developing

The New Zealand Disability Strategy contains only one Objective about fostering leadership and it offers little guidance about how to turn strategy into action.

Attention to implementation is very important at a local level. In keeping with the Waitakere Way, this Plan proposes that the Council take a leadership role and collaborates with key allies, alongside broader community engagement and a community development approach that deliberately draws upon and builds the capability of disabled people.

The barriers that disabled people and families confront make it hard for them to contribute to removing those barriers and leading the change that is needed. Implementing the Plan will require accessible venues, information and meeting processes and equitable provision of transport and personal support for disabled attendees where barriers would otherwise prevent their contribution.

Disability is a complex matter affecting all areas of life, so working with other organisations is the only real way to achieve success. Stakeholders will include other public sector organisations, community organisations, businesses and educational organisations.

Disability organisations are part of the answer, but for historical reasons tend to focus on specialist services and on only one narrow part of the population and have had little opportunity to work together and develop common understandings. Similarly, disabled people and their families have much potential to contribute but need to be

brought together and properly supported to play their part. The Plan aims to create sustainable and genuine engagement with them and with disability-related organisations.

Building a long-term commitment to working together also relies on clarity about the motivations, capabilities and accountabilities of all stakeholders. Because of historical assumptions about disabled people's competence, it has been easy for well-intentioned people and organisations to end up speaking on behalf of disabled people. Advocacy and service provision are often blurred. Strengthening disabled people's contribution to the process, and distinguishing technical expertise from properly connected and mandated representation are important aspects of the Plan. Other stakeholders will be expected to play their part in developing community capacity. The Council's leadership role will include promoting better shared understanding about disability amongst all stakeholders.

Recognising current issues with capacity and mandating, it is not proposed to create a dedicated advisory or representative group until proper measures are in place to deal with those problems. Advice for specific projects may be sought but will be properly resourced.

Fig. 4.1 Overall Peninsula Site Masterplan



- Apartment / retail / mixed use
- Housing
- Existing buildings to be retained
- Marine Industry Precinct area (includes office and residential units)
- Open space and structure plan
- Schools
- CDP site boundary



One Plan for the Auckland Region

Briefing Information for Members

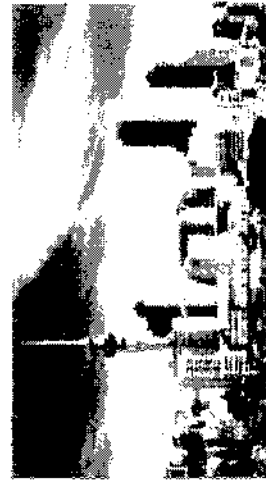
Workshop 2

Friday 9 May

9.30am - 12.30pm

East Lounge, Mt Smart Stadium

Beasley Avenue Pentrose



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One Plan development: short and long-term - pg 6

Recap on decisions already made -- pg 7

Components of Draft One Plan (May 2008):

One: Seven potential programmes of action -- pg 10

Two: Next steps/future policy directions -- pg 46

Three: Infrastructure Plan Development -- pg 50

Workshop Purpose

To provide an opportunity for Members to express their views and preferences regarding the three pronged approach to the May 2008 Draft One Plan in advance of the formal consideration of a draft plan by the RSDF at the meeting on 30 May 2008 including:

- i) assessing further work completed on the seven potential One Plan programmes of action to determine their suitability for inclusion in May 2008 Draft One Plan;
- ii) reviewing progress on future policy directions for further versions of One Plan; and
- iii) reviewing progress on developing an infrastructure inventory of currently identified priorities and approach/timetable for developing an infrastructure plan.

ASI

Workshop Format

Friday 9 May

East Lounge, Mt Smart, Beasley Avenue, Penrose

- 9.30 am Welcome and introduction: Chairman and Minister/s
- 9.45 am Overview of progress on development of the three pronged approach:
- Seven programmes of action
 - Future policy directions
 - Infrastructure Plan Development
- 10.15 am Facilitated discussion on the seven programmes of action
- Each of the seven programmes of action commencing with one worked example

12.30 pm Lunch

Workshop Focusing Questions:

- 1) Are you comfortable with the approach proposed for each of the seven programmes outlined in the document?
- 2) For each programme what is missing, in the wrong place, too early?

AS2

One Plan

Auckland Sustainability Framework

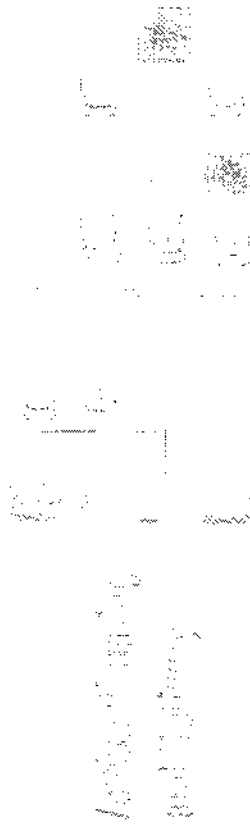
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|
 Growing
 Smarter

ARTA
 Plans
 Metro

Our Plan Programme



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Recap on decisions already made

At the 22nd February 2008 meeting, the RSDF resolved:

- a) That the report be received.
- b) That the Regional Sustainable Development Forum endorse the overall purpose of the One Plan for the Auckland region as follows:

The purpose of One Plan for Auckland is to provide a detailed infrastructure plan to progress social, economic, environmental and cultural well being, and to strengthen the links between national and regional strategy, planning and action. In its first iteration, One Plan implementation will be focussed on a few significant actions. Successive iterations will build on these and new areas of action towards the development of one integrated action plan in time.
- c) That the Regional Sustainable Development Forum endorse the following scope for One Plan for Auckland (version 1):
 - i. a vision and strategic direction provided by the Auckland Sustainability Framework,
 - ii. a set of strategic directions currently provided by a series of regional strategies which may in future be integrated into one,
 - iii. a prioritised set of regionally significant programmes (1-5 years),
 - iv. a process for further developing One Plan and a longer term programme of action (i.e. 5-20 years).
- d) That the forum endorse the One Plan process and timetable:
 - v. Draft One Plan (version 1) presented to the forum by May 2008; and
 - vi. Final One Plan (version 1) presented to the forum by September 2008.

AS4

- e) That the forum supports full public consultation on One Plan (version 1) in March – April 2009, using where possible existing Long Term Council Community Plan processes.

At the 28th March 2008 meeting, the RSDF resolved:

- a) That the report be received.
- b) That the Regional Sustainable Development Forum instructs officers to continue to progress the following 3 pronged approach to One Plan Content in preparation for the Regional Sustainable Development Forum workshop on 2 May 2008:
1. An infrastructure plan - with version 1 including an inventory of currently identified priorities and scope and timetable for the production of a regional infrastructure plan
 2. Development of a series of policy directions of high strategic priority, and report back with recommendations on how these will be addressed in future versions of One Plan:
 - 3 Waters
 - Social development
 - Energy and Climate Change
 - Growing Smarter
 - Maori aspirations
 3. Completion of further work on the following set of One Plan programmes of action:
 - Improving Public Transport
 - Completing the network
 - Digital Auckland region
 - Destination Auckland region

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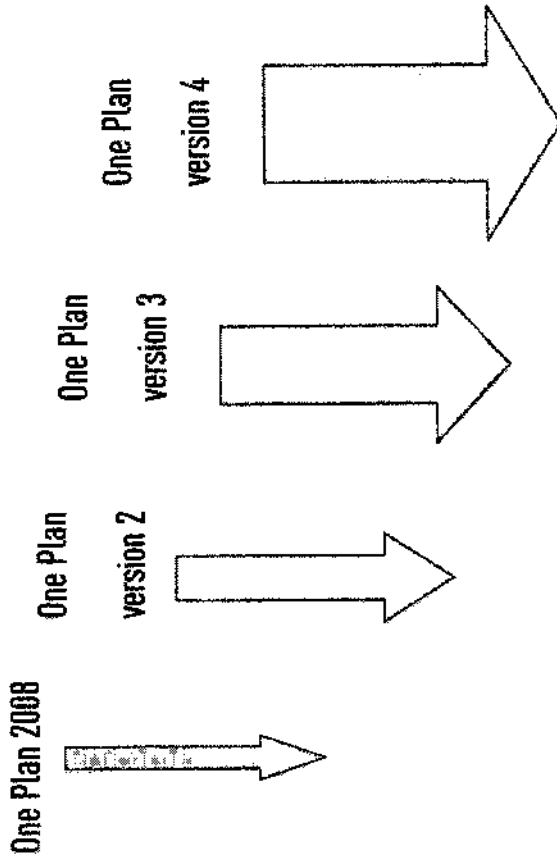
- Central Business District and Waterfront
- Building communities
- Regional Skills

4. That officials report back to the forum on issues and options in relation to public consultation on the One Plan.

AS6

1 - One Plan Potential Programmes of Action

In its first version, One Plan will be focused on a few significant actions. Successive versions will build on these, and new areas of action, towards the development of one integrated action plan in time. Over time, the objectives, goals and targets already expressed through a number of strategy documents will be drawn together in One Plan under a series of focussed action plans.



AS7

This section of the briefing pack responds to the RSDF resolution to instruct officers to complete further work on the following set of potential One Plan programmes of action:

- Improving Public Transport
- Completing the network
- Digital Auckland region
- Destination Auckland region
- CBD and Waterfront
- Building communities
- Developing a Skilled Labourforce

A One Plan programme will:

- Make a significant contribution to the goals and shifts of the Auckland Sustainability Framework (multiple outcomes)
- Support central government policy platforms
- Make a significant difference – offer the potential for transformational and profound change
- Regionally and nationally significant – scale and impact

The One Plan approach is intended to ensure consistency with the region's sustainability objectives and ensure programmes are of sufficient scale and significance to make a tangible difference. Overall, One Plan is intended to add value for the Auckland region by:

- increasing the certainty and speed of action,
- implementing selected significant projects and programmes,
- aligning, integrating and prioritising between strategic decisions,
- developing existing central government strategy focussed on Auckland,
- instilling a sustainability focus to decision making.

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