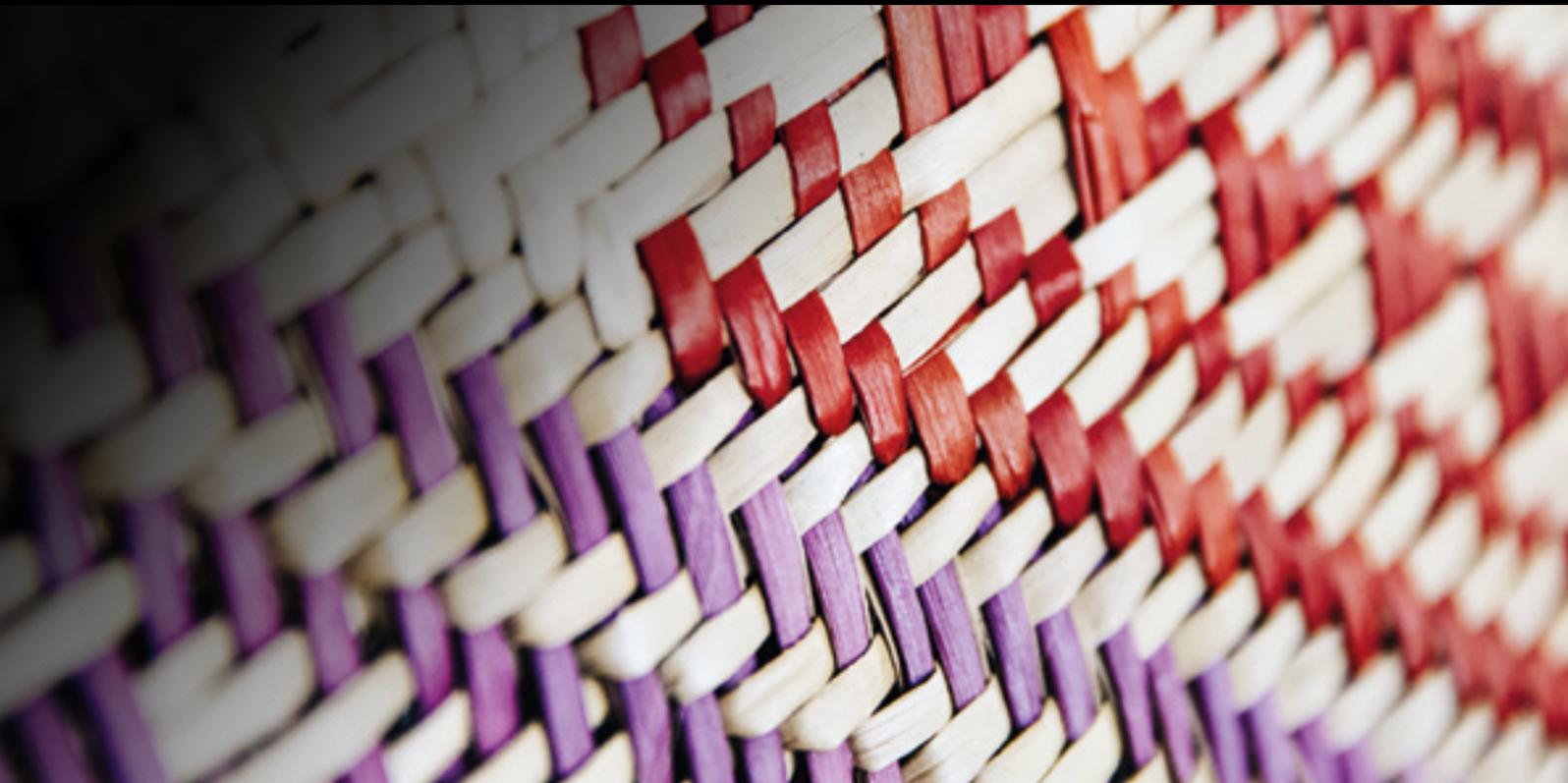


THE AUCKLAND PLAN



Draft Auckland Plan 2050

Overview | February 2018

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HE MIHI

Tērā tō waka te hoea ake e koe i te moana o te Waitematā kia
ū mai rā ki te ākau i Ōkahu.
Ki reira, ka mihi ake ai ki ngā maunga here kōrero,
ki ngā pari whakarongo tai,
ki ngā awa tuku kiri o ōna manawhenua, ōna mana ā-iwi
taketake mai, tauiwi atu
E koro mā, e kui mā i te wāhi ngaro, ko Tāmaki Makaurau tā
koutou i whakarere iho ai,
ki ngā reanga whakaheke, ki ngā uri whakatupu – ki tō iti, ki tō rahi.
Tāmaki – makau a te rau, murau a te tini, wenerau a te mano.
Kāhore tō rite i te ao.

Tō ahureinga titi rawa ki ngā pūmanawa o mātou kua
whakakāinga ki roto i a koe.
Kua noho mai koe hei toka herenga i ō mātou manako katoa.
Kua ūhia nei mātou e koe ki te korowai o tō atawhai,
ki te āhuru o tō awahi,
ki te kuku rawa o tō manawa.
He mea tūturu tonu whakairihia,
hei tāhuhu mō te rangi e tū iho nei,
hei whāriki mō te papa e takoto ake nei.
Kia kōpakina mātou e koe ki raro i te whakamarumarū o āu
Manaakitanga.

E te marae whakatutū puehu o te mano whāioio,
e rokohanga nei i ngā muna, te huna tonu i ō whāruarua
i ngā hua e taea te hauhake i ō māra kai,
i ngā rawa e āhei te kekerihia i ō pūkoro.
Te mihia nei koe e mātou.

Tāmaki Makaurau, ko koe me tō kotahi i te ao nei, nōku te
māringanui kia mōhio ki a koe,
kia miria e te kakara o te hau pūangi e kawē nei i ō rongo.
Ka whītiki nei au i taku hope ki ngā pepehā o onamata, ki ōku
tūmanako mō āpōpō
me ōku whakaritenga kua tutuki mō te rā nei.

Tāmaki Makaurau, tukuna tō wairua kia rere.

Let your canoe carry you across the waters of the Waitematā
until you make landfall at Ōkahu.
There, to greet the mountains, repository of all that has been
said of this place,
there to greet the cliffs that have heard the ebb and flow of the
tides of time,
and the rivers that cleansed the forebears of all who came
those born of this land and the newcomers among us all.
To all who have passed into realms unseen, Auckland is the
legacy you leave to those who follow,
your descendants – the least, yet, greatest part of you all.
Auckland – beloved of hundreds, famed among the multitude,
envy of thousands.
You are unique in the world.

Your beauty is infused in the hearts and minds of those of us
who call you home.
You remain the rock upon which our dreams are built.
You have cloaked us in your care,
taken us into the safety of your embrace,
to the very soul of your existence.
It is only right that you are held in high esteem,
the solid ground on which all can stand.
You bestow your benevolence on us all.

The hive of industry you have become
motivates many to delve the undiscovered secrets of your realm,
the fruits that can still be harvested from your food stores
and the resources that lie fallow in your fields.
We thank you.

Auckland you stand alone in the world, it is my privilege to know you,
to be brushed by the gentle breeze that carries the fragrance of
all that is you.
And so I gird myself with the promises of yesteryear, my hopes for
tomorrow and my plans for today.
Auckland let your spirit soar.

HAVE YOUR SAY ON THE DRAFT AUCKLAND PLAN 2050

Auckland Plan

The first Auckland Plan, produced in 2012, was a landmark document covering every aspect of Auckland life and economy. It included detailed objectives and targets, and much progress has been made towards achieving them. However, our fast-changing world means that the 2012 plan needs to change if it is to provide direction and context for decision-making.

This draft Auckland Plan 2050 is a much more streamlined spatial plan, with a simple structure and clear links between outcomes, directions and measures. It shows how Auckland is expected to grow and change during the next 30 years.

Purpose of this document

This document provides a concise overview of the draft Auckland Plan.

It describes the:

- three key challenges facing Auckland
- the values that the Auckland Plan contains and embraces
- the six proposed outcomes for Auckland to work towards over the next 30 years
- Development Strategy for how Auckland will grow and change over the next 30 years.

Developing the draft Auckland Plan 2050

The Auckland Plan is a plan for Auckland. As we continue to grow we need a plan that sets the direction for Auckland and its communities, and that brings together shared objectives for prosperity in social, economic, environmental and cultural areas.

During 2017 we worked with stakeholders and partners to test the assumptions, issues, and directions that are presented in the draft plan. There were two phases of engagement: the first focused on Auckland's future opportunities and challenges, and the second on how the direction in the Auckland Plan could address these.

It is important that Auckland Council and central government work together to ensure Auckland grows in a way that meets the opportunities and challenges of the future. The outcomes of this joint work will be considered as part of finalising the plan.

What do you think?

We would like to hear what you think about the draft plan, so that we can improve and finalise it. You can have a say on Auckland's future by participating in our public consultation programme through the Have Your Say events, and by providing feedback at: **akhaveyoursay.nz**

This overview document is available online at: **akhaveyoursay.nz**, as well at libraries, service centres and local board offices.

More detail on any of the matters mentioned in this overview document can be found in the draft plan which is available online at: **theaucklandplan.govt.nz**

Making a submission

Submissions close at 8pm on Wednesday, 28 March 2018.

All submissions will be publicly available, and your name and submission will be included in papers that are available to the media and the public.



AUCKLAND NOW

Tāmaki Makaurau, the Māori name for Auckland, means Tāmaki desired by many. This name described the abundance of natural resources, strategic vantage points, portage routes, and mahinga kai (traditional food gathering and cultivation) which first attracted Māori, and then other settlers.

More than 1.6 million people live in Auckland already. Over the next 30 years this could increase by another 730,000 people to reach 2.4 million by 2048.

Auckland's population will also become more ethnically and culturally diverse, and there will be significant growth in the numbers of older adults relative to other age groups.

Auckland is the largest commercial centre in New Zealand, and contributes almost 40 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product. Most migrants to New Zealand choose to settle in Auckland because of the wide range of employment and commercial opportunities.

Auckland is the main gateway in and out of New Zealand, with the largest and most active international airport, largest international sea port and a critical freight distribution function. Its scale, and commercial and industrial opportunities, means it is able to develop infrastructure and attract highly specialised talent that drives economic development.

Auckland and the rest of the upper North Island are closely linked and work together to achieve shared objectives.

Transport links between Northland/Whangarei, Auckland, Hamilton and Tauranga are critical to the economic and social success of each area. These linkages, whether by sea, road or rail, move significant freight volumes, particularly of imports and exports. These same transport links also serve the needs of New Zealand's tourism industry.



Three key challenges facing Auckland

The draft Auckland Plan identifies three key challenges that must be addressed if we are to achieve the Auckland we want by 2050:

1. Population growth and its implications

- Auckland's population has grown faster over the last number of years than projected by Stats NZ
- The rate and speed of population growth puts pressure on our communities, our environment, our housing and our roads. It means increasing demand for space, infrastructure and services.

2. Sharing prosperity with all Aucklanders

- Auckland's success is dependent on how well Auckland's prosperity is shared
- Many Aucklanders are prosperous and have high living standards, yet there are significant levels of socio-economic deprivation, often in distinct geographic areas
- There are distinct patterns of income, employment, health and education outcomes across broad ethnic and age groups
- Significant increases in housing costs are also resulting in fewer Aucklanders being able to fully prosper.

3. Reducing environmental degradation

- Much of Auckland's appeal is based on the natural environment
- Despite regulation and considerable effort, Auckland's environment continues to be affected by past decisions, Auckland's rapid growth and development, as well as emerging threats such as climate change
- Two specific issues will continue to have the biggest effect on the environment: urban development, and the effects of climate change.

The draft Auckland Plan sets out 20 directions and 37 focus areas that will address these challenges over the next 30 years, and that will give life to six broad outcomes.



AUCKLAND – THE NEXT 30 YEARS

How the plan works

The Auckland Plan describes Auckland in general terms, outlines the three major challenges that we face, and sets the direction for tackling these challenges over the next 30 years. It sets out the values that will shape how we work together, and it identifies key organisations that will play important roles in creating our shared future.

The plan contains six outcomes, which are set out in the diagram opposite. These outcomes combine with the Development Strategy to achieve the type of Auckland Aucklanders want.

The Development Strategy shows how Auckland will physically grow and change over the next 30 years. It takes account of the outcomes we want to achieve, as well as population growth projections and planning rules in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

This document focuses on the key issues and challenges for Auckland under the six outcome areas and the Development Strategy.

Auckland Plan values

The Auckland Plan contains values that we believe are important. They connect us with each other and with this place we call Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland. They are:

Atawhai

Kindness, generosity

Kotahi

Strength in diversity

Auaha

Creativity, innovation

Pono

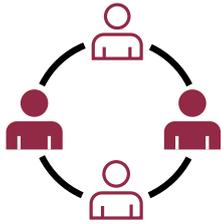
Integrity

Taonga tuku iho

Future generations

OUTCOMES

What the plan aims to achieve



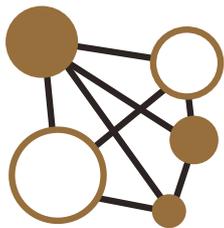
Belonging and participation



Māori identity and wellbeing



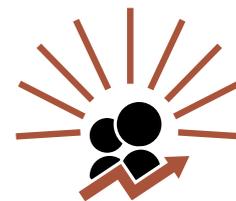
Homes and places



Transport and access



Environment and cultural heritage



Opportunity and prosperity

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

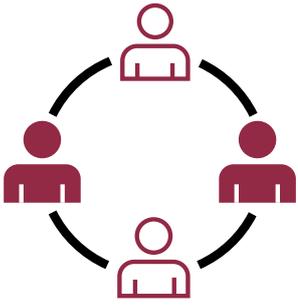
How Auckland will grow and change over the next 30 years, including sequencing of growth and development

20 DIRECTIONS

How to achieve the outcomes

37 FOCUS AREAS

How this can be done



BELONGING AND PARTICIPATION

All Aucklanders will be part of and contribute to society, access opportunities, and have the chance to develop to their full potential.

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

Auckland is experiencing rapid growth and social change – and this will continue.

We have a diverse population in terms of ethnicity and national origin, culture, religion and lived experience, socio-economic status, gender and sexuality, disability, age, and rural or urban location.

This diversity brings many differences in values and lifestyles, demands for goods and services, and expectations of civic engagement and democracy.

To ensure positive life experiences for all Aucklanders, we need to be open to learning about and valuing differences, and to understanding our shared and different histories. This will lead to living together with greater acceptance, trust and mutual respect, and people working together to create a shared future.

Auckland will not be successful unless all Aucklanders feel they belong and can participate in society. We can achieve this in a number of ways

- celebrate Auckland's Māori identity
- recognise social and cultural differences
- community building initiatives
- local leadership and decision-making.

For Auckland to be a place where people continue to want to live and work, all Aucklanders must have the opportunity to succeed. This means we need to be on a path that will lead to everyone being able to belong and to participate in society.

It also means a path to equity where all people can share in Auckland's prosperity.

How to achieve this outcome:

DIRECTION	FOCUS AREA
<p>Direction 1 Foster an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs</p> <p>Direction 2 Improve health and wellbeing for all Aucklanders by reducing harm and disparities in opportunities</p>	<p>Focus area 1 Create safe opportunities for people to meet, connect, participate in and enjoy community and civic life</p> <p>Focus area 2 Provide accessible services and social infrastructure¹ that are responsive in meeting people’s evolving needs</p> <p>Focus area 3 Support and work with communities to develop local leadership and the resilience to thrive in a changing world</p> <p>Focus area 4 Recognise te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi as the bicultural foundation for a multi-cultural Auckland</p> <p>Focus area 5 Recognise, value and celebrate Aucklanders’ differences as a strength</p> <p>Focus area 6 Focus investment to address disparities and serve communities of greatest need</p>



1. For example schools, parks and health centres.



MĀORI IDENTITY AND WELLBEING

A thriving Māori identity is Auckland’s point of difference in the world – it advances prosperity for Māori and benefits all Aucklanders.

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

Māori, the indigenous people of Aotearoa New Zealand, have lived in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland for over 1000 years.

Auckland embraces its uniqueness founded on Te Tiriti o Waitangi and shaped by its Māori history and presence. Te Tiriti recognises the mana of Auckland’s hapū and iwi as rangatira, and the inseparable bond between Tāmaki Makaurau the people and Tāmaki Makaurau the place.

Today, Auckland’s Māori population is diverse and dynamic. Māori comprise nearly 12 per cent of Auckland’s population and number around 160,000 people. Over half are under 25 years and nearly a third are under 15 years.

Māori in Auckland are either:

- the local indigenous hapū and iwi, known as mana whenua, or
- those with tribal connections from outside of Auckland, known as mataawaka.

Although Māori are important to Auckland’s success, a significant proportion of Māori are not benefitting from it. We must create opportunities for:

- Māori self-determination and expression
- shared efforts between Māori and with others
- the integration of Māori values into planning, decision-making and delivery.

The strengths and contributions Māori bring to Auckland will fuel growth and advance Māori social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing.

How to achieve this outcome:

DIRECTION	FOCUS AREA
<p>Direction 1 Advance Māori wellbeing</p> <p>Direction 2 Promote Māori success, innovation and enterprise</p> <p>Direction 3 Recognise and provide for Te Tiriti o Waitangi outcomes</p> <p>Direction 4 Showcase Auckland's Māori identity and vibrant Māori culture</p>	<p>Focus area 1 Meet the needs and support the aspirations of tamariki and their whānau</p> <p>Focus area 2 Invest in marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous</p> <p>Focus area 3 Strengthen rangatahi participation in leadership, education and employment</p> <p>Focus area 4 Grow Māori inter-generational wealth</p> <p>Focus area 5 Advance mana whenua as rangatira in leadership and decision-making and provide for customary rights</p> <p>Focus area 6 Celebrate Māori culture and support te reo Māori to flourish</p> <p>Focus area 7 Reflect mana whenua mātauranga and Māori design principles in Auckland</p>





HOMES AND PLACES

Aucklanders live in secure, healthy, and affordable homes, and have access to a range of inclusive public places.

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

Auckland must think strategically about how the housing system can provide secure, healthy and affordable homes for all its residents.

The housing system does not work for many Aucklanders. We currently have one of the least affordable housing markets in the world, and Aucklanders, whether buying or renting, pay more for housing than most other New Zealanders. There are increasing incidences of housing stress in Auckland, and the numbers of people who find themselves homeless have increased considerably.

There are many factors that affect how many houses we build, how quickly we build them, what type of houses we build, and what they cost. The way we regulate land supply, what we charge for development and the size and capacity of the building sector are all aspects of the housing system that influence what is charged for a completed home.

Other fundamentals of the housing system also must be looked at. Local and central government, developers, builders, home-owners, investors, renters and non-government organisations all have a stake in the housing system and can all work towards smarter solutions.

Security of tenure is more important than ever. We need to ensure renting is not a second-rate option to home ownership, and that the rental system better serves Aucklanders. This includes health issues related to cold and damp housing.

Addressing these issues will require different ideas and approaches.

Auckland's places and spaces are where we work, live and play. Public places can be playgrounds and sports fields, streets and roadways, and town centres with their squares, plazas and spaces between buildings.

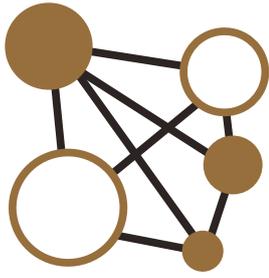
As Auckland's population grows, we must provide sufficient public places that meet the needs of residents. They are an extension of our homes and the way we live, and their design must therefore be flexible to accommodate how people of all age groups will use them.

When we focus on place, we do things differently. Place-making recognises that our places foster wellbeing and support the way we live.

How to achieve this outcome:

DIRECTION	FOCUS AREA
<p>Direction 1 Develop a quality compact urban form to accommodate Auckland's growth</p> <p>Direction 2 Accelerate the construction of homes that meet Aucklanders' changing needs and preferences</p> <p>Direction 3 Shift to a housing system that ensures secure and affordable homes for all</p> <p>Direction 4 Provide sufficient public places and spaces that are inclusive, accessible and contribute to urban living</p>	<p>Focus area 1 Accelerate quality development at scale that improves housing choices</p> <p>Focus area 2 Increase security of tenure and broaden the range of tenure models, particularly for those most in need</p> <p>Focus area 3 Improve the built quality of existing dwellings, particularly rental housing</p> <p>Focus area 4 Invest in and support Māori to meet their specific housing aspirations</p> <p>Focus area 5 Create urban spaces for the future, focusing investment in areas of highest population density and greatest need</p>





TRANSPORT AND ACCESS

Aucklanders will be able to get to where they want to go more easily, and will have choices about how they get around.

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

Being able to easily reach the things that matter most to people, such as work, school, family and friends, is vital for us to lead successful and enjoyable lives. To achieve this we need efficient ways for people, goods and services to move within and across Auckland, throughout New Zealand and across the world.

For Auckland to be a truly accessible city, we also need to make sure that people of all ages and mobility levels can go about their daily lives and get from one place to another easily, affordably and safely.

Our transport system is key to making Auckland more accessible, and for us all to benefit from growth. While great improvements have been made over the past 20 years, historic under-investment, combined with rapid population growth, means we still face big challenges.

Past decisions shaped Auckland into a relatively low-density city where private vehicles were the only viable option for almost all trips. Auckland's continued population growth and a concentration of job growth in a few key locations have put this car-focused transport system under significant strain.

People living in large parts of Auckland don't have many choices in the way they travel. Major chokepoints and bottlenecks remain on many main roads.

Addressing this challenge will require an overall increase in funding from recent levels to keep up with Auckland's growth. This funding should be prioritised by need rather than mode, through fair and consistent funding arrangements between central government, Auckland Council and the private sector. We must continue to explore new funding tools.

Some changes to the transport system can be predicted, but the further into the future we look, the more unknowns there are. What we can confidently expect is that physical travel will be very different. This change may be gradual, but is highly likely. The transport infrastructure we build must be as adaptable to the future as possible.

How to achieve this outcome:

DIRECTION	FOCUS AREA
<p>Direction 1 Create an integrated transport system connecting people, places, goods and services</p> <p>Direction 2 Increase genuine travel choices for a healthy, vibrant and equitable Auckland</p> <p>Direction 3 Maximise safety and environmental protection</p>	<p>Focus area 1 Make better use of existing transport networks, including a greater focus on influencing travel demand</p> <p>Focus area 2 Target new transport investment to the most significant challenges</p> <p>Focus area 3 Maximise the benefits from transport technology</p> <p>Focus area 4 Make walking, cycling and public transport preferred choices for many more Aucklanders</p> <p>Focus area 5 Better integrate land-use and transport decisions</p> <p>Focus area 6 Move to a safe transport network, free from death and serious injury</p> <p>Focus area 7 Develop a sustainable and resilient transport system</p>





ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Aucklanders preserve, protect and care for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage¹ for its intrinsic value and for the benefit of present and future generations.

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

The natural environment is the basis for our existence. It supports and enables all aspects of our society, economy and culture. The environment is inextricably connected to Aucklanders' sense of identity and place. It affects our health and wellbeing, and it provides us with clean air to breathe and fresh water to drink.

Auckland's environment not only supports its people, but is home to many special local ecosystems and is essential for the survival of both indigenous wildlife and species from across the world.

The natural environment is part of Auckland's shared cultural heritage – that is, our collective heritage of air, land, and water, biodiversity, significant landscapes, and historic land features. All Aucklanders are encouraged to view the environment as our cultural heritage. It is inherited from past generations and we are looking after for the benefit of future generations.

Preserving and managing Auckland's diverse environments and protecting their quality is a complex and vital responsibility, for all Aucklanders.

It is particularly complex in the context of a growing population, and the requirements of the commercial, agricultural, and industrial activities that form part of our economy.

Despite past efforts to protect and enhance the environment, it has been significantly stressed by the impacts of human activity. It continues to be negatively affected by:

- consequences of past decisions
- inability of infrastructure to cope with current pressures
- day-to-day lifestyle decisions people make.

There are also new problems to address. Heat waves, droughts and tropical storms are part of our lives.

However, the climate change impacts we are now beginning to experience are likely to worsen, and will have major long-term effects on how we live.

We must take action to reduce and mitigate these threats and minimise the impacts on Auckland's people and cultural heritage.

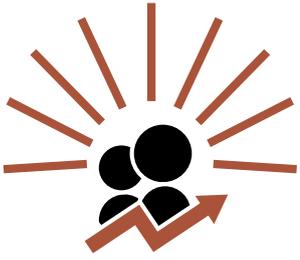
1. Customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values etc passed on from generation to generation.

How to achieve this outcome:

DIRECTION	FOCUS AREA
<p>Direction 1 Ensure the environment is valued and cared for</p> <p>Direction 2 Apply a Māori world view to treasure and protect our environment (taonga tuku iho)</p> <p>Direction 3 Use Auckland’s growth and development to protect and enhance the environment</p> <p>Direction 4 Ensure Auckland’s infrastructure is future-proofed</p>	<p>Focus area 1 Encourage all Aucklanders to be stewards of the environment and to make sustainable choices</p> <p>Focus area 2 Focus on restoring environments as Auckland grows</p> <p>Focus area 3 Account fully for the past and future impacts of growth</p> <p>Focus area 4 Protect Auckland’s significant environments¹ and sites of cultural heritage from further loss</p> <p>Focus area 5 Adapt to a changing water future</p> <p>Focus area 6 Use green infrastructure² to deliver greater resilience, long-term cost savings and quality environmental outcomes</p>



1. Places with intrinsic, ecological, recreational or cultural values, e.g. Waitakere Ranges, Maunga and regional parks.
 2. For example: a green roof, rain garden or permeable path.



OPPORTUNITY AND PROSPERITY

Auckland is prosperous, with many opportunities, and delivers a better standard of living for everyone.

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

Auckland's economy needs to be consistently agile and innovative. This is particularly important in an age of rapid technological change.

International connectivity is also critical to Auckland's economy and success. We must deliver products and services to markets across the globe in timely and sustainable ways.

In recent decades there has been a shift in global economic power towards Asia's increasing prosperity. This provides Auckland with a greater opportunity than ever before to make the most of its geo-strategic position

We also have immense potential in the growing numbers of young people living in Auckland. Māori and Pasifika will make up a significant proportion of our future innovators and entrepreneurs.

Technology is already disrupting business models, employment opportunities and consumer behaviour. The predicted scale of future change is so great it is described as the fourth industrial revolution. This revolution will continue to alter both labour participation and productivity.

The scale and rate of change will affect many industries in different ways and at different speeds. Innovation among enterprises of all sizes can provide Auckland with the resilience to adapt in a rapidly changing world.

Changes for individuals and organisations will be both positive and negative, as new jobs are created and existing jobs disappear. Technological developments will affect everyone. To prepare Aucklanders for these shifts, we need to develop timely training and re-training opportunities for all ages. Employment opportunities must also be supported by good transport and digital networks.

Having the right skills for the future requires everyone to work together to provide appropriate skill development in innovation areas which include the creative and information technology sectors. We must also fill skill gaps such as those in the construction sector and in core public services such as nursing and teaching.

Culture and practices need to change to ensure learning opportunities are available, starting in early childhood and extending throughout life, so that continuous learning becomes second nature. This will provide people with the life skills they need to be fulfilled and to thrive in their families, communities and in their work.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

What is the Development Strategy?

The Development Strategy sets out how Auckland will grow and change over the next 30 years to become a place that Aucklanders love and are proud of. It is the 'Future Development Strategy' required under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity.

This consultation therefore also serves as consultation for the 'Future Development Strategy'.

Around 1.6 million people currently live in Auckland. Over the next 30 years this number could grow by another 740,000 people to reach 2.4 million. This means we could need another 320,000 dwellings and up to 270,000 extra jobs.

Growth on this scale is significant, and requires us to work together and ensure we have a clear understanding of where and when, investment in planning and infrastructure needs to be made and maintained.

The Development Strategy provides the strategic direction for how and where growth can be realised over the life of the plan.

What will Auckland look like in the future?

Auckland will look very different in 30 years. The extent of its urban footprint will include significant redevelopment and intensification in areas that are already developed; and newly established communities in future urban areas.

There will also be a small amount of additional growth in rural areas outside the urban footprint.

A multi-nodal model

Over the next 30 years, Auckland will move towards a multi-nodal model within the urban footprint.

The city centre will continue to be the focus of Auckland's business, tourism, educational, cultural and civic activities. It will continue to be an important residential centre as well. But it won't be the only main centre in Auckland.

The areas around Albany, Westgate and Manukau will become significant hubs of a broad range of business and employment activity, civic services and residential options. These areas, with their large catchments, will accommodate substantial growth in the north, north-west and south and will be interconnected by a range of efficient transport links.

Outside the core urban area, the satellite towns of Warkworth and Pukekohe will act as rural nodes. They will support significant business and residential growth and service their surrounding rural communities. They will be connected to urban Auckland through state highways and, in the case of Pukekohe, by rail.

How will we grow and change?

The Development Strategy describes four main ways that Auckland will grow and change in the next 30 years:

1. We will grow by redevelopment and intensification

Auckland will take a quality compact approach to growth and development.

This means future development will be focused in existing and new urban areas within Auckland's urban footprint, limiting expansion into the rural hinterland.

By 2050, most growth will have occurred within this urban footprint, particularly in and around:

- the city centre
- the Albany, Westgate and Manukau nodes
- identified development areas
- future urban areas.

The quality compact approach to future development will be achieved by:

- enabling sufficient capacity for growth across Auckland
- embedding good design in all development
- sequencing what gets delivered
- aligning the timing of infrastructure provision with development.

Development areas

Incremental growth will happen across urban Auckland and can generally be accommodated through existing infrastructure capacity.

However, development areas are introduced in the draft Development Strategy as a comprehensive approach to servicing specific locations that are expected to undergo a significant amount of housing and business growth in the next 30 years. Planning and investment will be targeted and prioritised to these areas where the greatest development capacity is taken up.

Approximately 20 development areas are identified for targeted investment over the next 30 years.

They are prioritised across three broad timeframes that align with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity.

These areas have a combination of characteristics:

- substantial capacity provided in the Auckland Unitary Plan
- current or planned infrastructure capacity
- access to centres and the strategic public transport network
- market feasibility.

2. We will grow by establishing new communities

In the next 30 years new communities will be established in future urban areas. These will be on the fringe of Auckland's existing urban area, and in rural and coastal settlements. Expansion into greenfield areas will be managed within the Rural Urban Boundary.

Development will be sequenced and timed for when these areas will be 'live zoned' and the necessary bulk infrastructure¹ is in place.

Areas that have already been zoned as urban in the Auckland Unitary Plan have been sequenced first. Other early sequencing priorities are areas with few infrastructure constraints. Areas that have significant infrastructure or environmental constraints are sequenced later in the 30 year timeframe.

3. We will create flexible and adaptable business areas

As Auckland grows, it must offer capacity for new business growth. Around 270,000 new jobs may be needed over the next 30 years. The approach to accommodating business growth in the future is to make the best use of existing business land, as well as creating new business land in greenfield areas.

Existing business land, particularly important industrial areas, will be safeguarded. Once lost to other uses, such as housing, it is difficult to replace.

The exact location and quantity of new business areas in greenfield areas will be confirmed through structure planning and serviced in line with the sequence of the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy.

Safeguarding existing business land and managing the supply of a range of future business land ensures opportunity, flexibility and choice over the long term.

1. For example: wastewater, stormwater and transport.



4. We will limit growth in rural areas

Auckland's rural areas are a mix of cultivated, natural and built environments that contribute significantly to Auckland's identity and character.

Growth in rural Auckland will be focused mainly in the towns which provide service hubs for the wider rural area, particularly the satellite towns of Pukekohe and Warkworth. Less growth is anticipated in the smaller towns and villages.

Rural lifestyle growth will be focused into those areas zoned as 'countryside living', away from the most environmentally sensitive and economically productive areas.

Only a small amount of growth is anticipated in the wider rural area. This growth is likely to relate to environmental enhancement and existing vacant lots. This will ensure that Auckland's rural, coastal, marine and natural environments can co-exist in a balanced way with the working activities (such as farming, forestry, fishing, tourism) that rely on them and help sustain the regional community.

To ensure that rural production can continue, land fragmentation and reverse sensitivity must be managed to safeguard elite and prime soils and support the resources and production systems that underpin working rural land.



Anticipated growth – where and when

The sequencing of the development areas and future urban areas over the next 30 years is summarised below.

Years 1 – 3 (2018-2020)

DEVELOPMENT AREAS	FUTURE URBAN AREAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City centre • Albany • West (Avondale, New Lynn) • Westgate • Takapuna-Northcote • Tāmaki (Glen Innes, Tāmaki, Panmure) • Ōtāhuhu • Manukau • Onehunga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All future urban live zoned areas • Silverdale West-Diary Flat (business) 2018-2022 • Paerata (remainder) 2018-2022

Years 4 – 10 (2021-2027)

DEVELOPMENT AREAS	FUTURE URBAN AREAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt Roskill-Three Kings (Mt Roskill, Three Kings) • Inner West (Mt Albert, Morningside, St Lukes, Newton) • Dominion Road • Māngere • Papatoetoe (Papatoetoe, Hunters Corner) • Outer West (Te Atatu Peninsula) • Sylvia Park • Pakuranga • Outer West (Henderson) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pukekohe • Cosgrave Road, Takanini

Years 11 – 30 (2028-2048)

DEVELOPMENT AREAS	FUTURE URBAN AREAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outer West (Te Atatu South) • Outer West (Sunnyvale, Glendene) • Greenlane-Ellerslie • Pakuranga (Highland Park, Pakuranga corridor) • West (Glen Eden, Fruitvale) • Birkenhead • Sunnynook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warkworth South • Whenuapai Stage 2 • Red Hills North • Kumeu Huapai Riverhead • Puhinui (remainder) • Opaheke-Drury • Drury West Stage 2 • Warkworth North East • Wainui East (remainder) • Silverdale Dairy Flat (remainder) • Takanini

Auckland's infrastructure

Investment in infrastructure has long-term consequences for Auckland's future, and will shape how well it functions for future generations. The population and economic growth expected in Auckland over the next 30 years presents a number of infrastructure-related challenges and opportunities, including:

- coordinating investment and planning to enable growth
- improving the performance of Auckland's infrastructure
- creating resilient infrastructure networks.

Auckland's strategic infrastructure networks influence where and when significant urban growth can occur, especially in future urban areas. These strategic networks provide essential bulk services and include public transport, roads, water and wastewater.

Projects to expand or increase capacity in strategic networks often require substantial public investment and have long lead times for planning and construction. The 30-year Auckland Infrastructure Strategy provides further detail on Auckland's infrastructure challenges, responses and planned investments.

CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

An inclusive Auckland

In a fast-growing city of increasing diversity and social change, people may or may not feel included or enjoy positive life experiences. The Auckland Plan proposes an inclusive Auckland where people live together with trust and mutual respect and everyone has the opportunity to participate to their full potential.

Do you think the six focus areas identified in Belonging and Participation will achieve this?

Advance Māori well-being

The strengths and contributions Māori bring to Auckland will fuel economic growth and advance Māori well-being. With nearly a third of all Māori in Auckland aged under 15 years old, the Auckland Plan proposes investing more in tamariki and rangatahi to advance Māori well-being.

Do you think the seven focus areas identified in Māori Well-being and Identity will achieve this?

Affordable homes

Lack of affordable housing is creating stress for many Aucklanders. It is driving some key workers out of Auckland and limiting our ability to attract and retain talent. The Auckland Plan proposes that all Aucklanders deserve healthy, affordable homes with secure tenure in well-designed places, whether they own or rent their homes.

Do you think the five focus areas identified in Homes and Places will achieve this?



Moving easily around Auckland

People lack choice in how they get around and it can take a long time to get where they need to go. To better connect people and places, the Auckland Plan proposes an integrated transport system that accelerates progress on walking, cycling and public transport and makes better use of existing networks.

Do you think the seven focus areas identified in Transport and Access will achieve this?

Protecting and enhancing our environment

Unprecedented growth has required Auckland to provide for essential development, which has had an impact on our environment and cultural heritage. The Auckland Plan proposes utilising every opportunity to protect and enhance Auckland's environment as growth and development happens.

Do you think the six focus areas identified in Environment and Cultural Heritage will achieve this?

Equipping people for future jobs

Rapid technology advances will create challenges, opportunities and change across many industries and jobs. The Auckland Plan proposes Aucklanders will need to adapt to the coming changes by investing in education, training and skills development for all.

Do you think the five focus areas identified in Opportunity and Prosperity will achieve this?

Shaping our growth

Auckland has to provide for around 740,000 more people in the next 30 years, which would mean another 320,000 dwellings and up to 270,000 extra jobs. The Auckland Plan proposes to manage long-term population growth by prioritising development in existing urban areas and establishing new communities and new business land in future urban areas. Investment in Auckland's infrastructure will need to keep up with the pace and scale of growth.

Do you think the proposed approach for enabling growth will effectively provide for Auckland's future?



