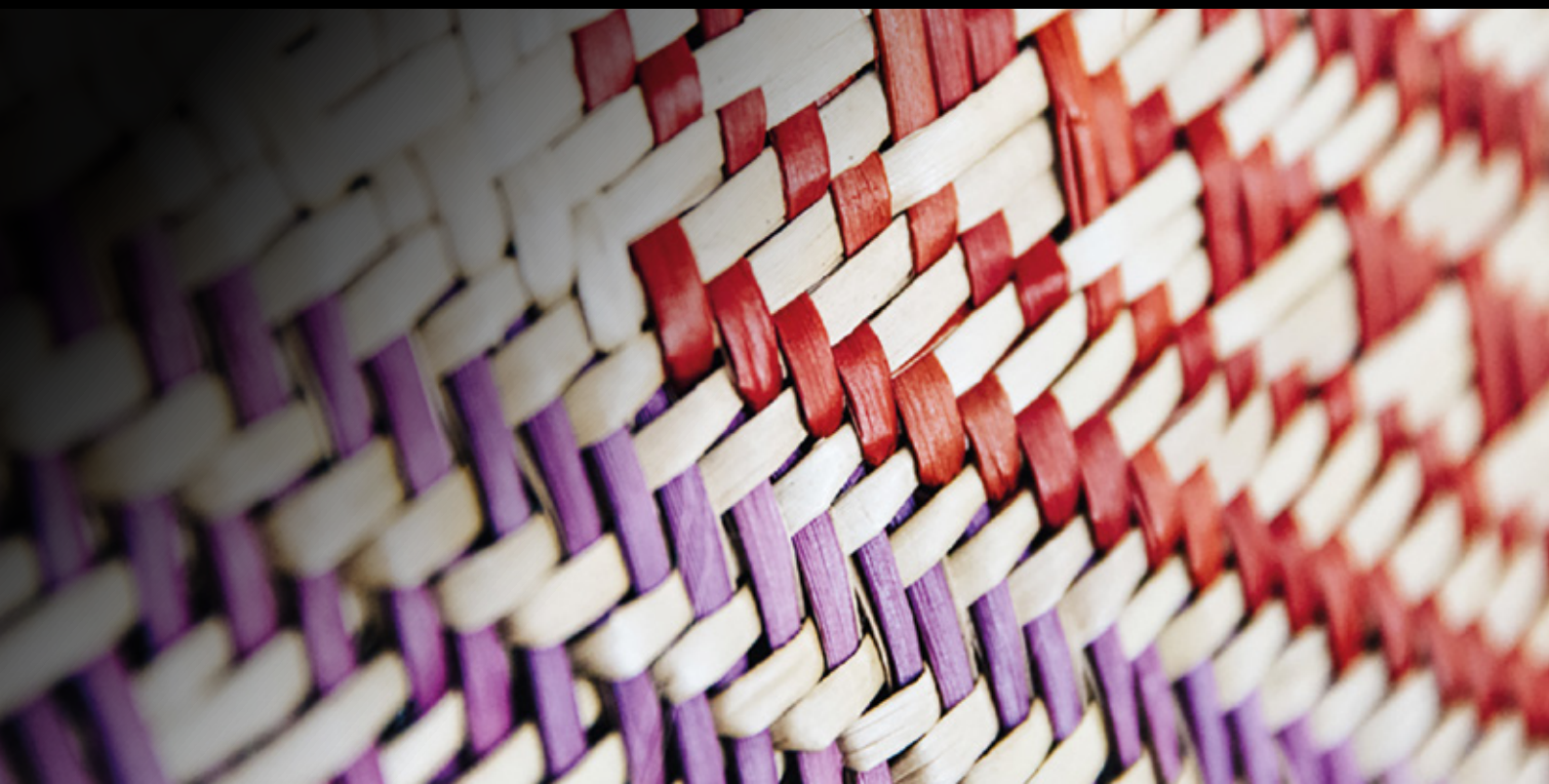


AUCKLAND PLAN 2050



CONTENTS

Contents	2
He Mihi	4
Auckland now	6
Auckland – the next 30 years	8
Belonging and Participation	10
Māori Identity and Wellbeing	12
Homes and Places	14
Transport and Access	16
Environment and Cultural Heritage	18
Opportunity and Prosperity	20
Development Strategy	22
Shaping the plan	30

© 2018 Auckland Council
July 2018
Auckland Plan, Strategy and Research Department
Auckland Council (2018). Auckland Plan 2050 – Overview
ISBN 978-1-98-856422-7 (Print)
ISBN 978-1-98-856423-4 (PDF)

The Auckland Plan 2050 was adopted by the Auckland Council Planning Committee on 5 June 2018.

This document provides an overview of the Auckland Plan 2050 as at June 2018. Please note that the Auckland Plan 2050 is a digital plan and may be updated from time to time. Please refer to the Auckland Plan website, www.theaucklandplan.govt.nz for the most up to date version of the full plan.



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 awhi,
 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 kawe 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.

AUCKLAND NOW

Tāmaki Makaurau, the Māori name for Auckland, means Tāmaki desired by many. This name refers to 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 1.66 million people live in Auckland. Over the next 30 years this could increase by another 720,000 people to reach 2.4 million.

People love Auckland because it is a place of opportunity. They want to raise a family and pursue personal, business and career aspirations here.

Our ethnically and culturally diverse population makes Auckland a vibrant and inclusive place to live.

Our beautiful natural environment offers unique lifestyle opportunities and contributes meaningfully to Aucklanders' quality of life. It is inextricably connected to our sense of identity and our wellbeing.

Auckland is also the largest commercial centre in New Zealand. It contributes almost 40 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product and its scale means it is able to develop infrastructure and attract highly specialised talent that drives economic development. Most migrants to New Zealand choose to settle in Auckland because of the wide range of employment and commercial opportunities it offers.

As Auckland continues to grow, we need to ensure that all Aucklanders can benefit from the social and economic prosperity growth brings and have the opportunity to participate in and enjoy community and civic life.



Three key challenges facing Auckland

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

1. Population growth and its implications

- The rate and speed of population growth increases demand for space, infrastructure and services. This puts pressure on our communities, our environment, our housing and our roads.
- The scale of investment required to respond to and support this growth is significant and we cannot rely on traditional funding sources only.

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, and its 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 Auckland Plan 2050 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 2050 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 includes 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 2050 values

The Auckland Plan 2050 contains values that 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

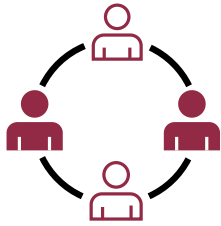
Integrity

Taonga tuku iho

Future generations

OUTCOMES

What the plan aims to achieve



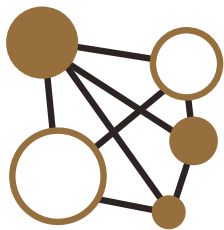
Belonging and Participation



Māori Identity and Wellbeing



Homes and Places



Transport and Access



Environment and Cultural Heritage



Opportunity and Prosperity

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

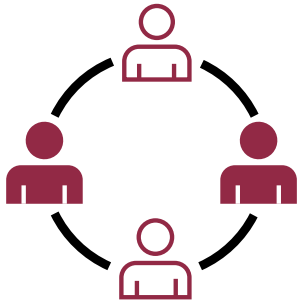
How Auckland will grow and change over the next 30 years, including sequencing of growth and development

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, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, age, and rural, island or urban location.

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

We need to be proactive to ensure a sense of belonging and 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:

- celebrating Auckland's Māori identity
- recognising, valuing and celebrating 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 and cultural infrastructure¹ that are responsive in meeting people’s evolving needs</p> <p>Focus area 3 Support and work with communities to develop the resilience to thrive in a changing world</p> <p>Focus area 4 Value and provide for te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi as the bicultural foundation for an inter-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> <p>Focus area 7 Recognise the value of arts, culture, sport and recreation to quality of life</p>



1. For example schools, parks, health centres, museums and art galleries.



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 rangatiratanga of Auckland's hapū and iwi, and the inseparable bond between Tāmaki Makaurau the people and Tāmaki Makaurau the place.

Today, the population of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau 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 living in Auckland are:

- the hapū and iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau, known as mana whenua, or
- those who are not in a Tāmaki Makaurau mana whenua group, known as mataawaka.

Māori continue to be important to Auckland's success, and successful outcomes can be achieved when we 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 outcomes</p> <p>Focus area 4 Grow Māori inter-generational wealth</p> <p>Focus area 5 Advance mana whenua rangatiratanga 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 throughout 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 people.

The housing system does not work for many Aucklanders. We currently have one of the least affordable housing markets in the world. Aucklanders, whether buying or renting, pay more for housing than most other New Zealanders.

House price and rent increases also mean some households find themselves in unsuitable accommodation. This has resulted in increasing incidences of housing stress, and the number of people who find themselves homeless or without shelter has increased considerably.

Others have fewer housing choices, and live far from jobs, schools and other facilities due to limited availability of affordable options.

There are many factors that affect how many homes we build, how quickly we build them, what type of homes 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 ensuring our rental housing stock is well designed and contributes to healthy outcomes.

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.

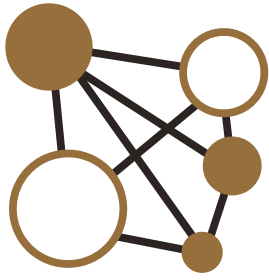
As Auckland's population grows, we must provide sufficient public places that meet the needs of residents. They are an extension of our homes and the way we live, and their design must therefore be flexible to accommodate how people of all age groups and abilities will use them.

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 places for the future</p>





TRANSPORT AND ACCESS

Aucklanders will be able to get where they want to go more easily, safely and sustainably.

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

To lead successful and enjoyable lives, it is vital that people can easily, safely and sustainably reach the things that matter most to them, such as work, school, friends, recreation and healthcare. 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.

A big increase in transport investment over the last two decades has mostly completed the motorway network and started to develop a rapid transit network. More recently, we have taken the first steps towards developing a safe cycling network.

However, the legacy of past decisions is still felt today. People living in large parts of Auckland still don't have many choices in the way they travel, while major chokepoints and bottlenecks remain on many main roads.

Auckland Council and central government have developed and agreed a long-term strategic approach to address these challenges. This is the Auckland Transport Alignment Project. This approach emphasises the importance of making the most of existing networks, targeting investment to the most significant challenges and placing a greater focus on influencing travel demand.

An increase in transport funding, made possible through the Regional Fuel Tax and Auckland receiving more funding from the National Land Transport Fund, will enable more rapid progress to be made in improving transport and access. Funding is to be prioritised by need rather than transport mode, and the cost of projects is to be allocated fairly and consistently between central government, Auckland Council and the private sector.

Finally, it is important that our plans are flexible and can be adapted over time. The transport sector is seeing rapid change, especially from developing technologies. It is essential that the plans we make and the transport infrastructure we build be as adaptable to the future as possible.

How to achieve this outcome:

DIRECTION	FOCUS AREA
<p>Direction 1 Better connect 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</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</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 natural 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 natural 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 features. The natural environment and our shared cultural heritage provide an anchor for the sense of belonging that communities have to their place.

Preserving and managing Auckland's diverse natural 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 Auckland’s natural environment and cultural heritage is valued and cared for</p> <p>Direction 2 Apply a Māori world view to treasure and protect our natural environment (taonga tuku iho)</p> <p>Direction 3 Use Auckland’s growth and development to protect and enhance the natural 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 natural 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 natural 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 to make the most of its geo-strategic position.

We also have immense potential in the growing numbers of young people living in Auckland who will need to play a significant role as future innovators and entrepreneurs within the economy.

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.

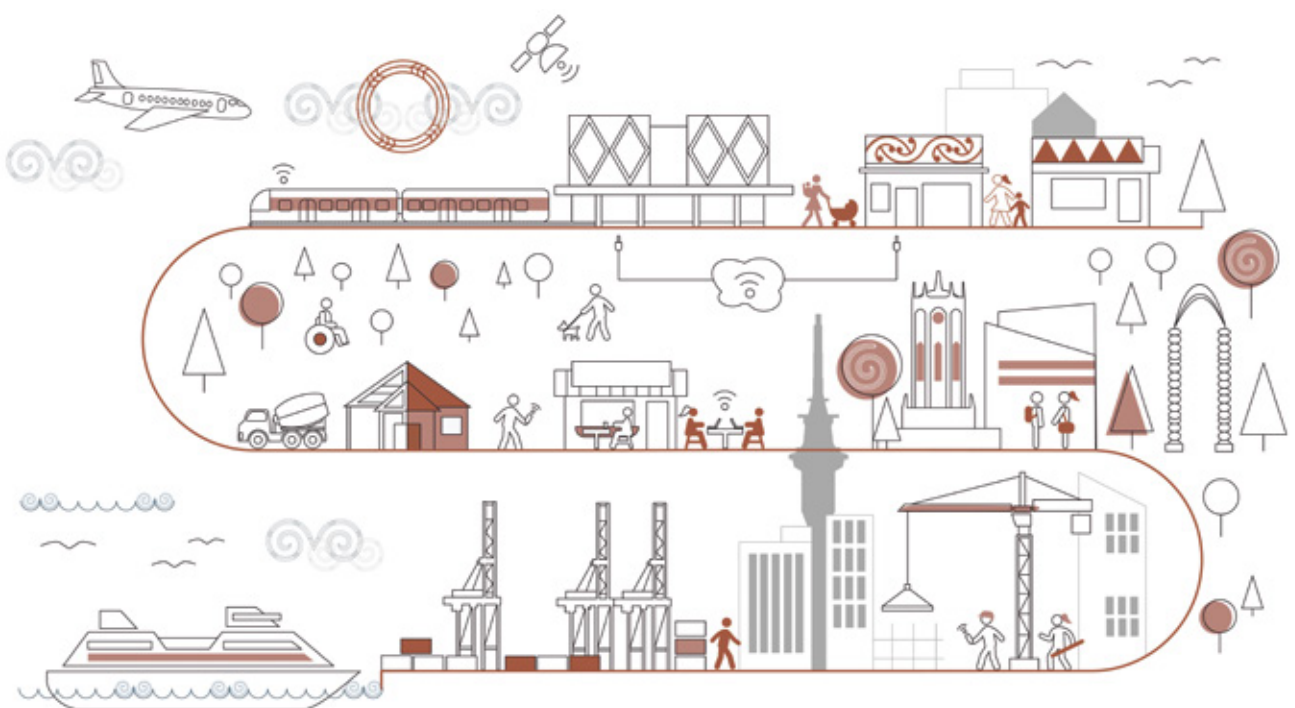
Changes for individuals and organisations will be both positive and negative, as new jobs are created and existing jobs disappear. To prepare Aucklanders for these shifts, we need to develop timely training and re-training opportunities for all ages. Employment opportunities must also be supported by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

How to achieve this outcome:

DIRECTION	FOCUS AREA
<p>Direction 1 Create the conditions for a resilient economy through innovation, employment growth and raised productivity</p> <p>Direction 2 Attract and retain skills, talent and investment</p> <p>Direction 3 Develop skills and talent for the changing nature of work and lifelong achievement</p>	<p>Focus area 1 Harness emerging technologies and ensure equitable access to high quality digital data and services</p> <p>Focus area 2 Ensure regulatory planning and other mechanisms support business, innovation and productivity growth</p> <p>Focus area 3 Advance Māori employment and support Māori business and iwi organisations to be significant drivers of Auckland’s economy</p> <p>Focus area 4 Leverage Auckland’s position to support growth in exports</p> <p>Focus area 5 Increase educational achievement, lifelong learning and training, with a focus on those most in need</p>



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, a place they want to stay in or return to, and a place that others want to visit, move to or invest in.

Around 1.66 million people currently live in Auckland. Over the next 30 years this number could grow by another 720,000 people to reach 2.4 million. This means we could need another 313,000 dwellings and up to 263,000 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. It also serves as Auckland's Future Development Strategy as required under National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016.

What will Auckland look like in the future?

Auckland will look very different in 30 years. Auckland's 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.

Albany, Westgate and Manukau, including their catchments, are nodes which are critical to growth across the region. Over time they will offer a broad range of business and employment activity, civic services and residential options. The nodes will accommodate substantial growth in the north, north-west and south, improve employment choices and be interconnected by a range of efficient transport links.

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

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:

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

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 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.

The development areas identified for targeted investment over the next 30 years are set out on page 26. 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 for housing and business development
- access to a large number of jobs within a reasonable commuting time
- access to centres and the strategic public transport network within easy walking distance
- major public landholdings with intended or potential redevelopment
- current or planned infrastructure capacity
- 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 less 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 263,000 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 required of new business land 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.

Residential growth in rural Auckland will be focused mainly in the towns which provide services for the wider rural area, particularly the satellite rural nodes 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 and develop, land fragmentation and reverse sensitivity must be minimised to safeguard elite and prime soils and support the resources and production systems, including water supply, 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.

Nodes and Development Areas

	NODES	DEVELOPMENT AREAS	
Decade 1 (2018-2028)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City centre and city fringe • Albany* • Westgate* • Manukau 	Short term (2018-2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takapuna • Northcote • Avondale • New Lynn • Mt Roskill-Three Kings • Glen Innes • Tāmaki • Panmure • Ōnehunga • Ōtāhuhu • Māngere
		Medium term (2022-2028)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Atatū Peninsula • Henderson • Glen Eden • Newton • Morningside • St Lukes • Mt Albert • Dominion Road corridor • Mt Roskill-Three Kings • Sylvia Park • Pakuranga • Māngere • Māngere East • Papatoetoe-Hunters Corner
		Long term (2028-2048)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunnynook • Birkenhead • Te Atatū South • Glendene • Sunnyvale • Kelston • Greenlane • Ellerslie • Highland Park • Pakuranga Corridor • Ōtara • Manurewa • Clendon • Papakura
Decade 2 (2028-2038)			
Decade 3 (2038-2048)			

* Includes a component of future urban

Future Urban Areas and rural settlements

		FUTURE URBAN AREAS	RURAL SETTLEMENTS
Actual, contracted or planned (2012-2017)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live zoned areas and SHAs • Warkworth North • Wainui East • Whenuapai • Scott Point • Red Hills • Puhinui • Kumeu Huapai • Hingaia • Wesley (Paerata) • Belmont (Pukekohe) • Drury South • Bremner Rd (Drury West) • Bellfield Rd (Opaheke) • Walters Rd (Takanini) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live zoned areas and SHAs • Hatfields Beach 1 • Hibiscus Coast (Silverdale) • Hibiscus Coast (Red Beach) • Albany Village 1 • Waimauku • Swanson • Maraetai 2 • Ōruarangi 1 • Clevedon Waterways • Clevedon • Karaka North • Kingseat • Clarks Beach 1 • Glenbrook Beach 1 • Patumahoe
Decade 1 (2018-2027)	1st Half (2018-2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warkworth North* • Paerata (remainder) • Whenuapai (Stage 1) • Silverdale West/Dairy Flat (business land) • Drury West Stage 1* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ōruarangi 2
	2nd Half (2023-2027)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pukekohe • Cosgrave Road, Takanini 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellsford • Algies Bay • Albany Village 2 • Helensville 1 • Clarks Beach 2 • Glenbrook Beach 2
Decade 2 (2028-2037)	1st Half (2028-2032)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kumeu Huapai Riverhead • Warkworth South • Whenuapai (Stage 2) • Drury West (Stage 2) • Opaheke Drury • Red Hills North • Puhinui 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hatfields Beach 2 • Helensville 2 • Maraetai 2
	2nd Half (2033-2037)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silverdale Dairy Flat (remainder) • Wainui East (remainder) • Warkworth North East 	
Decade 3 (2038-2047)	1st Half (2038-2042)		
	2nd Half (2043-2047)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takanini† • Yet to be determined new growth areas 	

* Drury West (Stage 1) and Warkworth North development ready from 2022.

† Significant flooding and geotech constraints – further technical investigation required.

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 in the 10-year budget provides further detail on Auckland's infrastructure challenges, responses and planned investments.



SHAPING THE PLAN

Engaging with our stakeholders, communities, mana whenua organisations and central government has been an important part of developing this plan. You have shared your views on what is most important for Auckland over the next 30 years and this has shaped the outcomes and directions set out in the plan.

There were three phases of engagement:

- **May / June 2017** – early engagement informed the strategic framework
- **July / November 2017** – targeted stakeholder engagement informed the draft plan
- **February / March 2018** – formal public consultation informed the final plan

This approach has ensured that the Auckland Plan 2050 is a plan developed by Aucklanders, for Auckland. Its success relies on many stakeholders and partners understanding the intent and working together to deliver the plan.

The final plan is the culmination of many months of work and extensive engagement. We would like to thank everyone who has provided feedback and helped to ensure the Auckland Plan 2050 represents the Auckland we want for the future.



AUCKLAND PLAN 2050

Approach to engagement

