

# Auckland Plan Refresh Early Engagement Summary Report

May – June 2017



## Table of Contents

Table of Contents .....	3
1 Background .....	4
1.1 The overall approach .....	4
1.2 Engagement and consultation timeline .....	5
2 Summary of engagement activities .....	6
3 Summary of feedback .....	7
Skills and Jobs .....	7
Belonging .....	8
Homes & Places .....	8
Protect & Enhance .....	9
Access & Connectivity .....	9
Development Strategy .....	9
Māori wellbeing .....	10
General Plan .....	11
Other Feedback .....	11
4 Next steps .....	12
5 Appendix A .....	13
6 Appendix B .....	16

# 1 Background

Auckland Council has begun a refresh of the Auckland Plan.

The plan performs a critical function by agreeing a common long-term plan for Auckland's future and using this as a basis for engaging with multiple partners and stakeholders. It must set a 20-30 year strategic direction for Auckland that integrates social, economic, environmental and cultural objectives and outline a high-level Development Strategy (spatial component) that will achieve that direction and objectives.

An essential part of developing the plan is the engagement with stakeholders and the communities of Auckland. Legislation requires council to "involve central government, infrastructure providers (including network utility operators), the communities of Auckland<sup>1</sup>, the private sector, the rural sector, and other parties (as appropriate) throughout the preparation and development of the plan".

The Planning Committee approved the approach to engagement (PLA/2017/30) which included:

- targeted early engagement with the communities of Auckland
- continuous engagement with other partners and stakeholders throughout the preparation and development of the refreshed Auckland Plan
- formal consultation through a Special Consultative Procedure on the draft refreshed Auckland Plan.

This report summarises feedback received from the first two types of engagement between May and June 2017.

## 1.1 The overall approach

The purpose of early engagement was to provide opportunities for early input into the direction of the plan before formal consultation.

Early engagement is considered best practice and contributes to meeting legislative requirements to involve Auckland's communities in the preparation and development of the plan. Involving partners and stakeholders also has the additional benefits of:

- continuing the conversation on Auckland's long-term future
- sharing evidence and identifying challenges and future direction
- acknowledging the critical implementation and partnering role they will play.

The objectives of both early engagement and the full consultation process for the Auckland Plan Refresh are outlined in the table below:

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<sup>1</sup> Section 80 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 requires the council to involve stakeholders, including the "communities of Auckland". There is no prescribed way of carrying out this engagement and "communities of Auckland" is not defined. The key, however, is that communities must be involved, in some form, throughout the preparation and development of the amended plan and council must be able to document how this engagement has occurred. This is in addition to formal consultation prior to adoption of an amended plan.

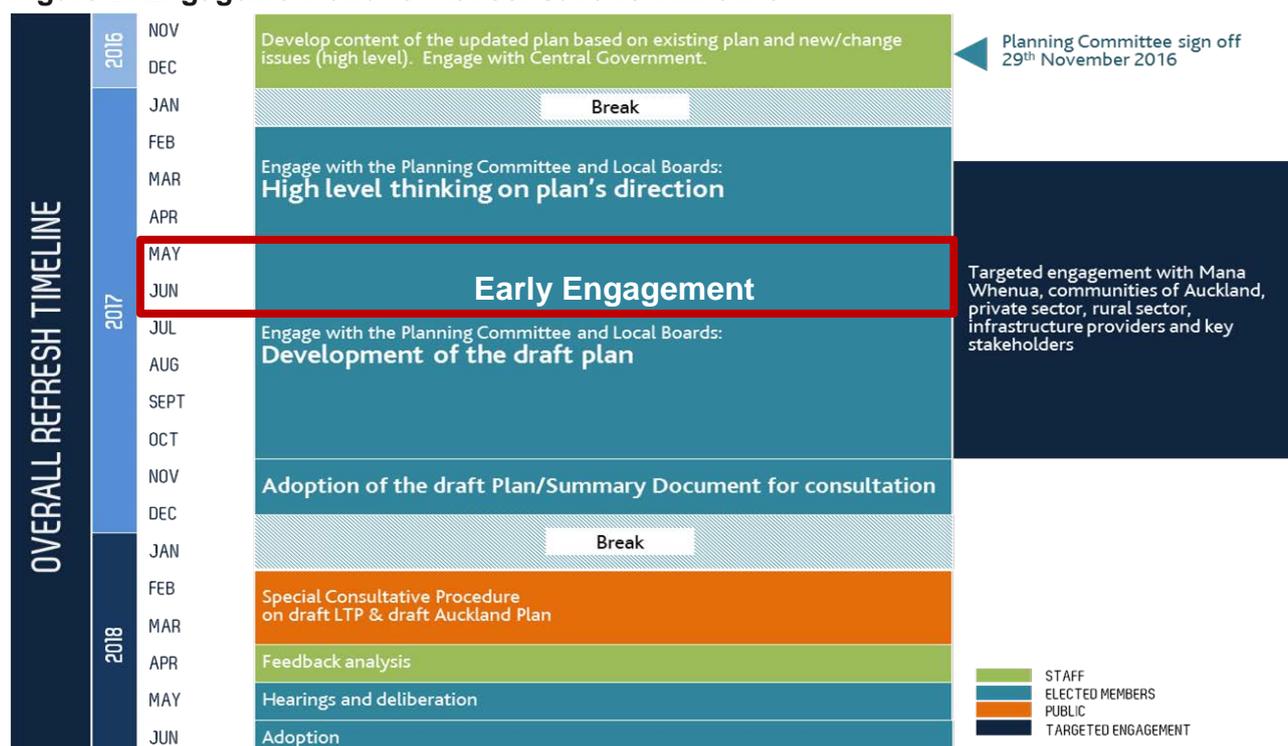
**Table 1: Auckland Plan Refresh consultation and engagement objectives**

Objectives	
Influence Auckland's future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform Aucklanders, including our partners and stakeholders, that Auckland has a 30 year strategic plan for its development</li> <li>• Give people a say in Auckland's future plans</li> <li>• Develop the plan with partners, stakeholders and Aucklanders</li> </ul>
Align implementation efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure partners and stakeholders understand the role they play in implementing the plan</li> <li>• Seek feedback from partners, stakeholders and Aucklanders to inform what role council should play in implementing the plan</li> <li>• Help people make the connection between the outcomes being sought for Auckland and council's ongoing decisions and policies</li> </ul>
Shape the priorities for the Long-term Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide input to the options in the Long-term Plan 2018-28</li> <li>• Help people make the connection between the outcomes being sought for Auckland and council's investment decisions</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Engagement and consultation timeline

Figure 2 outlines the overall engagement context for the Auckland Plan Refresh in 2017/2018. The remainder of this report provides an update of the early engagement as appears in the red box.

**Figure 2: Engagement and formal consultation timeline**



## 2 Summary of engagement activities

On 28 March 2017, the Planning Committee endorsed a streamlined spatial approach for the refresh of the Auckland Plan. This has a working model structured around a small number of inter-linked themes that address Auckland's biggest challenges.

The three major challenges are: scale of growth, greater environmental pressures, and the uneven distribution of growth benefits. To address these challenges, early thinking on the refreshed Auckland Plan was organised around five themes and the development strategy:

- Skills and Jobs
- Belonging
- Homes and Places
- Protect and Enhance
- Access and Connectivity
- Development Strategy

These themes provide a focus on spatial components while ensuring a strong connection to the achievement of high-level social, economic, environmental and cultural objectives. The working model was further developed at workshops with the Planning Committee and local board clusters where strategic material for each theme was explored and tested.

Then a series of engagement activities was undertaken to gain insights on the draft refreshed Auckland Plan strategic concepts. The engagement process sought to encourage stakeholders to think to the future and grapple with the high level issues and opportunities.

Questions for feedback were directed at a high level to understand whether stakeholders agreed with the structure and focus of the plan. These included:

- Are we focussing on the right things to be successful?
- Do the areas of focus within the working themes provide the right direction?
- Are the themes presented here a good way to respond to the challenges and opportunities Auckland faces?

There were 37 stakeholder meetings or events over this period and there were more than 850 discrete pieces of feedback. Appendix A outlines all the early stakeholder engagement activities.

As engagement is ongoing, there are several stakeholders which have participated since 30 June. Their feedback has been captured and will be incorporated into the next round of analysis.

### 3 Summary of feedback

Overall, key stakeholders and “communities of Auckland” endorsed the need for a refresh of the Auckland Plan and the general strategic direction of the plan.

The feedback was wide ranging. It covered the overall approach, the working themes of the plan and a number of detailed issues and opportunities within those themes. Feedback has informed the development of the draft strategic framework through the refinement of the concepts, strategic directions and areas of focus. In some cases after reviewing the feedback, further research was undertaken to investigate the issue. Then additional content was added or content was modified as appropriate. This feedback will continue to shape the overall strategic content of the plan.

The feedback below provides a snapshot of some of the main ideas in each strategic theme of the working model, and a few other key themes. Full summaries of the feedback within each theme are available in Appendix B.

#### Skills and Jobs

- There was feedback that jobs are being displaced through technological change and the speed of this change will increase. To mitigate this, individuals need to be supported to develop adaptable skills to meet a changing economy and the jobs of the future.
- To increase participation in the workforce, feedback stated that there needs to be more clear pathways from education and training to employment and a reduction of young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs).
- There was feedback that a variety of methods could be used to build a resilient economy including: attracting and retaining talent, diversifying Auckland’s economy with a strong focus on innovation and strengthening Auckland’s connection within New Zealand and to the world.
- People stated that rising household costs mean people are forced to move around for schools and jobs which reduces achievement and access to opportunities overall. There needs to be affordable housing and transport options for people to get to their jobs and local jobs for local people.
- Feedback stated that opportunities for lifelong learning is about more than just acquiring academic knowledge but rather developing life skills for employment and long-term wellbeing.
- Some feedback highlighted the need for services to support education and employment. To do this most effectively, partnerships and alignment of approach between key stakeholders (i.e. central government, private sector, education institutions, etc.) will be important.

## Belonging

- There was a lot of concern about inequity, inequality and lack of opportunity. In particular there was feedback on the need for creating a focus on developing opportunities for disadvantaged groups.
- There was feedback on the need to celebrate and promote diversity. There was acknowledgement that increasing diversity will pose challenges, particularly around cohesion, but also that these challenges will be easier to surmount if communities value diversity.
- Local culture and identity were raised as areas that can create belonging. There was some discussion also of the risks of a loss of local identity with population growth.
- There was support for the development of community infrastructure. Participants reported that it plays an important role in communities, in creating a sense of belonging and addressing inequity.
- There were comments on increasing engagement and support for a broader range of groups to participate.
- Visibility was stated as important to belonging (it functions as an enabler or a constraint depending on whether the communities of interest that you are a part of are acknowledged visibly).

## Homes & Places

- The lack of availability of affordable housing and its impact on communities was a key concern.
- The security of rental tenure and the need to recognise that a large proportion and greater number of Aucklanders will rent over a long term were issues discussed in many forums.
- Feedback was provided on the need for a beautiful, compact, quality urban form and that all neighbourhoods need to be located in areas with access to opportunities and good infrastructure.
- There was feedback that a home can be a stable foundation for maximising wellbeing by providing good links to health options, education and jobs and if that home is owned, it can also include the benefit of the economic prosperity that is gained through intergenerational transfer of wealth.
- There was feedback stating that there is a role for central and local governments in creating systemic change through housing policy in areas such as: regulation/legal incentives in home ownership; construction pipelines; and linked interventions to achieve broader social outcomes (e.g. apprenticeships in the construction market).
- There was concern about the housing challenges for those most in need, such as younger cohorts, older people and Māori and Pasifika non-homeowners.

## Protect & Enhance

- There was feedback about the importance of recognising the value of natural and cultural heritage and its importance for liveability of the city and individual well-being.
- People stated that there is a need to acknowledge the current state of the natural environment and cultural heritage, and that effective action is required just to “catch-up” to an acceptable level.
- There were comments that Māori values and kaitiakitanga (environmental guardianship, stewardship and protection) need to be reflected in environmental management and cultural heritage protection.
- Minimising the impact of growth was considered important, particularly being aware of not losing valuable green assets to urban sprawl and understanding the impact of urbanisation on the natural environment and cultural heritage. There was specific concern around water quality (freshwater and marine) and a query whether a separate section is required on this.
- Some feedback raised questions about whether the Unitary Plan provides adequate protection and regulatory levers for historic heritage.
- There was feedback about how to support growth to get the best outcomes. For example, ensuring the types of infrastructure and services required to enable growth are considered.

## Access & Connectivity

- There were concerns about disparities of access to transport networks across region and the barriers to access.
- There were also concerns about disparities in access to technology given network constraints, affordability and capability differences.
- There was feedback to focus more on public transport, particularly on: creating an integrated 24/7 network that is punctual and reliable; considering inter-regional connectivity; and improving safety and affordability.
- The need to improve safety was raised in a number of areas (e.g. on rural roads, through more pedestrian only spaces and by generally decreasing road accidents).
- There was feedback on the need to have a wider range of supporting infrastructure locally, cross-regionally and for integrated public and private transport networks.
- There was interest in more innovation in the transport space and further exploration of how to deal with disruptive technological changes and the impact of emissions.

## Development Strategy

- There were concerns about population growth and impacts of growth. This was coupled with support for the compact city concept, but a need to improve development quality.

- People noted the need to take technological change and the uncertainty it can create into account when planning for infrastructure (e.g. solar energy and battery power uptake).
- Feedback was provided on the need to recognise funding shortfalls and try new ways to fund infrastructure (e.g. targeted rates and long term infrastructure bonds).
- There was feedback on the necessity of heritage areas to be identified and protected, including providing adequate funding and the enforcement of regulations.
- Some rural issues were raised, such as the desire to maintain the viability of rural production areas, water and stormwater management, and reverse sensitivity.
- There was feedback on the need to recognise Auckland's reliance on Waikato resources, the effects of Auckland's growth on Waikato and to align the growth strategy with both the Waikato and the Bay of Plenty.

There was a considerable amount of feedback given specifically about Māori outcomes, Māori wellbeing, Ti Tiriti o Waitangi, mana whenua and mataawaka. Where this feedback was not in relation to one of the above themes, it has been included here under the Māori wellbeing theme.

## Māori wellbeing

- Feedback was provided that the core values and the principles of Ti Tiriti o Waitangi need to be recognised more prominently, particularly in an evolving dominant pākeha culture, and with new people coming to Auckland. It provides a point of cohesion to the sense of community. There seemed to be little reference to the Treaty, except as part of the “Belonging” theme.
- Feedback was given that there needs to be both a separate distinct Māori wellbeing outcome in the refreshed Auckland Plan and also a weaving of Māori outcomes throughout.
- There was feedback that fundamentally, Māori wellbeing cannot be separated from the environment. The Auckland Plan Refresh process provides opportunity for innovative partnerships with mana whenua, acknowledging their leadership roles of kaitiakitanga.
- People identified that the plan needs to differentiate better between mana whenua and wider Māori communities, recognising the statutory rights of mana whenua while also focusing on Māori in most need.
- Some feedback outlined how landscapes should reflect mana whenua values and design concepts. In the urban environment there are particular challenges and work needs to be done with developers in design and landscaping to ensure history and tikanga are elevated in the urban environment.
- Recognising marae as community hubs was considered important. There was feedback that marae should be included as and resourced as part of wider community infrastructure.

## General Plan

- There was feedback that it is not obvious where “people” fit in.
- There were concerns around where some elements of the current Auckland Plan will fit in a streamlined plan (e.g. arts and culture, heritage, people). For example, there is no explicit mention of arts and culture.
- Feedback stated that the plan needs to be more spatially focussed as intended by the legislation.
- There was feedback that there needs to be a vision statement for the overall Plan.
- There were concerns about the usefulness of a 30 year plan when challenges and opportunities over the next 30 years are hard to predict and plan for (in particular, technological change).
- Some feedback noted a lack of understanding about why the scope of the Auckland Plan is for all of Auckland not a plan for Auckland Council.
- Feedback on the structure and format of the Plan included discussion of:
  - integrating the content to highlight the cross-linkages
  - making the plan able to evolve and stay relevant over time
  - writing in plain English so it is easy to understand.

## Other Feedback

There was a range of feedback that did not fit into the scope of this engagement, primarily focussed on future implementation and measurement of the plan or council operations more generally. The feedback on council operations was captured and shared with the appropriate council departments. The implementation and measurement feedback will be held to be reviewed later in the process.

There was also a good deal of feedback on how to continue engagement on the plan. Some of the main points of this feedback included:

- communicate the process of the Auckland Plan Refresh more clearly and widely
- communicate the difference and the relationship between the Auckland Plan Refresh and the Long Term Plan with clear and timely messaging about them
- explore a more inclusive, bold, collaborative and innovative process for engagement that use a range of different communication channels including media channels, community conversations, apps, online platforms and radio
- focus engagement efforts on ‘hard to reach communities’
- hold engagement events that are more accessible for our diverse communities. Provide “linguistic cultural support” to communicate the message and ensure meaningful participation

- be transparent with how the feedback had been considered and has influenced the plan. 'Close the loop' by providing stakeholders with information on how their feedback was used.

Feedback gathered from this early engagement will inform the ongoing engagement process with stakeholders and the Special Consultative Procedure. This feedback will also be passed on to the council engagement team to consider from a wider organisational perspective.

## **4 Next steps**

There will be continued engagement with partners and stakeholders as the plan develops over 2017-2018. Any new feedback generated will be incorporated into the next round of analysis before the draft Refreshed Auckland Plan goes out for the Special Consultative Procedure in February 2018. Stakeholders which have participated in this early engagement will be offered opportunities to participate again in the process.

## 5 Appendix A

### Stakeholder engagement activities

Partner/ Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder or partner engaged	When engaged	How engaged
Mana whenua	Mana whenua hui	20/03/2017	Hui
	Mana whenua hui	15/06/2017	Hui
Demographic panels	Demographic advisory panels combined (morning & afternoon)	26/04/2017	Workshop
	Ethnic Advisory Panel	8/05/2017	Meeting
	Rainbow Advisory Panel	8/05/2017	Meeting
	Disability Advisory Panel	9/05/2017	Meeting
	Seniors Advisory Panel	15/05/2017	Meeting
	Pacific Peoples Advisory Panel	17/05/2017	Meeting
Sector panels	Rural Advisory Panel	5/05/2017 & 16/6/2017	Meeting
	Heritage Advisory Panel	23/05/2017	Meeting
	Auckland City Centre Advisory Board	28/06/2017	Meeting
Sector groups (infrastructure, private, institutes)	Committee for Auckland	31/05/2017	Meeting
	Vector Limited	8/06/2017	Meeting
	Transpower	12/06/2017	Meeting
	Wiri Oil	13/06/2017	Meeting
	Counties Power Limited	14/06/2017	Meeting
	NZ Institute of Architects Auckland Branch	23/06/2017	Email
	NZ Institute of Architects- Urban Auckland Group	26/06/2017	Letter via email
	Spark	26/06/2017	Email
	Auckland Business Forum	27/06/2017	Email
	First Gas and Refining NZ	28/06/2017	Meeting
	Sustainable Business Network	29/06/2017	Meeting

	New Zealand Telecommunications Forum	23/06/2017	Email
	Pacific Business Trust	6/06/2017	Meeting
	Employers and Manufacturers Association (EMA)	6/06/2017	Meeting
Sector groups (education, health, youth, heritage and culture)	Learning Auckland Leadership Table-Education	16/05/2017	Meeting
	Walk Auckland (and Living Streets Aotearoa)	22/06/2017	Email
	University of Auckland - Vice Chancellor Strategic Engagement and Pro Vice Chancellor Equity	19/06/2017 & 22/06/2017	Meeting
	Toi Whitiki Leadership group (Arts & Culture sector)	3/07/2017	Meeting
	Pan-Youth councils, university and non-profit groups	13/06/2017	Workshop
Communities of Auckland	Communities of Auckland Manukau	29/05/2017	Workshop
	Communities of Auckland online	23/06/2017	Survey
	Communities of Auckland AUT Millennium	7/06/2017	Workshop
Neighbouring councils	Auckland Waikato Issues Panel meeting	2/06/2017	Meeting
	Upper North Island Strategic Alliance (UNISA) Technical Officers	5/05/2017	Meeting
	UNISA CE forum	2/06/2017	Meeting
	Waikato District Council	20/06/2017	Email
	Future Proof – Waikato region councils and tangata whenua strategic planning project	23/06/2017	Email
<b>Continuous Engagement</b>			
Council controlled organisations	Within the council family there have been a variety of conversations, emails and meetings. CCOs have participated to varying extents.		

<p>Central Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry for Environment</li> <li>• Ministry of Education</li> <li>• Ministry of Business, Innovation &amp; Employment</li> <li>• Ministry for Social Development</li> <li>• Treasury</li> <li>• Department of Internal Affairs</li> <li>• Auckland Intersectoral Population Health Group</li> <li>• New Zealand Transport Agency</li> <li>• Ministry of Transport</li> <li>• Heritage New Zealand</li> <li>• Te Puni Kokiri</li> <li>• Auckland District Health Board</li> <li>• State Services Commission</li> </ul>
<p>Independent Māori Statutory Board (IMSB)</p>	<p>IMSB has been involved in a range of discussions over this time providing feedback through-out.</p>

## 6 Appendix B

### Skills and Jobs - Feedback themes and key points

<p><b>Building a resilient economy and workforce</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Auckland needs to attract and retain talent</li><li>• Need adaptable skills to meet the changing economy and type of jobs in the future</li><li>• Should bring the world to Auckland through tourism and investments</li><li>• Auckland needs a diversified economy with a strong focus on innovation</li><li>• Auckland needs to strengthen connections within New Zealand and to the world</li><li>• Need to raise productivity despite the majority of the workforce being employed by SMEs</li></ul>
<p><b>Increasing participation in workforce</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Need clear pathways for education/training for employment</li><li>• Need to reduce the number of Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)</li><li>• Need affordable housing and transport options for people to get to their jobs</li></ul>
<p><b>Access to local jobs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Need to provide local jobs for local people</li></ul>
<p><b>Increasing participation and achievement in education and provide opportunities for lifelong learning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Life-long learning is more than just academic knowledge but includes life skills that are needed for employment and long-term wellbeing</li><li>• Need to address barriers to higher achievement and increasing disparities across Auckland</li></ul>
<p><b>Influences that are affecting education and employment outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Need to address rising household costs. High housing costs mean people need to move around for schools and jobs and that reduces achievements</li><li>• Need to address the mismatch between current skill sets and changing jobs</li><li>• Need to manage the displacement of jobs caused through technological change</li></ul>
<p><b>Services supporting education and employment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Need to be partnerships and alignment of approach between key stakeholders (i.e. Central government, private sector, education institutions, etc.)</li><li>• Need to provide better support for disadvantaged groups</li></ul>
<p><b>Example of how feedback informed content of the high level strategic framework:</b></p> <p><b>Feedback:</b> The impact of technology on the future of skills and jobs will impact parts of business sectors and society differently. Those better skilled to adapt to change will have advantages over less technically literate people which could lead to growing inequality.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> This feedback led to the development of the focus area that centred on harnessing emerging technologies and ensuring equitable access to high quality digital services. This was</p>

moved from the 'access and connectivity' outcome to 'jobs and skills' to emphasise its importance in this area.

## **Belonging - Feedback themes and key points**

### **Inequity and inequality**

- A lot of concern about inequality and lack of opportunity
- Particular focus on opportunity for disadvantaged groups

### **Promoting diversity and inclusion**

- Need to celebrate and promote diversity
- Increasing diversity will pose challenges, particularly around cohesion
- These challenges will be easier to overcome if the community values diversity
- Visibility is important to belonging (it functions as an enabler or a constraint depending on whether communities of interest you are a part of are acknowledged).

### **Events**

- Events provide good opportunities to learn and interact
- But need to be broadly accessible

### **Local culture and identity**

- Local culture and identity can help to create belonging (note: comments focussed exclusively on ethnic identity)
- But, also discussion of risks of loss of local identity with population growth

### **Community Infrastructure**

- Community infrastructure plays an important role in communities, in creating a sense of belonging and addressing inequity
- Changes in the community mean this value is likely to increase
- But will need to think innovatively about how to provide

### **Engagement and participation**

- Need to increase engagement and support a broader range of groups participating

### **Example of how feedback informed content of the high level strategic framework:**

#### **Feedback:**

Inequity, not just inequality was a key theme of the feedback. People need equity of access to jobs; access to public transport; access to culture; access to accommodation; access to publications. This will allow individuals to participate in society, and connect and interact with each other.

#### **Action:**

The concepts and language around inequality and inequity was considered and helped to inform content. Discussion of this theme in the narrative can help to clarify thinking for readers.

## Homes and Places – Feedback themes and key points

<p><b>Security of tenure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Need to recognise that a large proportion of Aucklanders will rent and that long-term security of tenure is important</li><li>• Access to secure tenure can be discriminatory</li><li>• Need to advocate for the homeless</li><li>• Note that perceptions of tenure and changing social norms was discussed in many forums. Aucklanders must change how they view rental tenure as it will become/is the norm. Additionally, ownership is still seen as important, often critical, to community buy in.</li><li>• Power imbalances between tenants and landlords threatens rental security</li></ul>
<p><b>Urban form and public realm</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quality, compact urban form is important</li><li>• Beautification and sense of place seen as important to amenity and community, and especially so as we grow</li><li>• Homes need to be located with access to opportunities</li><li>• Need to get infrastructure and public transport to serve areas of growth</li><li>• Places in our environment are important to build mental resilience/mental health (swim in your awa, climb your maunga, etc.)</li></ul>
<p><b>Papakāinga and Māori home ownership</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unique legal status of papakāinga land creates complexities</li><li>• Inter-generational mobility of Māori is impacted by lack of home ownership</li></ul>
<p><b>Home as a stable base/ foundation for maximising wellbeing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Health, education and jobs is linked to/dependent on affordability of housing</li><li>• Affordability is linked to transience – and therefore educational outcomes suffer</li><li>• Affordable, sustainable housing circumstances lead to intergenerational wealth creation</li><li>• Owning a home can be a cultural rite of passage</li></ul>
<p><b>Participatory planning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Needs to be community participation in the planning process</li><li>• Development/gentrification needs to work for, not against, existing community</li></ul>
<p><b>Government intervention / Systemic change to housing policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The state has a role in the management and reform of regulation/legal incentives in home ownership and delivery and must act. Broadly, commentary around the responsiveness of the housing sector (to demand and households' preferences) was linked to housing policy levers e.g. accessible design standards, discrimination against prospective tenants, tax incentives, emergency housing delivery and stability of tenure.</li><li>• The state has a role in the efficiency and long-term planning of the construction pipeline and 'red tape' associated with delivery of housing</li><li>• The state has a role through, intervention in housing policy, in broader social outcomes: e.g. apprenticeships in the construction market</li></ul>
<p><b>Availability of affordable housing and housing that is affordable</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rising housing costs affects everybody and impacts community belonging</li><li>• Housing needs to be affordable</li></ul>
<p><b>Quality of dwelling design, including typologies to meet a diversity of needs and</b></p>

### **preferences associated with household types**

- Quality design of dwellings is important to meet needs of current and future Aucklanders (demographic change, multigenerational, mixed families, family size etc.). Concepts of Universal Design and Ageing in Place were referenced as important. They describe philosophies of accessibility and user-centric design.
- Intergenerational housing needed to accommodate cultural preferences and economic realities

### **Address housing challenges for those most in need**

- Older people (particularly in rental) are vulnerable in context of rising housing costs
- Māori and Pasifika generally do not have intergenerational wealth / home ownership

### **Example of how feedback informed content of the high level strategic framework:**

#### **Feedback:**

There was concern regarding the future challenge of Auckland's ageing population. Specifically, there was concern about whether older Aucklanders will be able to find affordable housing, particularly marginalised and vulnerable older people.

#### **Action:**

After reviewing feedback and further investigatory work, the pressures on ageing Aucklanders is greater than previously thought. For example, affordability is decreasing and the number of renting older persons will increase more than anticipated. While already included in the original narrative, it now has greater prominence in relation to security of tenure and addressing housing challenges for those most in need.

## **Protect and Enhance – Feedback themes and key points**

### **Recognise the value of natural and cultural heritage**

- Recognise their values and for liveability of the city and individual well-being
- Need to acknowledge the current state of natural environment and cultural heritage, and that effect is required just to “catch-up” to a minimum acceptable level
- Particular concern around water quality (freshwater and marine) and whether a separate section is required
- Whether the Unitary Plan provides adequate protection and regulatory levers for historic heritage
- Impacts of climate change, natural hazards and other threats such as pest, etc.

### **Role of Māori**

- Kaitiakitanga as well as the role of tangata whenua under the treaty is provided for
- Māori values are reflected in environmental management and cultural heritage protection

### **Minimise impact of growth**

- Losing valuable green assets to urban sprawl

- Impact of urbanisation on the natural environment and cultural heritage

### **Support growth to get the best outcomes**

- Types of infrastructure and services that are required to enable growth (how to provide for, what functions they need to perform, etc)
- Tools to get better outcomes through growth

### **Example of how feedback informed content of the high level strategic framework:**

#### **Feedback:**

Recognise the value that environment provides. “We need to invest in the environment like we invest in other assets. It provides us with non-economic benefits that we need to invest in.”

#### **Action:**

To address this, the recognition of the wider benefits that the environment provides (in addition to the resource consumption’s perspective) has been added into one of the strategic directions. The strategic direction discusses the value of protecting and enhancing our natural assets.

## **Access and Connectivity – Feedback themes and key points**

### **Access**

- Concerns about disparities of access to transport networks across region and barriers to access (affordability, sub-regional disparities and lack of universal design within public transport network)
- Concerns about disparities in access to technology given network constraints, affordability and capability differences
- Reduced access can limit people’s choices in how they work, live and play and further exclude/isolate people
- Need to think in terms of multi-modal access i.e. telecommunications/digital as a substitute for physical movement, active transport as an alternative to vehicles, public transport as a substitute for vehicles and enable/incentivise choices that provide greater public good.

### **Public transport**

- More focus needs to be on public transport (i.e. away from roads and private vehicles) and recognise increasing dependence on public transport by specific user groups
- More focus/priority needs to be given to improving safety (or the perception of safety), safety across the train networks/crossings, providing supporting infrastructure (i.e. park and rides, WIFI on public transport, adequate CCTV/patrolling of locations) and increasing affordability to incentivise public transport uptake
- Public transport needs to function as an integrated network 24/7 hours a day to ensure those reliant on it don’t have reduced work, live, and play opportunities.
- Need increased investment in public transport.
- More focus on multi-modal transport models in Auckland working as an integrated network

- Need to think about inter-regional connectivity too (i.e. with Waikato and northern Waikato townships in particular)
- Need to provide punctual and reliable public transport – look to overseas models for how this can be delivered at scale

### **Safety**

- Need to implement ‘Vision Zero’ (a strategy to eliminate all traffic fatalities and severe injuries, while increasing safe, healthy, equitable mobility for all)
- Need to mandate pedestrian priority and/or create more pedestrian only spaces (not shared spaces)
- Road safety is of particular importance to rural communities; conflicting uses need to be better considered/managed and road and storm-water maintenance needs more investment/priority.

### **Supporting infrastructure**

- Need to consider how new technology can be used to provide integrated information platforms
- Need to include thinking about cycle-ways as part of “transport networks”
- Need to think about how “old technology” or infrastructure can be re-purposed when it comes to the end of its useful life
- Need to think about how to provide local infrastructure that supports living, working and playing locally (rather than encouraging cross-region movements)
- Need a wider range of supporting infrastructure and initiatives i.e. park and rides, WIFI on PT, mobility parking and infrastructure, bike parks, bike share programmes
- Need to think about how transport and digital networks need to work together.

### **Transport network improvements**

- Need to capture development plans for key infrastructure i.e. airports, ports
- Need to think about integrated public and private transport networks in a cross-regional sense i.e. freight movements, public transport between regions, inter-regional strategic corridors
- Need to think about accessibility for businesses as well as private individuals i.e. freight movements, access to ports and airports for national and international exports
- Need to address congestion
- Specific improvements i.e. North Shore rail, rail to the airport, port redevelopment

### **Funding and resilience**

- Ongoing private vehicle dependency needs to be addressed
- Need to think about how to incentivise emission reduction (financial and non-financial subsidies for electric vehicles)
- How to address disruptive changes? In particular around technology adoption.
- Concern about how to fund transport infrastructure and significant funding gaps.
- Reduce emissions using emissions testing of buses, cars and trucks.

### **Other issues**

- Need to be clear about definitions i.e. what is accessibility and connectivity.
- Focus on making transport system “vibrant”
- Need to ensure transport and digital networks are fit for purpose (i.e understand user requirements now and into the future)
- Behavioural challenge of moving away from a car-centric city
- Need more innovation in the transport space i.e. use green fuels, AT needs an

“innovation centre”.

**Example of how feedback informed content of the high level strategic framework:**

**Feedback:** Safety and perceptions of safety came through as a key concern and a barrier that might otherwise limit public transport uptake.

**Action:** Safety messages have been given more prominence and safety language has been incorporated in a focus area in the strategic framework.

## Development Strategy – Feedback themes and key points

### Growth

- Concerns about population growth and impacts of growth
- Support for compact city concept, but need to improve development quality

### Infrastructure

- Need to align growth and infrastructure (including social infrastructure)
- Need to take technological change and the uncertainty it can create into account in planning for infrastructure (eg. solar energy and battery power uptake)
- Recognise the funding shortfall and try new ways for funding infrastructure (e.g. targeted rates, long term infrastructure bonds)

### Heritage and character

- Landscapes, natural features and historic heritage areas need to be identified
- Do not allow destruction of heritage neighbourhoods, including adequate funding and enforcement

### Rural

- Want maintenance of the viability of rural production areas
- Rural issues of water and stormwater management, and reverse sensitivity

### Greenfields

- Ways must be found to create a sense of community in greenfield development

### Cross-boundary issues

- Need to recognise Auckland reliance on Waikato resources and effects of Auckland’s growth on Waikato
- Align growth strategy with Waikato and Bay of Plenty
- Recognise established collaboration with Waikato

**Example of how feedback informed content of the high level strategic framework:**

**Feedback:**

There was feedback that the term "growth benefits" was not easy to understand. Stakeholders were unclear about what 'uneven distribution of growth benefits' meant and thought this term conveyed the idea that growth only had benefits. There was a suggestion that 'uneven impact of growth' may be clearer.

**Action:**

The concept of growth and the benefits and/or impacts that this brings vary according to the context. We have revised our approach to clarify the use of this terminology within the Development Strategy.

## Maori Wellbeing – Feedback themes and key points

**Papakāinga**

- Concerns over ability to borrow money against Māori land
- Concerns with Māori inter-generational capacity and displacement of Māori

**Māori Signature Event**

- Desire to have a unique Māori signature festival similar to Diwali, Lantern Festival, and Pasifika, over and above Matariki celebrations.

**Māori General**

- Acknowledgement that gains for Māori create gains for everyone.
- Identified need to have Māori content woven throughout the Auckland Plan.
- The AP Refresh provides opportunity for innovative partnerships with mana whenua, acknowledging their leadership roles of kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga
- There is a need to better differentiate between Mana whenua and Māori in general
- Plan needs to better link to Te Toa Takitini
- Questions raised around what does "Māori well-being" actually mean in the context of AP refresh?

**Māori Identity**

- There is a need to highlight where Māori sit in Auckland's "belonging" story. Needs to be clear in our documents.
- Landscapes should reflect mana whenua values and design concepts as tangata whenua
- The urban setting of Auckland creates different challenges for mana whenua to ensure history and tikanga are elevated – e.g., working with developers in design and landscaping

**Te Tiriti o Waitangi**

- Little reference to the Treaty, except as part of the "Belonging" theme
- Core values and the principles of the Treaty need to be recognised, particularly in an evolving dominant pākeha culture, and with new people coming to Auckland. It provides a point of cohesion to the sense of community and belonging.
- Identified need to differentiate better between mana whenua and wider Māori communities
  - recognise statutory rights of mana whenua while also focusing on Māori in most

need

- Treaty content needs to be operationalised better
- Explicit reference to the Treaty should take priority over reference to Treaty settlements, as settlements are an artefact of the Treaty.
- Equitable outcomes (Article 3) should be explicitly referenced, particularly in relation to technology advances and rangatahi

### **Engagement and Participation**

- Need to review existing content and what has been achieved to date so mana whenua can help shape priorities moving forward, including in LTP.
- Big priorities should be identified, from which to work.
- Mana whenua should be engaged looking across all work of AP Refresh.
- Engagement must be meaningful, not a “token”.

### **Co-governance**

- Need to recognise AP’s relationship to Treaty settlements and the emerging governance models

### **Kaitiakitanga**

- Māori well-being cannot be separated from the environment
- Council has a gap through lack of cultural landscapes study
- Much is not in place to support mana whenua as kaitiaki

### **Marae Development**

- Recognise Marae as the community hubs they could be, acknowledging the role they play in times of emergency
- Marae should be included and resourced as part of wider community infrastructure

### **Māori Economic Development**

- Māori are looking to evolve in the economic development space

### **Co-ordinated Programs with Central Government**

- Still important to have co-ordinated programs with central government

### **Māori Implementation**

- Need better way of ensuring plan delivers on priorities/commitments

### **Example of how feedback informed content of the high level strategic framework:**

**Feedback:** Māori wellbeing was considered as a cross-cutting theme that could be woven through the other strategic themes. Feedback was also given that there needs to be a separate distinct Māori wellbeing outcome retained in the refreshed Auckland Plan while also weaving Māori outcomes through-out.

#### **Action:**

As a result of this feedback a specific Māori outcome theme has been retained in the overall framework.

