What we heard were the important issues for this outcome

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

How we propose the Auckland Plan achieve this outcome

Outcome	**Belonging and Participation**

| Strategic Directions | **Foster an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs**
 • As Auckland's population continues to grow and diversify, there's a need to enhance and maintain a shared sense of belonging.
 • Belonging is linked to well-being, identity, attachment to place and sense of community and relates to people's willingness to work together, participate and contribute to the social, economic, political and cultural life of Auckland.
 • Participation requires access to opportunities, capabilities and resources.
 • It involves providing opportunities for people to connect and interact while also addressing barriers to participation.
 • Enhancing and maintaining belonging is a collaborative endeavour.

 BP_SD1 | **Improve living standards for all Aucklanders by reducing disparities in opportunities**
 • All Aucklanders should have the opportunity to experience the benefits of Auckland's growth. Access to opportunities motivates people to participate in and enjoy community and civic life.
 • Not all Aucklanders navigate their lives from an equal starting position. Some individuals and households have limited choices and access to opportunities resulting in poor living standards and a diminished quality of life.
 • Long-standing barriers have prevented people from achieving their full potential.
 • Growing and entrenched inequality and low social mobility remains a major challenge. It weakens social relationships, erodes community connectedness and undermines Auckland's economic growth.
 • Addressing inequality, exclusion and disadvantage involves: working together to remove barriers, supporting people to access opportunities, build capabilities and make full use of their abilities to make positive change happen and live a life they value, now and in the future.

 BP_SD2 |

Focus Areas

Create safe opportunities for people to meet, connect, participate in and enjoy community and civic life
- As Auckland's population continues to grow and diversify, trust and connection between people remains vital.
- Social cohesion and human capacity thrive where people feel, safe, connected, supported and where differences are respected, embraced and celebrated.
- Providing opportunities or spaces for people to connect and interact builds connection between different groups of people, promotes social inclusion and builds networks of support.
- Community building initiatives such as festivals, regional and local events, community programmes, physical activity and arts and cultural initiatives play an important role in building community connection.
- A well-connected society is one where people have a high degree of confidence in their governmental institutions, and participate in civic life through participation in democratic processes and decision-making, ensuring all Aucklanders have a voice.

BP_FA1

Provide diverse, accessible services and social infrastructure that are flexible in meeting people's different and evolving needs
- Accessible social services and infrastructure are valued by the community and play an important role in creating a sense of belonging.
- Infrastructure such as libraries, community centres and halls, parks and open spaces, sportfields, schools, marae, pools and public open spaces provide opportunities for people to connect.
- Population growth and demographic change will put pressure on existing services and facilities.
- It is essential that we plan and design services and infrastructure in a way that is flexible to adapt to different usage, demand and changing demographic needs over time.
- Ensuring equitable access to services and facilities is a priority.

BP_FA2

Support and work with communities to develop local leadership and the resilience to thrive in a changing world
- Individuals, whānau and communities increasingly expect to have more influence over decisions that affect their well-being and to play a more active role in delivering on outcomes.
- Supporting people to work with and lead their own community drives better outcomes and fosters a strong sense of community.
- Strong relationships between individuals, groups and organisations build community resilience to change and ensure that individuals and communities are able to adapt as the world changes.
- This involves working more closely with communities to build capacity and capability including the knowledge, skills and human and financial resources to act.
- The Empowered Communities Approach involves working to empower people to play a more active role in decisions that affect their communities of place, interest and identity.
- This is especially relevant to vulnerable communities and those communities experiencing change and growth where there is a need to plan alongside existing, and where possible, future communities via local planning.

BP_FA3

Recognise Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi as the bicultural foundation for a multi-cultural Auckland
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi forms the bi-cultural foundation for a multi-cultural Auckland.
- Auckland has the largest Māori population making Auckland unique compared to other international cities.
- Mana whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau hold a special place in Auckland's identity. The history and culture of mana whenua helped shape and define Auckland today.
- Mana whenua practices such as manaakitanga ensure that Auckland is a welcoming place for new Aucklanders and provides a strong basis for a multicultural Auckland.
- Through the Treaty settlement process and subsequent partnership arrangements, mana whenua are playing a more prominent role in shaping Auckland's future development.
- Stronger relationships with mana whenua, and Māori more generally, ensure that the Treaty principles are given life and Auckland retains its distinctive identity in an increasingly globalised world.
- Continuing to build on and celebrate our Māori identity recognises our history and makes Auckland a welcoming city to people from other ethnicities and cultures.
- Providing opportunities for mana whenua to develop and express Auckland's Māori identity and to share this with the people of Auckland promotes wider understanding and strengthens our sense of belonging.

BP_FA4

Recognise, value and celebrate Auckland's diversity as a strength
- Auckland is already a culturally and ethnically diverse city and will become more diverse in the future.
- Our many diverse groups make a valuable contribution to Auckland's culture, society and the economy.
- It is important that we support people to maintain their cultural identities and provide opportunities for them to express these.
- However, some feel isolated and excluded from participating in Auckland society and are unable to fulfil their potential impacting negatively on the wider community.
- It is essential that we fully capture the social, economic and cultural strengths of diversity.
- This requires Aucklanders to recognise, value and celebrate difference and make a concerted effort to address growing exclusion and inequity.
- Welcoming people from other places and cultures enables social, economic and political participation in society.

BP_FA5

Focus investment to address disparities and serve communities of greatest need
- There are distinct geographic patterns of socio-economic disparities and need across Auckland.
- Young people, older people, those with disabilities, and those with low incomes represent the majority of Aucklanders.
- Growing inequity in Auckland means that people are not given the opportunity to reach their full potential resulting in a large pool of untapped potential.
- Removing barriers to participation and supporting people to achieve their potential will benefit individuals, but also produce wider social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits for Auckland.
- In an environment of constrained resources, it is important to target investment towards areas where it will have the greatest impact.
- Place-based initiatives such as The Southern Initiative focus investment and effort to address disparities before they become embedded and build social inclusion.

BP_FA6

Development Strategy
Inputs from this outcome to influence how we grow
- enabling places and spaces where people can meet, interact and connect
- identifying those communities most in need.

Measures

Possible measures for consideration:
- Aucklanders' sense of community in their local neighbourhood
- Aucklanders' perception of their quality of life compared to the last 12 months
- Percentage of Aucklanders that feel connected to their neighbourhood and local community
- Aucklanders perception of whether the Council invests enough in (social) infrastructure to meet future needs
- Percentage of Aucklanders who are part of social networks and groups (e.g. community or voluntary groups)
- Percentage of Aucklanders who felt that the increasing number of people in New Zealand with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries makes their local area a better place to live
- Percentage of Aucklanders who do not have enough money to meet everyday needs
- At least 30 minutes of moderate activity in the last 7 days
- Perception of safety when walking along in your neighbourhood after dark

- *Does this framework address the issues that are important in achieving this outcome?*
- *Is this framework complementary to the strategic goals of your organisation/sector? How can you contribute to this outcome?*
- *Are these measures the best proxy for this outcome? Are there any suitable data that you currently collect on a regular basis that could be considered?*

What we heard were the important issues for this outcome

Te Tiriti o Waitangi and co-governance
- Core values and the principles of the Treaty need to be recognised
- Need to differentiate better between mana whenua and wider Māori communities
- Treaty content needs to be operationalised better and Equitable outcomes (Article 3) should be explicitly referenced

Māori identity and signature event
- 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
- Unique Māori signature festival similar to Diwali, Lantern Festival, and Pasifika, over and above Matariki celebrations.

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

Māori Economic Development
- Māori are looking to evolve in the economic development space

Marae Development
- Recognise marae as the community hubs (included and resourced as part of wider community infrastructure) and role they play in times of emergency

Papakāinga
- Ability to borrow against Māori land
- Māori inter-generational capacity and displacement of Māori

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

General
- Acknowledgement that gains for Māori create gains for everyone.
- Māori content need to be woven throughout the Auckland Plan.
- Auckland Plan Refresh provides opportunity for innovative partnerships with mana whenua, acknowledging their leadership roles of kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga

What are we proposing to address these issues and achieve the outcome

Outcomes	Māori Identity and Wellbeing						
Strategic Directions	Realise the visible and lived identity of Tāmaki Makaurau through te ao Māori values • The Treaty foundation of Tāmaki Makaurau provides for and embraces a growing and diverse society. • Tāmaki Makaurau embraces its indigenous history to create a dynamic future that reflects places and spaces founded upon Te Ao Māori values. The well-being and identity of people are at the heart of these values. • A dynamic Tāmaki Makaurau has a vibrant and thriving Māori culture reflected in natural and urban landscapes. Māori design in our built form fosters whānaungatanga (connection to others) spaces for all. MIW_SD1	Enable Māori to thrive through provisions of culturally enabling social services and whānau-centric community facilities • Fostering a sense of manaakitanga (hospitality to others) and whānaungatanga (connection to others) that contributes to equitable outcomes for all Aucklanders in social, health and community funding decisions. • Rapid growth in Auckland and rises in living costs exacerbate the displacement of whānau Māori. affecting access to much needed services and facilities • Service providers across the public sector are culturally competent, accessible and connected. MIW_SD2		Promote Māori cultural innovation and enterprise which contributes to social and environmental success • Te Ao Māori values within Māori business contribute to a 'multiple bottom line' model where social, cultural, environmental, spiritual and economic goals are considered as part of every-day business. • Māori businesses thrive locally, regionally, nationally and internationally. • Māori businesses focused on cultural expression, language and arts to foster pride in Māoritanga continue to receive support and investment. They forge global recognition and connect to international trade through whānaungatanga based relationships with other businesses who share similar values. MIW_SD3		Recognise rangatiratanga and support mana whenua in their unique role as kaitiaki of Tāmaki Makaurau • As Tāmaki Makaurau continues to grow and develop the unique role of mana whenua as kaitiaki of Tāmaki Makaurau is recognised and supported. • Mana whenua participation in preservation, restoration enhancement of the environment is underpinned by Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnerships. MIW_SD4	**Development Strategy** *Inputs from this outcome to influence how we grow*
Focus Areas	Reflect mana whenua tikanga and Māori design principles in the future design of natural and urban landscapes • Mātauranga Māori and te ao Māori values within Māori design offer an alternative and contemporary approach to city design, making us unique worldwide . • Design informed by manaakitanga at its heart will provide spaces and places that are welcoming to all: tamariki, young whānau, pakeke and kaumātua (elders). • Tāmaki Makaurau will reflect and respectfully acknowledge iwi and hapū, their tikanga and ancestral pūrakau (stories) in spaces and places. • The city embraces Te Aranga Design principles that enable Māori design aspirations, which are already seen in Auckland . MIW_FA1	Celebrate Māoritanga and recognise te reo Māori as a cultural taonga • A stand out feature of Tāmaki Makaurau is its vibrant Māori culture. Māori culture support the city's profile internationally, for example, contemporary Māori artists exhibit globally and kapa haka (traditional performing arts) is internationally recognised. • Invest and build on events such as Matariki to ignite all cultures to celebrate their relationship with the land. • Continue to promote te reo Māori through bilingual signage and public announcements across urban built and natural landscapes. These efforts contribute to Tāmaki Makaurau as the leading bilingual city in Aotearoa, New Zealand. MIW_FA2	Invest and support marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous hubs for Māori and the wider community • Marae are homes for Māori life and culture. They anchor Māori identity both physically and spiritually serving as hubs for social, economic and cultural leadership. • Marae serve the wider community as demonstrated by those marae that open their doors to the homeless during winter. • Marae in Tāmaki Makaurau continue to grow as significant community places directly supported by mainstream community funding. MIW_FA3	Mentor rangatahi to participate in decision-making and to take advantage of educational and employment opportunities • Valuing of children and young people is seen in te ao Māori values such as whakapapa (genealogy) and tuakana/tēina (reciprocal relationships between the experienced and less experienced). • Whakapapa encompasses the interconnected relationships of one person to another from the first parents of creation and all living things. This places tamariki and rangatahi as integral to ensure whakapapa, and therefore Māori culture endures. • Fostering tuakana/teina learning models to build rangatahi capability for the skills and jobs Tāmaki Makaurau most needs. • Tāmaki Makaurau embraces these mentoring models and values youth as contributors and decision makers who help shape their city. MIW_FA4	Advance sustainable and transformational opportunities for Māori that enhance inter-generational wealth • Traditional loss of land and the complexities of inequality have contributed to a lack of individual and whānau assets that are handed down to the next generation. • Through ownership Māori express rangatiratanga (leadership and autonomy) and realise aspirations for cultural life and wellbeing. • Papakāinga is explored by many Māori to address housing affordability and to create environments where Māori culture, identity and language can thrive. MIW_FA5	Realise Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi in the management of natural resources and acknowledge customary rights • At its essence rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga reflect the function and status of mana whenua as kaitiaki of natural resources within respective rohe (tribal boundaries). • In Tāmaki Makaurau eight co-governance arrangements provide partnerships between mana whenua and local government. Treaty settlements will grow the number of these arrangements. • Rangatiratanga is supported through acknowledgement of cultural landscapes and customary rights. The Tāmaki Makaurau landscape is assessed for Māori heritage values as a priority over coming years. MIW_FA6	Recognise and support mana whenua in leading and making decisions for the future of Tāmaki Makaurau • To enable mana whenua in their role as decision makers for Tāmaki Makaurau we must recognise and support their contribution to shaping the future of the urban and natural landscapes of the region. • In order to recognise and support mana whenua, a partnership approach needs to apply across the public, private and community sectors. Partnerships will scale based on the scope of the kaupapa (topic) under consideration. • Given the unique threats and challenges Tāmaki Makaurau is likely to experience in the coming years we will need robust and integrated solutions that draw from different approaches and worldviews for the region to thrive. MIW_FA7	• Identifying land, including crown, Maori freehold and local authority • Recognising sites and areas of cultural significance • Providing for development opportunities.
Measures	**Possible measures for consideration:** • Proportion of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau who value the importance of being engaged in Māori culture. • Percentage of Māori who have a life satisfaction rate of 7 or higher in terms of quality of life. • Number of regional and notified projects that have incorporated te ao Māori values and/or provided opportunities for mana whenua to participate in the project. • Proportion of public led development projects that have engaged with mana		whenua or incorporated Māori design principles into the form and function of the development. • Percentage of Māori who can hold conversational level te reo Māori conversations and the proportion of Māori who have either taught, shared or engaged in an activity that involves te reo Māori. • Number of papakāinga in the Auckland region and the numbers and proportion of households that own or rent the dwelling in which they live. • Number of active mana whenua decision-making forums active in the region. • Percentage of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau who are studying at tertiary level in		STEM courses and percentage of Year 11,12 & 13 Māori students that are engaged in Māori-focused courses. • No further loss of wāhi tapu in Tāmaki Makaurau and the number of co-governance arrangements in Tamaki Makaurau.		

- *Does this framework address the issues that are important in achieving this outcome?*
- *Is this framework complementary to the strategic goals of your organisation/sector? How can you contribute to this outcome?*
- *Are these measures the best proxy for this outcome? Are there any suitable data that you currently collect on a regular basis that could be considered?*

What we heard were the important issues for this outcome

Better recognition of the value of natural and cultural heritage
- Recognise their values and the importance for liveability and well-being
- Need to acknowledge the current state and effort required just to "catch-up"
- Particular concern around water quality (freshwater and marine)
- Concern as to whether the Unitary Plan provides adequate protection and regulatory levers for our heritage
- Concerns around the impacts of climate change, natural hazards and other threats such as pests, etc.
- elevate the regional significance of the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area
- enhance the water quality, status and environmental significance of the Manukau Harbour

Role of Māori
- Ensure kaitiakitanga, as well as the role of tangata whenua under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, is provided for
- Ensure Māori values are reflected in environmental management and cultural heritage protection

Minimise impact of growth
- Concern around the loss of valuable green assets to urban sprawl and the impact of urbanisation on the natural environment and cultural heritage

Support growth to get the best outcomes
- What types of infrastructure and services are required to enable growth. What functions do they need to perform, how do we provide them?
- Tools to deliver better outcomes through growth

How we propose the Auckland Plan achieve this outcome

Outcomes	Environment and Cultural Heritage				Development Strategy
Strategic Directions	**Value, protect and enhance our environment for future and current Aucklanders** • The environment provides many benefits to Aucklanders, including contributing to our cultural heritage, identity and sense of belonging. • Our environment and cultural heritage have intrinsic values that go beyond the services they provide. These must be valued, protected and enhanced for future generations. • Our environment is already stressed and the opportunities we have to halt the decline will reduce over time. EC_SD1	**Promote te ao Māori as foundational to protecting and restoring taonga tuku iho* Tāmaki Makarau** • Taonga tuku iho recognises our environment and cultural heritage as a treasured and valued heirloom, which is handed down from generation to generation. • Embracing te ao Māori values reinforces our commitment to mana whenua and acknowledges their unique relationship with the natural environment and cultural heritage. • Mana whenua have historical and valuable knowledge of our environment and cultural heritage to support its sustainable management, protection and enhancement. • Engaging and partnering with mana whenua supports and enables their role as kaitiaki. ** taonga tuku iho: heirloom, something handed down, cultural property and heritage.* EC_SD2	**Future-proof infrastructure for a changing and future Auckland** • Auckland's infrastructure is critical in servicing the day-to-day needs of Aucklanders, enabling the city to function. • Infrastructure is a key building block for growth, particularly as Auckland's and Aucklanders' needs change as we continue to grow. • Infrastructure requires significant investment and needs to be planned and designed in a way that is adaptable to changing needs, and is resilient. EC_SC3	**Utilise growth and redevelopment to restore degraded environments and create new resources** • Auckland's growth will increase the severity and intensity of pressure on our already stressed environment and cultural heritage – but this does not need to be a constraint to growth. • Targeted and strategic growth and development can be an opportunity to restore our environmental and cultural heritage. • Opportunities delivering increased capacity with long-term sustainable improvements to our natural environment and cultural heritage need prioritising– and priority should be given to areas that are already degraded. • Growth can provide the opportunity to invest in local facilities and restore local environments. EC_SD4	**Development Strategy** *Inputs from this outcome to influence how we grow*
Focus Areas	**Ensure our growth, development and living decisions reflect the diverse ways that Auckland's environment supports and sustains our communities** • The environment supports and sustains Aucklanders in many different ways, including playing a key role in both Māori and non-Māori identity and culture. • The impacts from growth threaten the way the environment supports and sustains us and we need to embed better environmental outcomes in all our decisions. • We need to provide options for sustainable living decisions – for example water sensitive design - which generate fewer impacts on the environment and bolster Auckland's resilience. EC_FA1	**Protect the significant environments, cultural heritage and taonga tuku iho of Tamaki Makaurau from further loss** • Auckland's diverse and unique environments and cultural heritage represent the important relationship between people and their heritage. • They must be protected for their intrinsic value as well as for the broad benefits they provide Aucklanders. • These significant environments and cultural heritage must be protected from the pressures of growth as well as new risks and threats. EC_FA2	**Support and enable Aucklanders to be stewards of our natural and cultural heritage** • Participation helps Aucklanders develop a greater sense of ownership and responsibility. • It builds understanding of how decisions impact the environment and cultural heritage. • The diversity of our environment and cultural heritage means there are many ways to encourage participation. EC_FA3	**Ensure development accounts for key impacts and emerging threats such as water quality and climate change** • Our decisions must address the impacts of growth on our environment and cultural heritage, and strike a balance between short term need and long-term benefit. • We must also take into consideration the growing threats we are exposed to such as water quality and climate change. Auckland must put in place measures to manage and mitigate impacts and be prepared to alter the way we develop. • Our decisions and approaches must recognise that the final form of development has long term implications and shapes how Aucklanders live. EC_FA4	**Use green infrastructure and low impact design to deliver greater resilience, long-term cost savings and quality environmental outcomes** • Green infrastructure uses natural systems to perform services such as purifying water and replenishing supply. • Natural systems can often perform these services more effectively and cost-efficiently than traditional infrastructure. • Green infrastructure can restore degraded natural environments, improve local amenity and enhance long-term resilience with reduced maintenance requirements. EC_FA5	• Ensuring accessibility of significant green and blue environments • Protecting valued environmental areas: coasts, significant ecological areas (SEAs) and areas vulnerable to climate change • Identifying significant open spaces, environments, cultural heritage, taonga tuku iho.
Measures	**Possible measures for consideration:** • Number of wastewater overflows to the marine environment and associated suitability for swimming • No net loss of protected environments as identified by UP	• % of infrastructure assets not at risk from climate change impacts • Kilometres of sustainable transport infrastructure (e.g. greenways, cycleways, public transport) • Improvement in both rural and urban water quality			

- *Does this framework address the issues that are important in achieving this outcome?*
- *Is this framework complementary to the strategic goals of your organisation/sector? How can you contribute in achieving this outcome?*
- *Are these measures the best proxy for this outcome? Are there any suitable data that you currently collect on a regular basis that could be considered?*

What we heard were the important issues for this outcome

Security of tenure
- Long-term security of tenure is important and access to secure tenure can be discriminatory
- Need to advocate for the homeless
- 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.

Urban form and public realm
- Quality, compact urban form is important
- Beautification and sense of place seen as important to amenity and community as we grow
- Homes with good access to opportunities
- Places in our environment are important to build mental resilience/mental health

Affordable housing and homes as a foundation for wellbeing
- Health, education and jobs is linked to/dependent on affordable housing
- Affordability is linked to transience – and therefore educational outcomes suffer
- Affordable, sustainable housing circumstances lead to intergenerational wealth creation

Quality housing of different types to meet a diversity of needs and preferences
- Meeting the 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.

Housing for those most in need and Papakāinga/Māori home ownership
- Older people (particularly in rental) in context of rising housing costs
- Māori and Pasifika generally do not have intergenerational wealth / home ownership
- Unique legal status of Papakāinga

Government intervention / Systemic change to housing policy
- The state has a role in the efficiency and long-term planning of the construction pipeline and 'red tape' associated with delivery of housing
- The state has a role through intervention in housing policy, in broader social outcomes: e.g. apprenticeships in the construction market

How we propose the Auckland Plan achieve this outcome

Outcome
Homes and Places

Strategic Directions

Develop a quality, compact city to accommodate Auckland's growth
- Auckland will favour development in the existing urban area– see the Development Strategy for detail.
- The Auckland Plan sets this direction. The Unitary Plan gives effect to a quality compact growth model.
- A quality compact approach enables greater access to opportunities to live, work and play as well as efficient infrastructure investment and adaptive reuse of heritage.

HP_SD1

Accelerate the construction of homes that meet Aucklanders' changing needs and preferences
- The number of homes in Auckland today needs to double by 2050.
- The current housing stock caters well for the stand-alone market , however there are shortfalls in the terrace and apartment market.
- We have to build homes that provide for a more diverse range of households as our population grows and changes.
- If we don't build enough homes then households will live in conditions not suited to their needs, or won't find homes, as we are seeing now.

HP_SD2

Address systemic housing issues linked to Aucklanders' life chances, especially those most in need
- Secure, affordable living arrangements are one of several key contributors to enabling wellbeing.
- Every Aucklander has a right to adequate shelter that provides a foundation for wellbeing.
- Housing issues affect health, education, social relationships, employment, mental health, wealth etc.
- The disproportionate impact of housing issues is felt across a number of groups and areas across Auckland, particularly by Māori and Pasifika, the young and the elderly.

HP_SD3

Ensure public spaces are inclusive, accessible and respond to greater demand and changing lifestyles
- Quality public space enables wellbeing and activity
- Aucklanders have a right to safe and inclusive public realm.
- Public spaces also reflect who we are and where we've come from. They can help express what makes us unique.
- As Auckland's population grows, pressure on public space will drive the need for better and more efficient uses of space.

HP_SD4

Focus Areas

Adequate quality development at scale that improves housing choices (price, typology and location)
- Auckland needs more homes - the Unitary Plan enables more homes and a wider range of types of homes.
- Auckland doesn't build fast enough currently. There are many factors at play such as regulation, the supply chain, construction skills and availability of finance.
- The homes that are built must be of a range of types.
- New Zealand's building industry is small-scale and fragmented, with a lot of bespoke (one-off) design, construction skills shortages, and low productivity.
- To build enough homes, Auckland must enable development at a scale that generates productivity efficiencies.

HP_FA1

Address issues with the housing system that impede the delivery of housing, particularly housing that is affordable
- Auckland has an affordability crisis.
- The number and types of homes being built right now do not address this crisis.
- This situation is the product of a system of inter-related factors (tax, regulation, finance, construction, demand etc.)
- Delivering the homes that Auckland needs, at affordable levels, requires collaboration between all parties involved in the housing sector.

HP_FA2

Support a range of secure tenure types, particularly for those most in need
- Security of tenure is essential for wellbeing and planning for the future.
- In NZ there are very real differences between the security of tenure offered by rental and owner-occupier models.
- A growing number and proportion of Aucklanders rent, with rental tenure being an important issue for over 115,000 households.
- The system that governs tenure needs to change to provide greater security to tenants.
- Transition to secure forms of tenure is a focus for those sleeping rough, in temporary accommodation and people living in uninhabitable dwellings.

HP_FA3

Improve the built quality of existing dwellings, particularly rental housing
- Today's housing stock will make up half of the dwellings in Auckland in 2050. We are invested in it and need to ensure its quality is improved.
- Cold, damp housing is the most serious issue of quality for existing dwellings in Auckland, and contributes to poor health outcomes.
- Auckland's 115,000+ rental households must be a priority as rental units are of lower quality overall and renters have less income on average to spend on resulting high health and energy costs.

HP_FA4

Support Māori to meet their specific housing and marae development aspirations
- Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau have aspirations for housing and marae that are not reflected by the current state of housing.
- Marae and papakāinga are places to value Te Ao Māori and practise tikanga. They can be fundamental components of Māori identity and wellbeing.
- As the Tāmaki Makaurau Māori population continues to grow, designing for Māori ways of living is even more important. Papakāinga and marae are approaches to meeting these aspirations.

HP_FA5

Use public land, including roads in transformational way, to create multi-functional urban public places and amenity
- Growth will happen across Auckland. Our urban places and amenity will undergo transformation too.
- Auckland has already started to think differently about how it uses public spaces but more needs to be done.
- The future is uncertain and therefore the public spaces we create should be flexible to future, adaptive uses.

HP_FA6

Focus investment in multi-functional public spaces in areas of highest population densities and areas of greatest inequity
- The connectivity and use of public spaces is important as we grow, particularly for communities of greatest need/opportunity and areas of high population density.
- Neighbourhoods and public places support social networks and provide for resilience.
- Place-based initiatives investment in public space, service centres and social policies to achieve broader outcomes.

HP_FA7

Measures

Possible measures for consideration:
- building consents (in future completion certificates), by location; number of Aucklanders living within catchment of rapid transit
- building consents, by typology; known building pipeline
- household spend on accommodation; homelessness (stats NZ definition)
- perceptions of environment

Development Strategy
Inputs from this outcome to influence how we grow
- Recognising public spaces, from regionally important open spaces to urban squares and social infrastructure
- Supporting complete communities that provide a range of services, jobs and a mix of housing .
- Reducing the need to travel and improving accessibility to jobs, services and facilities.

- Does this framework address the issues that are important in achieving this outcome?
- Is this framework complementary to the strategic goals of your organisation/sector? How can you contribute to this outcome?
- Are these measures the best proxy for this outcome? Are there any suitable data that you currently collect on a regular basis that could be considered?

What we heard were the important issues for this outcome

Access
- Disparities of access to transport network across region and barriers to access
- 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

Public Transport
- More focus needs to be on public transport and improving safety (or the perception of safety), safety across the train networks/crossings, providing supporting infrastructure
- Public transport works as an integrated network that is reliant and punctual
- Consider inter-regional connectivity (e.g. with Waikato and northern Waikato townships in particular)

Safety
- 'Vision Zero'
- Need to mandate pedestrian priority and/or create more pedestrian only spaces
- Road safety in particular to rural communities; conflicting uses need to be better considered/managed and road and storm-water maintenance needs more investment/priority

Supporting Infrastructure
- Use technology to provide integrated information platforms
- Cycle-ways as part of "transport networks"
- "Old technology" or infrastructure can be re-purposed
- Infrastructure that supports living, working and playing locally
- A wider range of supporting infrastructure

Transport network improvements
- Address congestion
- Specific improvements i.e. North Shore rail, rail to airport, port redevelopment
- Capture development plans for key infrastructure i.e. airports, ports
- Integrated public and private transport networks for business and individuals (i.e. freight movements, public transport between regions, inter-regional strategic corridors, etc)

Funding, resilience and other issues
- Address dependency on private vehicle (i.e. behavioural change)
- Incentivise emission reduction
- Disruptive changes
- More innovation in the transport space
- Fund transport infrastructure and significant funding gaps.

How we propose the Auckland Plan achieve this outcome

Outcome	**Access and Connectivity** The benefits of Auckland's rapid growth must be available to all Aucklanders - people from all parts of Auckland must have good access to the employment, education and other opportunities that growth creates. Our continued prosperity is dependent on the convenient, affordable, safe and sustainable movement of people, goods and services both within Auckland and between it, the rest of New Zealand and the world.

Strategic Directions

Create an integrated transport system that efficiently connects people, places, goods and services
- Auckland's prosperity is dependent on the reliable, convenient, safe and sustainable movement of people, goods and services.
- Achieving this requires all transport networks and modes to be planned and operated as an integrated whole.
- Influencing demand in order to get more out of existing transport assets is the key focus and will augment the substantial ongoing investment required to address Auckland's growth challenges.

AC_SD1

Increase real travel choices to support a vibrant, equitable and healthy city
- The lack of decent travel alternatives for many Aucklanders has underpinned their ongoing dependence on private vehicles. It is neither practical nor affordable to continue attempting to cater for this.
- The lack of transport choices is often acute in more socio-economically deprived areas where transport costs can form a disproportionate part of household budgets, exacerbating existing inequalities.
- Offering Aucklanders genuine, high quality alternatives such as walking and cycling, and public transport is key to reducing the dependency on private vehicles, reducing transport inequality and to ensuring we get more out of our existing transport corridors.
- The transport network plays a key role in determining the quality of urban places. We need to better differentiate how we manage those parts of the network where efficient movement is paramount, and those parts of the network where the quality of the local environment is to be prioritised.
- Where quality of local place is prioritised street design must contribute to the vibrancy of the urban environment and promote active lifestyles by encouraging walking and cycling.

AC_SD2

Minimise harm from the transport system on people and the environment
- Renewed focus on safety on and around transport networks, particularly in light of the recent reversal in the long term decline in the number of transport related deaths and serious injuries in Auckland.
- New approaches to improving safety on the transport network must be found, potentially drawing inspiration from the international 'vision zero' movement as well as industry sectors within New Zealand that have developed robust health and safety practices.
- Recognition that the transport system causes unacceptable levels of environmental harm in the form of greenhouse gas emissions, particulates and other forms of air pollution and run off which degrades our waterways.

AC_SD3

Focus Areas

Make better use of existing transport networks, including a greater focus on influencing travel demand
- Existing transport corridors will need to accommodate most of Auckland's growth over coming decades so it is essential that we get more out of those corridors.
- Ensure routes that have been identified as key for the movement of people, goods and services operate as efficiently as possible and generally within their existing footprints.
- Smarter pricing will help us get more out of key movement routes by encouraging more people to take public transport, promoting an increase in vehicle occupancy, and incentivising the transfer of non-essential trips to non-peak times.
- Other priorities include converting a portion of existing road space to dedicated public transport and cycling routes where it makes sense, and improving the way in which existing transport assets are maintained and renewed.

AC_FA1

Target new transport investment to the most significant challenges to support key long-term outcomes
- Substantial and ongoing investment is required to address Auckland's transport challenges.
- Investment will be targeted at core parts of the transport network (rail, road and public transport) so that they are better able to cope with growth; improving Auckland's links with the rest of New Zealand and the world; and addressing disparities in access across the city, particularly in the south and west.

AC_FA2

Maximise the benefits of existing, new and emerging transport technology
- Intelligent network management systems, and the use of big data, present significant opportunities to get more out of existing transport infrastructure.
- We cannot be certain what impact technology might have on the way people, goods and services move around. We must therefore create an enabling regulatory and institutional environment that does not unnecessarily impede the emergence of potentially beneficial new technologies.

AC_FA3

Better integrate land-use and transport decisions to support quality urban living
- Increasing numbers of Aucklanders have switched to public transport, walking and cycling as their preferred form of travel in recent years.
- However large parts of the city still lack high quality alternatives to the private vehicle. Providing better travel choice in these areas is a key focus.
- Increasing the share of all travel by public transport will be especially beneficial along high demand corridors that serve areas of intensive land use where space is most constrained.
- Increasing the proportion of short and medium distance trips taken by cycling and walking will extend the reach of public transport, reduce pressure on other transport networks, and bring about health benefits.

AC_FA4

Make walking, cycling and public transport preferred travel choices for many more Aucklanders
- Strong integration between land use and transport planning decisions is required to encourage housing and employment growth in areas with more travel options, and vice versa.
- Prioritise transport investment to support intensification in the existing urban area and to connect newly developing areas with the rest of Auckland.

AC_FA5

Move to a safe transport network free from death and serious injury
- Recent increase in deaths and serious injuries on Auckland's transport network has undone some of the gains of past decades.
- New approaches to improving safety are required.
- Safety and accessibility for people of all abilities must be more highly prioritised in the design of all transport infrastructure.
- Key priorities include reducing speed limits in high risk locations, upgrading rural roads (especially where urbanisation is likely to increase demand) and designing streets to make cycling safer.

AC_FA6

Develop a resilient transport system with least environmental and health impacts
- Transport is the single largest contributor to Auckland's CO2 emissions, and is a significant contributor to poor waterway and air quality.
- Improving the environmental performance of the transport network will be especially challenging given Auckland's growth.
- Network resilience in response to short and long term disruption is a related area of focus.
- Priorities include moving away from the use of fossil fuels; ensuring alternatives travel options are available in the event of network disruption; assessing proposed transport investments against a variety of future state scenarios to reduce the risk that they will be caught out by rapid unexpected change.

AC_FA7

Development Strategy
Inputs from this outcome to influence how we grow
- Identifying the present and future transport network
- Sequencing major investments and aligning with funding (through the LTP)
- Identifying strategic networks and links to centres and major employment areas.

Measures

Possible measures for consideration:
- Number of jobs accessible during AM peak (30 min by car/45 min by public transport)
- Per capita annual delay from congestion
- Productivity of key movement routes
- Proportion of population & jobs within easy walking distance of rapid and frequent public transport
- Proportion of trips made by public transport, walking & cycling
- Proportion of household expenditure on transport
- Number of deaths & serious injuries on the transport network
- Greenhouse gas emissions from Auckland's transport network
- Annual vehicle kilometres travelled per capita

- Does this framework address the issues that are important in achieving this outcome?
- Is this framework complementary to the strategic goals of your organisation/sector? How can you contribute to this outcome?
- Are these measures the best proxy for this outcome? Are there any suitable data that you currently collect on a regular basis that could be considered?

What we heard were the important issues for this outcome

Building a resilient economy and workforce
- Auckland needs to attract and retain talent
- Need adaptable skills to meet the changing economy and type of jobs in the future
- Should bring the world to Auckland through tourism and investments
- Auckland needs a diversified economy with a strong focus on innovation
- Need to raise productivity despite the majority of the workforce being employed by small-medium enterprises

Building a resilient economy and workforce (Cont.)
- Manukau makes significant contribution to the Auckland economy and needs to continue

Increasing participation in workforce
- Need clear pathways for education/training for employment
- Need to reduce the number of Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)
- Need affordable housing and transport options for people to get to their jobs

Access to local jobs
- Need to provide local jobs for local people
- Good access connections to employment (e.g. growth along public transport network)

Services supporting education and employment
- Need to be partnerships and alignment of approach between key stakeholders (i.e. central government, private sector, education institutions, etc.)
- Need to provide better support for disadvantaged groups

Increasing participation and achievement in education and provide opportunities for lifelong learning
- Life-long learning is more than just academic knowledge but includes life skills that are needed for employment and long-term wellbeing
- Need to address barriers to higher achievement and increasing disparities across Auckland

Influences that are affecting education and employment outcomes
- Need to address rising household costs. High housing costs mean people need to move around for schools and jobs and that reduces achievements
- Need to address the mismatch between current skill sets and changing jobs
- Need to manage the displacement of jobs caused through technological change

How we propose the Auckland Plan achieve this outcome

Outcome	Opportunities and Prosperity					Development Strategy

Strategic Directions	**Create the conditions for innovation, raised productivity and a resilient economy**
	• Auckland's and New Zealand's productivity is underperforming – our GDP growth is based on working longer hours.
	• Increase productivity by enabling and supporting those more highly productive businesses to grow.
	• Enable businesses to deliver products and services to markets across the globe in timely and sustainable ways
	• Support local businesses and industry sectors to make the most of new technology.
	
	OP_SD1
			Support an environment that retains and attracts skills, talent and investment
			• Auckland needs to retain and attract entrepreneurs, talent and investment in a global market.
			• Auckland has a mix of attributes that make us relatively attractive to foreign investment and the global skill markets. These include our natural environment, being a safe place for investors and our relatively high standard of living.
			• However, Auckland is increasingly unaffordable relative to other cities for example its housing costs which detracts from our attractiveness.
			• If unaffordability continues, this will act as a disincentive to investment and retaining/attracting residents.
			
			OP_SD2
					Develop skills and talent to meet the changing nature of work and opportunities for life-long achievement
					• Technological advances will create new jobs and eliminate others, creating needs for new skills.
					• Some future skills will include:
					  o high tech skills including coding, computational thinking (using meta data) and new media literacy skills
					  o 'soft skills'- communication, conscientiousness negotiation, leadership and problem solving and creative thinking
					  o creative and entrepreneurial skills
					• Retraining on-the-job and lifelong knowledge and skill development is essential for Aucklanders in this changing environment
					
					OP_SD3
						Inputs from this outcome to influence how we grow
						
						• Identifying future employment areas
						• Identifying education opportunities and accessibility
						• Supporting centres and mixed use areas.

Focus Areas	**Harness emerging technologies and ensure equitable access to high quality digital services**
	• Equitable and affordable access to technology and digital services for all Aucklanders is increasingly critical in order to participate in society and the economy.
	• Physical access to technology does not translate directly to usage – affordability is a key issue.
	• The fast pace of the digital revolution needs to be matched by accessible infrastructure and an increase in digital literacy.
	
	OP_FA1
		Use regulatory and other mechanisms to support innovation and economic growth
		• Innovation is a means to lifting productivity and it needs a supporting environment.
		• Though most innovation occurs in business, a range of other actors - universities, research institutes, education providers, government agencies and industry associations, financiers - have the knowledge, skills and technology to enable innovation.
		• Creativity through the arts sector provides another avenue from which future entrepreneurs and innovation may come.
		• Regulatory and policy initiatives promoting innovation and helping businesses are required to further strengthen the economy, for example the provision of business land and key infrastructure.
		
		OP_FA2
			Advance Māori employment and create the environment for Māori business and iwi organisations to be a powerhouse in Auckland's economy
			• The Māori economy is part of the broader economy and a strong Māori economy channels resource back to Māori.
			• Growing consumer interest in sustainable and responsible business practice and products aligns well with Māori cultural, social and environmental values.
			• More opportunities for Māori, especially rangatahi (young Māori) to gain the necessary skills, education and training is vital.
			• Iwi, council and the private sector need to collaborate and build partnerships.
			
			OP_FA3
				Leverage Auckland's position to support growth in exports and a competitive New Zealand economy
				• Auckland is the only city in New Zealand that can compete globally – our size creates advantages of scale that we need to make the most of.
				• Auckland has deep labour pools and diverse labour markets.
				• There is scope for firms to specialise in production.
				• Some new migrants provide opportunities for new connections into growing markets – these should be tapped.
				
				OP_FA4
					Increase ongoing learning and training in new and emerging areas, with a focus on those most in need
					• The rapid growth of technology is changing the nature of work and the structure of workplaces.
					• Aucklanders need opportunities to continuously build their skills, retrain on-the-job and develop throughout their lives, so they are equipped with the relevant skills.
					• Emotional literacy, social skills and creative thinking capabilities develop necessary adaptability and resilience.
					• Equitable outcomes in educational achievement are needed- inequality in education outcomes persists between generations.
					• To do so the focus must be on lifting educational achievement and lifelong development of those most in need, including:
					  o Māori and Pacific young people
					  o NEETs - young people aged 15-24 who are not in education, employment or training
					  o people with low formal educational attainment
					  o long-term underemployed
					  o migrants
					  o older Aucklanders (65 years old and over)
					
					OP_FA5	

Measures	**Possible measures for consideration:** • Increase the proportion of school leavers who have completed NCEA Level 2 or equivalent qualification p.a., by ethnic group and school decile	• Productivity growth per capita • Growth of high productivity industries • Number of people aged 15-24 who are not in employment, education or training		• Median wage of Māori and the Auckland median wage • Universal access for all Aucklanders to ultra-fast broadband and type of internet usage		

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The Development Strategy

The purpose of the Development Strategy

The Development Strategy sets out how Auckland will change and grow over the next 30 years. The Unitary Plan has provided capacity to accommodate the additional dwellings and jobs needed. The Development Strategy proposes how planning and infrastructure provision can be aligned. This will enable Auckland to grow in a way that builds on its existing strengths improving the places, the environment and overall quality of life of Aucklanders.

What is our approach?

A quality compact approach to accommodating growth

This approach is the most effective in terms of infrastructure costs and achieving the six outcomes of the Plan.

A quality compact approach makes the best use of land that is already developed, complemented with well-managed expansion into 15,000 hectares of already identified greenfield. This approach prevents excessive expansion into rural areas.

Quality is also about ensuring that future development, in the existing urban area or greenfields, is done well and delivers across all outcomes of the Plan.

How do we achieve it?

A quality compact approach is based on:

Considering quality first
Quality is important at all scales and achieving quality requires commitment from all sectors.

Aligning land use and infrastructure
Timing of growth and infrastructure investment needs to be coordinated.

Enabling sufficient supply of land to provide for growth
The Unitary Plan provides significant capacity for growth. Monitoring will ensure a sufficient supply over time.

Targeted action and delivery
Sequencing and prioritising areas for growth allows the council, the market and other partners to target investment. It also provides the opportunity for greater collaboration and innovation in how Auckland responds to growth.

Key data

Current Population:
1.6 million with 1.4 million living within Auckland's urban area

Future Population:
2.2 - 2.4 million in 30 years (40 per cent of New Zealand's population)

Which means we need

340,000-400,000 more dwellings   280,000 more jobs

A quality compact approach to accommodating growth

Urban areas
- Intensification and change will happen across much of Auckland's urban area.
- An emphasis on well-designed, higher density development in the right locations will make Auckland a more sustainable, attractive, equitable and desirable place for all its residents.
- Unlocking the potential of areas with high social need and reduced accessibility requires a long-term commitment.

Future urban areas
- A staged, managed approach to the development of new communities in greenfield areas.
- Servicing these large scale areas with bulk infrastructure requires their development to be planned and sequenced out over 30 years.
- Adequate lead-in times for infrastructure providers helps align land use and infrastructure planning.
See overleaf for further information.

Rural areas
- Growth will be focussed in towns, particularly Pukekohe and Warkworth.
- Less growth in smaller settlements and only a limited amount of growth in the wider rural area.
- The rate and sequencing of growth will be influenced by market appeal which is dependent on zoning capacity and infrastructure availability.
- Rural communities will be supported by appropriately targeted infrastructure and facilities through long term planning process.

Development areas
- Seek quality urban outcomes for local communities in these areas.
- Are specific locations in the urban area that have significant capacity for both housing and business development.
- Investment and co-ordinated action will facilitate development in these areas so they can fully realise their potential.
- Align existing and planned infrastructure provision and placemaking investment to realise growth opportunities. The mix and timing of interventions differ depending on the specific needs of each area.
See overleaf for further information.

Business areas
- Ensure sufficient supply over time in appropriate locations.
- Make the best use of existing business land, complemented with identification of suitable business land and well-managed expansion into identified greenfield areas.
- Continued change in the make-up and distribution of Auckland's economy is expected and the urban area will need to have the flexibility to respond.
- Future business growth will occur through intensification of existing centres and business areas, in accessible urban locations.

Infrastructure
- Auckland's infrastructure must keep up with the pace and scale of growth.
- Current infrastructure does not always meet expectations, in some areas it is outdated while in other areas there are sub-regional disparities.
- Enhancing the performance of Auckland's existing infrastructure, creating resilient networks, and renewing aging infrastructure are needed to accommodate growth.
- However, significant investment in infrastructure is needed, including the expansion of networks into new urban areas.
- The timing and location of growth directly impact on the cost of infrastructure.
- Coordinating and aligning growth and infrastructure reduces costs and avoids negative impacts on networks and the environment.

What we will measure to track the effectiveness of the Development Strategy

Possible measures for consideration:
- capacity over time to meet National Policy Statement: Urban Development Capacity requirements
- overall housing supply – region wide
- distribution of housing growth
- housing supply by typology
- quality neighbourhoods
- key bulk infrastructure delivery
- employment growth and change over time.

The Development Strategy

Where and how we sequence growth and investment
The Development Strategy will include maps and sequencing

Urban areas: Development areas

**Now/first 3 years
Committed**

- Large scale projects and development areas.
- Already identified and planned.
- Current projects committed.
- Current market uptake and initiatives underway by agencies.

**3 – 10 years
Funded**

- Large scale projects and development areas.
- Realising opportunities supported by new infrastructure projects.
- Continued support for projects started in previous timeframe, where required.
- Expected market uptake and initiatives by agencies.

**10 – 30 years
Planned**

- Less certainty over the timing of areas.
- Likely to include areas in the south and west where accessibility to employment is improved through City Rail link.
- Continued support for projects started in previous timeframes, where required.

Future urban areas

Now
- May have commenced development or may begin construction in 2017/18 year.
- Already given an urban zone through the Unitary Plan.
- Planning work already undertaken or accelerated through SHA process.

Now – 10 years
- Will come on stream between 2018 and 2027.
- Areas that have been structure planned or will have a structure plan started.
- Have few infrastructure constraints or constraints that can be addressed.

10 – 30 years
- Areas with significant bulk infrastructure projects and costs.
- Areas that are staged, building on growth and investment in previous timeframes.

Click here for Future Urban Land Supply Strategy
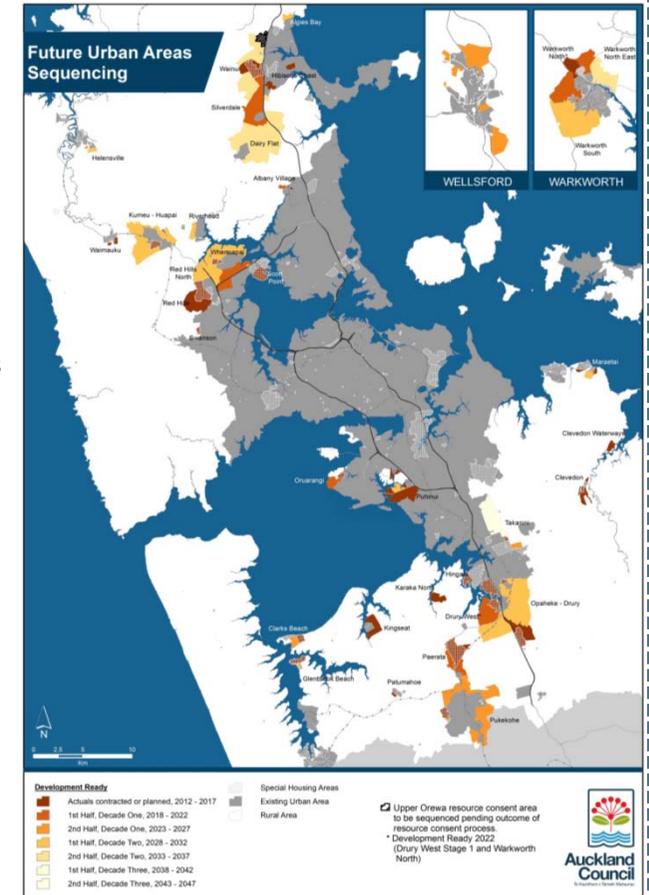
The Development Strategy will help achieve the outcomes by:

Belonging & participation
- enabling places and spaces where people can meet, interact and connect
- identifying those communities most in need.

Māori identity & wellbeing
- identifying land, including crown, Maori freehold and local authority
- recognising sites and areas of cultural significance
- providing for development opportunities.

Environment & cultural heritage
- ensuring accessibility of significant green and blue environments
- protecting valued environmental areas: coasts, significant ecological areas (SEAs) and areas vulnerable to climate change
- identifying significant open spaces, environments, taonga tuku iho (cultural heritage).

Access & connectivity
- identifying the present and future transport network
- sequencing major investments and aligning with funding (through the LTP)
- identifying strategic networks and links to centres and major employment areas.

Homes & places
- recognising public spaces, from regionally important open spaces to urban squares and social infrastructure
- supporting complete communities that provide a range of services, jobs and a mix of housing .
- reducing the need to travel and improving accessibility to jobs, services and facilities.

Opportunity & prosperity
- identifying future employment areas
- identifying education opportunities and accessibility
- supporting centres and mixed use areas.