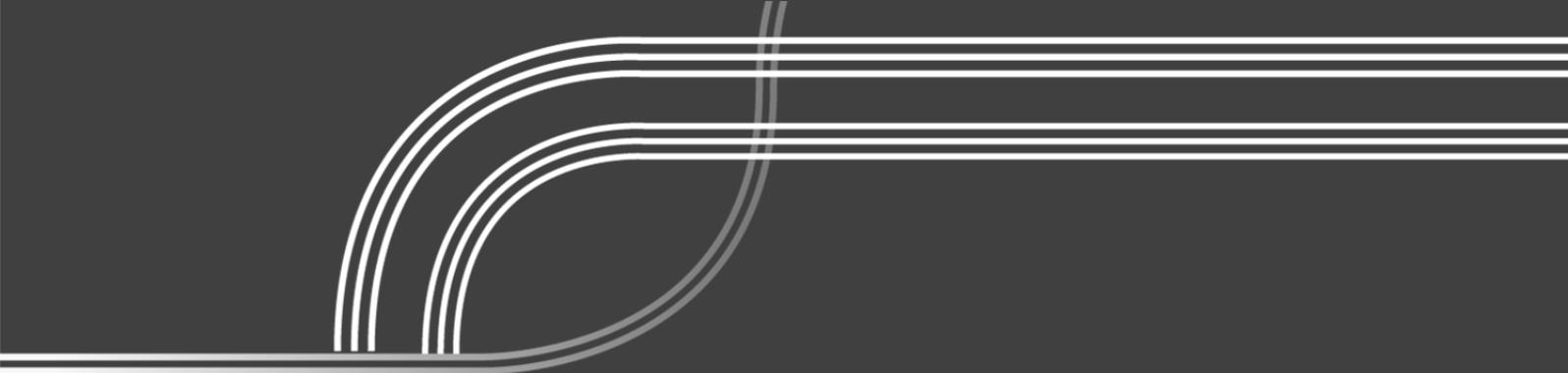


Attachment D. Draft Auckland Plan overview
Planning Committee 28 November 2017

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DRAFT AUCKLAND PLAN

Overview | February 2018

HE MIHI

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

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

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

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

Tāmaki Makaurau, tukuna tō wairua kia rere

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

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

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

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

Auckland let your spirit soar.

CONSULTATION

The first Auckland Plan, produced in 2012, was a landmark document for Auckland, covering every aspect of Auckland life and economy. It was accompanied by a highly detailed series of objectives and targets and much progress has been made towards achieving them. One of its provisions was for a review after six years.

Our fast-changing world means that the 2012 plan can no longer provide the necessary direction for decision-making. The new draft plan is a much more streamlined spatial plan with a simpler structure and clearer links between outcomes, directions and measures. It shows how Auckland is expected to grow and change during the next 30 years.

During 2017 we worked with stakeholders and partners to test the assumptions, issues, and directions in this draft plan. There have been two phases of engagement. The first focus on Auckland's future opportunities and challenges, and the second on how the direction in the Auckland Plan could address these.

The Auckland Plan is a plan for Auckland. Its purpose is to contribute to our social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing. This affects all Aucklanders as we plan for the long-term future of Auckland.

Now is the opportunity for you to have a say on our future to participate in our public consultation programme—through Have Your Say events, and online surveys.

This overview document focuses on the key issues and challenges for Auckland that we want to discuss with you. It is available online, as well as at libraries, service centres and local board offices. More detail on any of the matters mentioned in the overview document can be found in the draft Auckland Plan.

Submissions

Submissions will be made public. Your name and submission will be included in papers that are available to the media and the public. Your submission will only be used for making a decision on the draft plan.

Submissions close at 5pm on Wednesday, 28 March 2018.

AUCKLAND – THE NEXT 30 YEARS

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

Over a third of New Zealand's population lives in Auckland. This proportion is anticipated to continue to increase to 39 per cent by 2048 when the population could reach 2.4 million. Auckland's growth will see further change in ethnic diversity. We will also see significant growth in the numbers of older adults relative to other age groups.

Auckland is New Zealand's largest city and commercial centre, contributing almost 40 per cent of the nation's GDP. Most new migrants to New Zealand settle in Auckland.

Auckland and the rest of the upper North Island are closely linked and increasingly work together to achieve shared objectives. We are the key distribution centre for the upper North Island, and our ports, roads and airport are critical in meeting the expected increase in freight volumes over the next few years.

Auckland's scale and commercial and industrial opportunities mean we can develop infrastructure and attract highly specialised talent that drive economic development.

We have three key challenges to address if we are to achieve the Auckland we want by 2050.

Key challenge #1

Population growth and its implications

- Auckland's population has grown faster over the last number of years than projected by Stats New Zealand.

- The rate and speed of Auckland's population growth puts pressure on communities, the environment, housing and roads. It means increasing demand for space, infrastructure and services.

Key challenge #2

Sharing prosperity with all Aucklanders

- Auckland's success is dependent on how well Auckland's prosperity is shared.
- Many Aucklanders are prosperous and have high living standards, yet there are significant levels of deprivation, often in distinct geographic areas.
- Although socio-economic deprivation is a major issue, there are other factors that contribute to the large disparity in life outcomes.
- Income, employment, health and education outcomes are different in various geographic areas, among ethnic groups and across age groups.

Key challenge #3

Reducing environmental degradation

- Much of Auckland's appeal is based on our natural environment.
- Despite regulation and considerable effort, the effect of past decisions, Auckland's rapid growth and development, plus emerging threats such as climate change, continue to place pressure on the environment.
- Two specific issues have the biggest effect across all aspects of the environment: significant urban development, and the effects of climate change.

The Auckland Plan is made up of six outcome areas and the Development Strategy. It addresses the three greatest challenges we face while also setting the direction where everyone has a secure place to live, is able to contribute to and participate in society and has a sense of belonging. We want an Auckland where the environment and cultural heritage we enjoy is looked after, and where we can move around easily and access the choices that life over the next 30 years will bring.

A PLAN FOR ALL AUCKLAND

What is the Auckland Plan - and why do we need one?

The Auckland Plan is a plan for Auckland. As we continue to grow we need a plan that sets the direction for Auckland and its communities which brings together social, economic, environmental and cultural objectives. The Auckland Plan is a broad long-term strategy for managing our growth and development over the next 30 years.

The Auckland Plan sets a future that all Aucklanders can aspire to. How we go about doing things is as important as what we do. The draft plan includes six values that help to give us confidence that the decisions we all make are the right ones for Auckland and for Aucklanders. The values are:

Atawhai Kindness, generosity	Kotahi Strength in diversity	Auaha Creativity, innovation	Pono Integrity	Taonga tuku iho Future generations
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How the plan works

The Auckland Plan describes what Auckland is like, our three major challenges, and sets the direction for tackling these challenges. It outlines the values that will shape how we work together and identifies key organisations that will play important roles in creating our shared future.

The Development Strategy is part of the Auckland Plan and sets out how Auckland will develop in the future, including how we will sequence growth and development and the infrastructure needed.

The plan contains six outcomes, which are set out in the diagram opposite. These outcomes combine with the Development Strategy to achieve the type of Auckland Aucklanders want. This document focuses on the key issues and challenges for Auckland under the six outcome areas and the Development Strategy.





OUTCOME | BELONGING AND PARTICIPATION

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

Auckland is experiencing rapid growth and social change – and this will continue. Change itself is not the issue, but the speed and scale of change can create difficulties if we don't pay attention to it.

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

This diversity brings with it many differences in values and lifestyles, demands for goods and services, and expectations of civic engagement and democracy. As the population continues to grow, it is likely that this diversity will also increase.

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

Auckland will not be successful unless all Aucklanders feel they belong and can participate in society.

We can achieve this in a number of ways:

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

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

How to achieve this outcome:

DIRECTION		FOCUS AREA	
Direction 1	Focus Area 1	Focus Area 1	Focus Area 1
Foster an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs	Create safe opportunities for people to meet, connect, participate in and enjoy community and civic life	Focus Area 2	Focus Area 2
Direction 2	Focus Area 2	Focus Area 3	Focus Area 3
Improve health and wellbeing for all Aucklanders by reducing harm and disparities in opportunities	Provide accessible services and social infrastructure that are responsive in meeting people's evolving needs	Focus Area 4	Focus Area 4
		Focus Area 5	Focus Area 5
		Focus Area 6	Focus Area 6



OUTCOME | MĀORI IDENTITY AND WELLBEING

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

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

Māori have lived in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland for over 1,000 years.

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

Today, the Māori population is diverse and dynamic. Māori comprise nearly 12 per cent of our population or 160,000 people. Over half are under 25 years and nearly a third under 15 years. More than 50 per cent of Māori live south of the Tāmaki River. A significant proportion of Māori are not benefitting from Auckland’s success.

However, Māori continue to be important to Auckland’s success, and successful outcomes can be achieved when we create opportunities for:

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

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

How to achieve this outcome:

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



OUTCOME | HOMES AND PLACES

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

When we focus on place, we do everything differently. Place-making recognises that our places foster wellbeing. We need well designed places that support the way we live. This means we need to shift our perception of what public space ought to be and think differently about their design.

How to achieve this outcome:

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

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

Auckland needs holistic thinking and action for the housing system to provide secure, healthy and affordable homes for all of its residents.

There are many factors that affect how many houses we build, how quickly we build them, what type of houses we build, and what they cost. Regulation of land supply, development charges and the size and capacity of the building sector all influence the price of a completed home.

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

More than half of Aucklanders rent, and the proportion and number of renters will continue to increase. Renting is currently a less secure option than home ownership. Renting can disadvantage renters already struggling to find secure accommodation. Increasingly this affects more and more people: working families, women, children and young people, LGBTIQ youth, older residents, key workers, Māori and Pacific people.

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

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



OUTCOME | TRANSPORT AND ACCESS

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

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

We also need to make sure that people of all ages and abilities, including people with reduced mobility, can go about their daily lives and get from one place to another easily, affordably and safely.

Auckland’s transport system is the key to having good access. While great improvements have been made over the past 20 years, historic under-investment, combined with rapid population growth, means we still face big challenges.

Consequently, people living in large parts of Auckland still don’t have many choices in the way they travel. Often, simple things like walking, cycling or catching the bus are not easy or possible at all. Major chokepoints and bottlenecks also remain on many main roads.

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

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

How to achieve this outcome:

DIRECTION	FOCUS AREA
<p>Direction 1 Create an integrated transport system connecting people, places, goods and services</p> <p>Direction 2 Increase genuine travel choices for a healthy, vibrant and equitable Auckland</p> <p>Direction 3 Maximise safety and environmental protection</p>	<p>Focus Area 1 Make better use of existing transport networks, including a greater focus on influencing travel demand</p> <p>Focus Area 2 Target new transport investment to the most significant challenges</p> <p>Focus Area 3 Maximise the benefits from transport technology</p> <p>Focus Area 4 Make walking, cycling and public transport preferred choices for many more Aucklanders</p> <p>Focus Area 5 Better integrate land-use and transport decisions</p> <p>Focus Area 6 Move to a safe transport network, free from death and serious injury</p> <p>Focus Area 8 Develop a sustainable and resilient transport system</p>



OUTCOME | ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

The environment is inextricably connected to Aucklanders' sense of identity and place. It affects our health and wellbeing through the mental and physical interactions we have with it, and it provides the clean air we breathe and fresh water we drink.

The natural environment is part of Auckland's shared cultural heritage.

This term is often used to describe that which we have inherited from past generations and are looking after for the benefit of future generations. In the Auckland Plan, the term is used to mean our collective heritage of:

- air, land, and water
- biodiversity
- significant landscapes
- historic land features.

Preserving and managing our diverse environments and protecting their quality is a complex and vital responsibility for all Aucklanders. It is particularly complex in the context of a growing population, and the requirements of the commercial, agricultural, and industrial activities that form part of our economy.

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

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

There are also new problems to address. Heat waves, droughts and tropical storms are part of our lives. However, the climate change impacts we are now beginning to experience are very likely to worsen, and will have major long-term effects on how we live. We must act to reduce and mitigate these threats and minimise the impacts on Auckland's people and cultural heritage.

How to achieve this outcome:

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



OUTCOME | OPPORTUNITY AND PROSPERITY

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

Auckland's economy needs to be resilient. This means we need to be constantly innovative, grow employment and raise productivity. This is particularly important in an age of rapid technological change.

International connectivity is critical to Auckland's economy and success. There is now a greater opportunity than ever to take advantage of our geo-strategic position created from the shifting of the centre of global economic power towards Asia's increasing prosperity.

We have strengths at home in the immense potential in our growing numbers of young people. Māori and Pasifika will be a significant proportion of our future innovators and entrepreneurs.

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

The scale and rate of change will affect many industries in different ways and at different speeds. Innovation among enterprises of all sizes can provide Auckland with the resilience to adapt in a rapidly changing world. However, the potentially high-quality employment opportunities that come from innovation must be connected across Auckland by good transport and digital networks.

Changes for individuals and organisations will be positive and negative as new jobs are created and existing jobs disappear. Technological developments will affect everyone.

To prepare Aucklanders for these shifts, we need to develop timely training and re-training opportunities for all ages.

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

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

How to achieve this outcome:

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

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

What is the Development Strategy?

The Auckland Unitary Plan enables capacity for approximately one million additional residential dwellings. Only some of this enabled capacity is commercially feasible at a certain point in time.

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

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

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

What will Auckland look like in the future?

Auckland will look very different in 30 years. The extent of our urban footprint will include:

- significant redevelopment and intensification in areas that are already developed
- newly established communities in the future urban areas
- a small amount of additional growth in rural areas outside the urban footprint.

#1 We will grow by redevelopment and intensification

Auckland will take a quality compact approach to growth and development. This means future development will be focused in existing and new urban areas within Auckland's urban footprint, limiting expansion into the rural hinterland.

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

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

The city centre will continue to be the focus of Auckland's business, tourism, educational, cultural and civic activities. It will continue to be an important residential centre as well. However, it won't be the only main centre in Auckland. The areas around Albany, Westgate and Manukau will emerge as vital nodes critical to growth across the region.

Some existing urban areas are likely to see significant growth;- these are known in the Auckland Plan as development areas.

DEVELOPMENT AREAS

- A comprehensive approach to servicing expected growth across the existing urban area.
- Specific locations that are expected to undergo a significant amount of housing and business growth in the next 30 years.
- Likelihood of where large-scale redevelopment is most likely to happen, not predictions of where it will happen.
- Areas that have a combination of characteristics including: substantial development capacity; current or planned infrastructure capacity; access to centres and the strategic public transport network; and market feasibility.
- Prioritised across three broad timeframes over the next 30 years that align with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity.

BUSINESS AREAS

- Around 270,000 new jobs may be needed over the next 30 years.
- The approach to accommodating business growth in the future is to make the best use of existing business land, as well as creating new business land in greenfield areas.
- Existing business land, particularly important industrial areas, will be safeguarded; once lost to other uses, such as housing, it is difficult to replace.
- The exact location and quantity of new business areas in greenfield areas will be confirmed through structure planning and serviced in line with the sequence of the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy.
- Safeguarding existing business land and managing the supply of a range of future business land ensures opportunity, flexibility and choice over the long-term.

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

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

Only a small amount of growth is anticipated in the wider rural area. This growth is likely to relate to environmental enhancement and existing vacant lots.

This will ensure that Auckland’s rural, coastal, marine and natural environments can co-exist in a balanced way with the working activities (such as farming, forestry, fishing, tourism) that rely on them and help sustain the regional community.

Rural production, especially growing vegetables, fruit, wine grapes, livestock, farming and forestry provides a local source of products and is important to Auckland’s resilience.

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

#2 We will grow by establishing new communities

In the next 30 years new communities will be established in future urban areas. These will be on the fringe of Auckland’s existing urban area, and in rural and coastal settlements. Expansion into greenfield areas will be managed within the Rural Urban Boundary. Development will be sequenced and timed for when these areas will be “live zoned” and the necessary bulk infrastructure is in place. Areas that have already been zoned as urban in the Auckland Unitary Plan have been sequenced first. Other early sequencing priorities are areas with few infrastructure constraints. Areas that have significant infrastructure or environmental constraints are sequenced later in the 30 year timeframe.

#3 We will limit growth in rural areas

Auckland’s rural areas are a mix of cultivated, natural and built environments that contribute significantly to our identity and character. The types of infrastructure and community facilities needed to support rural Auckland vary by place and community.

Anticipated growth – where and when

The sequencing of the Development Areas and Future Urban Areas over the next 30 years is summarised below.

Years 1 – 3 (2018-2020)

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

Years 4 – 10 (2021-2027)

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

Years 11 – 30 (2028-2048)

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

Auckland's infrastructure

Our infrastructure needs to keep up with the pace and scale of growth. Investment in infrastructure has long-term consequences for Auckland's future, and will shape how well it functions for future generations.

The population and economic growth expected in Auckland over the next 30 years presents a number of infrastructure-related challenges and opportunities, including:

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

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

Projects to expand or increase capacity in strategic networks often require substantial public investment and have long lead times for planning and construction.

For more information: The 30-year Auckland Infrastructure Strategy provides further detail on Auckland's infrastructure challenges, responses and planned investments.