I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Rural Advisory Panel will be held on:

Date: Friday, 2 March 2018
Time: 12:30pm
Meeting Room: Room 1, Level 26
Venue: 135 Albert Street
Auckland

Rural Advisory Panel
OPEN AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson  Bill Cashmore  Deputy Mayor and Franklin Ward Councillor
Deputy Chairperson  Greg Sayers  Rodney Ward Councillor
Members  Marie Appleton  Rural Women NZ
          Alan Cole  Franklin Local Board Member
          Trish Fordyce  NZ Forest Owners Association
          Richard Gardner  Federated Farmers
          Neil Henderson  Waitākere Ranges Local Board Member
          Vance Hodgson  Horticulture NZ
          Steve Levet  Rural Contractors NZ
          Andrew Maclean  Federated Farmers
          Greg McCracken  Fonterra
          Andrew McKenzie  Beef and Lamb NZ
          Helen Moodie  Dairy NZ
          Leeann Morgan  Young Farmers
          Roger Parton  Rural Contractors NZ and Aggregate & Quarry Association
          Geoff Smith  Equine Industry
          Peter Spencer  NZ Forest Owners Association
          Brenda Steele  Rodney Local Board Chairperson
          Bronwen Turner  Western Rural Property Owners
          Keith Vallabh  Pukekohe Vegetable Growers Association
          Glenn Wilcox  Independent Māori Statutory Board Member

(Quorum 10 members)

Sandra Gordon
Senior Governance Advisor

26 February 2018

Contact Telephone: (09 890 8150
Email: sandra.gordon@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Apologies</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Declaration of Interest</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Confirmation of Minutes</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Additional Items for Consideration</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ballance Farm Environment Award 2017 - Scott and Sue Narby</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>NIWA Climate Change Projections for Auckland</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Auckland Plan Refresh</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Draft Long Term Plan 2018-28</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Submission to Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Consideration of Extraordinary Items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Apologies

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

2 Declaration of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

3 Confirmation of Minutes

That the Rural Advisory Panel:

a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Friday, 3 November 2017 as a true and correct record.

4 Additional Items for Consideration
Ballance Farm Environment Award 2017 - Scott and Sue Narby

File No.: CP2018/02160

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To congratulate Scott and Sue Narby, winners of the Ballance Farm Environment Awards 2017 and to hear a presentation from them and about their farm.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Attached is an article from the NZ Farm Environment Trust outlining the farm operations and the judges’ comments. There will also be a short drone film clip at the meeting.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Rural Advisory Panel:

a) congratulate Scott and Sue Narby for winning the Ballance Farm Environment Awards 2017 and thank them for their presentation.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NZ Farm Environment Trust Article - Ballance Farm Environment Awards</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

| Author                  | Warren Maclennan - Manager Planning - North/West |
Fourth generation Helensville dairy farmers win Auckland Ballance Farm Environment Awards

30 March 2017

Fourth generation dairy farmers Scott and Sue Narbey have won the Auckland Ballance Farm Environment Awards.

The win was announced at a gala dinner at the Holiday Inn Auckland Airport, Mangere, on March 29.

The Narbeys also won the region’s WaterForce Integrated Management Award and LIC Dairy Farm Award. They have a 155ha milking platform for their 410-cow System 5 operation on Mangakura Road, just south of Helensville, and will host a field day on Tuesday May 2 from 10.30am.

The awards judges commented the couple’s family farming operation was intensive but still felt “simple and logical”.

A 44-bale rotary cowshed is set up to allow one person to milk through most of the season. This includes automatic cup removal, Protrack drafting, in-shed feeding and EZ Heat camera. Water tanks and pumps are monitored using the Water Smart system at the main house, allowing pumps to be turned on and off to minimise water and power use. The judges said the farm made excellent use of water and systems for efficient milk cooling and water heating.

There are two employees, Matt Snedden and Robert Travers. Next season, in a first for the farm, Matt will transition to contract milking, the move designed to allow both retention of a valued staff member and a step-up opportunity for Matt.

Drains, ponds and a boundary with the Kaipara River are all fenced to exclude stock. In the past four years marginal areas have been retired into wetlands and planting of these is almost completed. Pest control is also being undertaken.
As much of the soil on the farm is clay, they are mindful of pugging. A feed pad and more recently a calving pad have been built to mitigate this. Scott says the calving pad, put in two years ago at one end of the feed pad, is working well.

"It is a lot easier to manage calving. The cows are happier and the staff are happier." The judges said the farm’s placement and design of infrastructure gives it a feel of no clutter and easy flow.

"Effluent systems gravity feed to ponds, all effluent is contained easily. The milking shed and calf shed have innovations and specifications that just make life easier and more efficient. Races are tidy and functional and the pastures are well maintained."

Scott and Sue’s children Bella, 6, and Ollie, 5, are the fifth generation of Narbeys to live on the original smaller block cleared from bush to milk cows, by Scott’s great grandfather Thomas. Today, the 245ha business includes a neighbouring 45ha leased block and a 90ha run-off at South Head, Kaipara, where Scott’s parents Murray and Marie live. In addition, Scott manages a nearby 80ha maize and beef block for Sue’s family trust. The couple also have a Helensville physiotherapy business which Sue, a physiotherapist, has operated for 10 years.

The award judges were impressed with the family dynamics and the way Scott and Sue run their business.

"The history of the farm and importance of this to the future shows through in everything they do. Decisions made always keep in mind to keep the family farm together and a place for the family."

**Award winners**

As well as the Narbeys’ two awards, eight other category awards were announced at the dinner.

The Ballance Agri-Nutrients Soil Management Award and CB Norwood Distributors Ltd Agri-Business Management Award were won by Te Hana dairy farmers Greg and Ingrid McCracken.

The Massey University Innovation Award, Beef + Lamb New Zealand Livestock Award and Auckland Council Water Quality Enhancement Award were won by Bev Trowbridge from Muriwai Valley Farm, a stud sheep and beef property near Warkworth.

The Hill Laboratories Harvest Award went to Te Whangai Trust, set up by founding trustees Gary and Adrienne Dalton, which is a native plant nursery and associated planting operation.

The Farm Stewardship Award, in Partnership with QEII National Trust and New Zealand Farm Environment Trust, went to Susan Meszaros and Karyn Maddren from Streamland Suffolks, Ahuroa.
NIWA Climate Change Projections for Auckland

File No.: CP2018/02197

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To outline the latest NIWA climate change for Auckland and to discuss their implications for the rural sector.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Attached is the Executive Summary of the NIWA report Auckland Region Climate Change Projections and Impacts.
3. John Mauro Chief Sustainability Officer and his team will present an overview of the forecast and discuss possible implications.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Rural Advisory Panel:

a) thank John Mauro for his presentation.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Executive Summary of the NIWA report Auckland Region Climate Change Projections and Impacts</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

Author | Warren Maclennan - Manager Planning - North/West
Auckland Region climate change projections and impacts

Prepared for Auckland Council, Council Controlled Organisations, and District Health Boards

Revised January 2018

NIWA – enhancing the benefits of New Zealand’s natural resources

www.niwa.co.nz
Executive summary

Auckland’s climate is changing, and these changes will continue. It is internationally accepted that human greenhouse gas emissions are the dominant cause of recent global climate change, and that further changes will result from increasing amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The rate of future climate change depends on how fast greenhouse gases increase.

Auckland Council and Council Controlled Organisations commissioned NIWA to analyse projected climate changes for the Auckland Region and potential impacts of climate change on some of Auckland’s environments and sectors. This report addresses expected changes for 21 different climate variables out to 2120, and draws heavily on climate model simulations from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report. Potential climate change impacts on important environments and sectors in the Auckland Region are discussed.

Future climate changes are likely to be significant and will impact the entire Auckland Region. Using a mid-range projection, Auckland’s temperature is expected to increase by about 0.6°C by 2040 (compared to the late 20th century), 1.2°C by 2090, and 1.4°C by 2110. However, uncertainty about future concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and differences in the way each climate model responds to those concentrations, mean warming projections span a wide range: 0.5-1.2°C by 2040, 0.3-3.3°C by 2090, and 0.4-4.0°C by 2110. Changes to extreme temperatures are likely, with the number of hot days (days > 25°C) in Auckland projected to double by the early 22nd century under a mid-range climate change scenario and more than triple under a business-as-usual scenario. The entire Auckland Region is projected to be frost-free by 2110 under a business-as-usual climate change scenario.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall is projected to change markedly in Auckland. It is likely that spring rainfall will decline and autumn rainfall will increase, but annual total rainfall may not change significantly. Extreme rainfall is likely to increase in the Auckland Region because a warmer atmosphere can hold more moisture. In addition, drought is projected to become more common and more severe in Auckland due to changing rainfall patterns and temperature increases. Winds are projected to decrease in the region. There is also uncertainty about the number and characteristics of ex-tropical cyclones which may affect Auckland.

These changes are likely to have significant impacts on different environments and sectors within the Auckland Region. Rainfall and temperature changes may result in drier soils and changes to river flow (both low flows and floods), as well as an increase in the occurrence of slips. Uptake of increasing atmospheric CO₂ by the oceans is causing ocean acidification, impacting ocean productivity and the development of marine species. Increasing sea surface temperature is likely to encourage non-native marine species to establish and proliferate in Auckland. Sea-level rise will have major impacts on Auckland’s coastal communities, infrastructure and habitats. Changes to air quality in response to climate change are likely to impact the health of Aucklanders. Indigenous biodiversity will be affected both directly by climate changes (e.g. drought and increased temperature) and indirectly by pests and habitat loss. Auckland’s biodiversity, primary industries and communities may be at risk from future biosecurity issues such as plant and animal pests as well as disease vectors such as mosquitoes.
Auckland Plan Refresh

File No.: CP2018/02188

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To consider the draft Auckland Plan 2051 and develop a response.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Attached is an overview of the Auckland Plan 2050 including the following:
   - the three key challenges facing Auckland
   - the values that the Auckland Plan contains and embraces
   - the six proposed outcomes for Auckland to work towards over the next 30 years
   - the proposed Development Strategy.
3. Dawne Mackay and Murray Cameron from the Auckland Plan, Strategy and Research Department will be in attendance to speak to the draft Plan and to answer questions. Specific consultation questions can be found on pages 30-31 but any issue can be raised.
4. The Rural Advisory panel can be involved in several ways:
   - individual member organisations may wish to make a submission by 28 March
   - all Panels including the Rural Advisory Panel have the opportunity to present their views (a 10-minute presentation) to a Governing Body workshop on 21 March
   - members may also attend various Committee workshops to hear feedback and analysis of submissions.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Rural Advisory Panel:

a) appoint two members of the panel be selected to provide feedback at the 21 March Auckland Plan workshop.

b) thank Dawne Mackay and Murray Cameron for their presentation.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Overview of the Auckland Plan 2050</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

| Author      | Warren Maclennan - Manager Planning - North/West |
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He Mihi</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have your say on the Auckland Plan</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland now</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland – the next 30 years</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belonging and participation</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māori identity and wellbeing</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homes and places</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and access</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and cultural heritage</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity and prosperity</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development strategy</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation questions</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HE MIHI

Tērā tō waka te hoea ake e koe i te moana o te Waitematā kia ū mai rā ki te ākau i Ōkahu.
Ki reira, ka mihi ake ai ki ngā maunga here kōrero, ki ngā pari whakarongo taī, ki ngā awa tuku kiri o āna manawhenua, āna mana ā-īwi taketake mai, tauīwi atu
E koro mā, e kui mā i te wāhi ngaro, ko Tāmaki Makaurau tā koutou i whakarere iho ai, ki ngā reanga whakahaekē, 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 tīti rawa ki ngā pūmanawa o mātou kua whakakāinga ki roto i a koe.
Kua noho mai koe hei toka herenga i ō mātou manako katoa.
Kua ūhia nei mātou e koe ki te korowai o tō atawhai, ki te āhuru o tō awhi, ki te kuku rawa o tō manawa.
He mea tūturu tonu whakairihia, hei tāhuhu mō te rangi e tū iho nei, hei whāriki mō te papa e takoto ake nei.
Kia kōpakina mātou e koe ki raro i te whakamarumaru o āu Manaakitanga.

E te marae whakatutū puehu o te mano whāioio, e rokohanga nei i ngā muna, te huna tonu i ō whāruaru i ngā hua e taea te hauhake i ō māra kai, i ngā rawa e āhei te kekerihi i ō pūkoro.
Te mihiia 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 whiriki 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, envoys of thousands.
You are unique in the world.
Your beauty is infused in the hearts and minds of those of us who call you home.
You remain the rock upon which our dreams are built.
You have cloaked us in your care,
taken us into the safety of your embrace,
to the very soul of your existence.
It is only right that you are held in high esteem,
the solid ground on which all can stand.
You bestow your benevolence on us all.
The hive of industry you have become
motivates many to delve the undiscovered secrets of your realm,
the fruits that can still be harvested from your food stores
and the resources that lie fallow in your fields.
We thank you.
Auckland you stand alone in the world, it is my privilege to know you,
to be brushed by the gentle breeze that carries the fragrance of all that is you.
And so I gird myself with the promises of yesteryear, my hopes for tomorrow and my plans for today.
Auckland let your spirit soar.
HAVE YOUR SAY ON
THE DRAFT AUCKLAND PLAN 2050

Auckland Plan
The first Auckland Plan, produced in 2012, was a landmark document covering every aspect of Auckland life and economy. It included detailed objectives and targets, and much progress has been made towards achieving them.

However, our fast-changing world means that the 2012 plan needs to change if it is to provide direction and context for decision-making.

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

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

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

Developing the draft Auckland Plan 2050
The Auckland Plan is a plan for Auckland. As we continue to grow we need a plan that sets the direction for Auckland and its communities, and that brings together shared objectives for prosperity in social, economic, environmental and cultural areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How the plan works

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

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

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

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

Auckland Plan values

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

**Atawhai**
Kindness, generosity

**Kotahi**
Strength in diversity

**Auaha**
Creativity, innovation

**Pono**
Integrity

**Taonga tuku iho**
Future generations
OUTCOMES
What the plan aims to achieve

Belonging and participation

Māori identity and wellbeing

Homes and places

Transport and access

Environment and cultural heritage

Opportunity and prosperity

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

20 DIRECTIONS
How to achieve the outcomes

37 FOCUS AREAS
How this can be done
BELONGING AND PARTICIPATION

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

What is this outcome – and why is it important?
Auckland is experiencing rapid growth and social change – and this will continue.

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

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

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

Auckland will not be successful unless all Aucklanders feel they belong and can participate in society. We can achieve this in a number of ways
- celebrate Auckland’s Māori identity
- recognise social and cultural differences
- community building initiatives
- local leadership and decision-making.

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

It also means a path to equity where all people can share in Auckland’s prosperity.
How to achieve this outcome:

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

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

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

Māori, the indigenous people of Aotearoa New Zealand, have lived in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland for over 1000 years. Auckland embraces its uniqueness founded on Te Tiriti o Waitangi and shaped by its Māori history and presence. Te Tiriti recognises the mana of Auckland’s hapū and iwi as rangatira, and the inseparable bond between Tāmaki Makaurau the people and Tāmaki Makaurau the place.

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

Māori in Auckland are either:
- the local indigenous hapū and iwi, known as mana whenua,
- those with tribal connections from outside of Auckland, known as mataawaka.

Although Māori are important to Auckland’s success, a significant proportion of Māori are not benefitting from it. We must create opportunities for:
- Māori self-determination and expression
- shared efforts between Māori and with others
- the integration of Māori values into planning, decision-making and delivery.

The strengths and contributions Māori bring to Auckland will fuel growth and advance Māori social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing.
How to achieve this outcome:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIRECTION</th>
<th>FOCUS AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direction 1</strong></td>
<td>Focus area 1 Meet the needs and support the aspirations of tamariki and their whānau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance Māori wellbeing</td>
<td>Focus area 2 Invest in marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direction 2</strong></td>
<td>Focus area 3 Strengthen rangatahi participation in leadership, education and employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote Māori success, innovation and enterprise</td>
<td>Focus area 4 Grow Māori inter-generational wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direction 3</strong></td>
<td>Focus area 5 Advance mana whenua as rangatira in leadership and decision-making and provide for customary rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognise and provide for Te Tiriti o Waitangi outcomes</td>
<td>Focus area 6 Celebrate Māori culture and support te reo Māori to flourish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direction 4</strong></td>
<td>Focus area 7 Reflect mana whenua mātauranga and Māori design principles in Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showcase Auckland’s Māori identity and vibrant Māori culture</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Aucklanders live in secure, healthy, and affordable homes, and have access to a range of inclusive public places.

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

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

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

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

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

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

Addressing these issues will require different ideas and approaches.

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

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

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

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

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

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 Aucklanders preserve, protect and care for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage\(^1\) for its intrinsic value and for the benefit of present and future generations.

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are also new problems to address. Heat waves, droughts and tropical storms are part of our lives. However, the climate change impacts we are now beginning to experience are likely to worsen, and will have major long-term effects on how we live.

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

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\(^1\) Customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values etc passed on from generation to generation.
How to achieve this outcome:

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

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1. Places with intrinsic, ecological, recreational or cultural values, e.g. Waitakere Ranges, Maunga and regional parks.
2. For example: a green roof, rain garden or permeable path.
Auckland is prosperous, with many opportunities, and delivers a better standard of living for everyone.

What is this outcome – and why is it important?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **We will grow by redevelopment and intensification**
   
   Auckland will take a quality compact approach to growth and development.
   
   This means future development will be focused in existing and new urban areas within Auckland’s urban footprint, limiting expansion into the rural hinterland.
   
   By 2050, most growth will have occurred within this urban footprint, particularly in and around:
   
   - the city centre
   - the Albany, Westgate and Manukau nodes
   - identified development areas
   - future urban areas.
   
   The quality compact approach to future development will be achieved by:
   
   - enabling sufficient capacity for growth across Auckland
   - embedding good design in all development
   - sequencing what gets delivered
   - aligning the timing of infrastructure provision with development.

2. **Development areas**
   
   Incremental growth will happen across urban Auckland and can generally be accommodated through existing infrastructure capacity.
   
   However, development areas are introduced in the draft Development Strategy as a comprehensive approach to servicing specific locations that are expected to undergo a significant amount of housing and business growth in the next 30 years. Planning and investment will be targeted and prioritised to these areas where the greatest development capacity is taken up.
   
   Approximately 20 development areas are identified for targeted investment over the next 30 years. They are prioritised across three broad timeframes that align with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity.
   
   These areas have a combination of characteristics:
   
   - substantial capacity provided in the Auckland Unitary Plan
   - current or planned infrastructure capacity
   - access to centres and the strategic public transport network
   - market feasibility.
2. **We will grow by establishing new communities**

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

Development will be sequenced and timed for when these areas will be ‘live zoned’ and the necessary bulk 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 create flexible and adaptable business areas**

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

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

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

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

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1. For example: wastewater, stormwater and transport.
4. We will limit growth in rural areas

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

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

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

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

To ensure that rural production can continue, land fragmentation and reverse sensitivity must be managed to safeguard elite and prime soils and support the resources and production systems that underpin working rural land.
Anticipated growth – where and when
The sequencing of the development areas and future urban areas over the next 30 years is summarised below.

Years 1 – 3 (2018-2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVELOPMENT AREAS</th>
<th>FUTURE URBAN AREAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City centre</td>
<td>All future urban live zoned areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>Silverdale West-Diary Flat (business) 2018-2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West (Avondale, New Lynn)</td>
<td>Paerata (remainder) 2018-2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westgate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Takapuna-Northcote</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ōtāhuhu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manukau</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Onehunga</td>
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Years 4 – 10 (2021-2027)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVELOPMENT AREAS</th>
<th>FUTURE URBAN AREAS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mt Roskill-Three Kings (Mt Roskill, Three Kings)</td>
<td>Pukekohe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner West (Mt Albert, Morningside, St Lukes, Newton)</td>
<td>Cosgrave Road, Takanini</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominion Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Māngere</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papatoetoe (Papatoetoe, Hunters Corner)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outer West (Te Atatu Peninsula)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sylvia Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakuranga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outer West (Henderson)</td>
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Years 11 – 30 (2028-2048)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVELOPMENT AREAS</th>
<th>FUTURE URBAN AREAS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Outer West (Te Atatu South)</td>
<td>• Warkworth South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Outer West (Sunnyvale, Glendene)</td>
<td>• Whenuapai Stage 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Greenlane-Ellerslie</td>
<td>• Red Hills North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pakuranga (Highland Park, Pakuranga corridor)</td>
<td>• Kumeu Huapai Riverhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• West (Glen Eden, Fruitvale)</td>
<td>• Puhinui (remainder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Birkenhead</td>
<td>• Opaheke-Drury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sunnynook</td>
<td>• Drury West Stage 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Warkworth North East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wainui East (remainder)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Silverdale Dairy Flat (remainder)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Takanini</td>
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Auckland’s infrastructure

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

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

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

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

An inclusive Auckland

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

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

Advance Māori well-being

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

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

Affordable homes

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

Do you think the five focus areas identified in Homes and Places will achieve this?
Moving easily around Auckland
People lack choice in how they get around and it can take a long time to get where they need to go. To better connect people and places, the Auckland Plan proposes an integrated transport system that accelerates progress on walking, cycling and public transport and makes better use of existing networks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do you think the proposed approach for enabling growth will effectively provide for Auckland’s future?
Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To outline the key issues for consultation as set out in the draft Long Term Plan 2018-28.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Attached is the Summary of issues for the 10-year Budget (Long Term Plan 2018-2028) for the consideration of the Panel. Ross Tucker General Manager Financial Strategy & Planning, and Andrew Duncan Manager Financial Policy, will give a presentation on the key issues of significance to the rural sector and answer questions.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Rural Advisory Panel:

a) thank Ross Tucker and Andrew Duncan for their presentation on the key issues of significance to the rural sector in the Long Term Plan 2018-28.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0</td>
<td>Summary of issues for the 10-year Budget (Long Term Plan 2018-2028)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

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<th>Author</th>
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<tr>
<td>Warren Maclennan - Manager Planning - North/West</td>
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Summary of issues for the 10-year Budget (Long-term Plan 2016-2028)

This consultation document summarises the key information that will help you give us the feedback we are looking for on the 10-year Budget. It gives you a snapshot of the major challenges that Auckland faces over the coming decade and then seeks your feedback on the following major decisions that we need to make:

Introducing a Regional Fuel Tax to pay for improvements to our transport system

What is the issue:
We want to improve our transport system. As the population grows, congestion (and the pollution it creates) is getting worse, safety is declining and businesses are struggling to move freight and people. To address the problems we need to identify new funding sources as we are at the limit of what we can sustainably borrow.

What are we proposing:
We are proposing that a regional fuel tax of 10 cents per litre (plus GST) be used to raise more funding for transport projects and services. See pages 14-19

Cleaning up our harbours, beaches and streams and paying for it

What is the issue:
Our harbours, beaches and streams are being polluted by overflows from ageing sewage and stormwater systems that can’t cope with heavy rainfall and from contaminants washed into natural waterways. We want to improve our infrastructure to address this problem. Under current budgets this would take 30 years to achieve. We propose to introduce a new targeted rate to increase our funding of water infrastructure and speed up delivery of cleaner harbours, beaches and streams to 10 years.

What are we proposing:
We are proposing a targeted rate that would cost the average residential ratepayer $66 per year ($1.30 per week), although this will vary based on your property value. See pages 19-21

Protecting our endangered species (such as kauri) and paying for it

What is the issue:
Auckland’s rapid growth is putting pressure on the environment, as is the spread of pests, weeds and diseases that are threatening many of our native species. Approximately two-thirds of Auckland’s local native species are under threat of extinction.

What are we proposing:
Our proposal is to invest more in environmental initiatives and to fund this through a targeted rate at one of two levels either $21 or $47 per annum for the average residential ratepayer. See pages 21-23

Our approach to rates

What is the issue:
In addition to the targeted rates for specific projects mentioned above we need to continue funding other projects and services for our growing city. Without an increase to our general rates, we would have to reduce existing services levels and defer or cut some currently planned projects.

What are we proposing:
We are proposing an average general rates increase of 2.5 per cent for years one and two and then 3.5 per cent for years three to ten. See pages 24-25

Local priorities

What is the issue:
Each Local Board has looked at the needs of their own community and identified the highest priority projects.

What are we proposing:
On pages 33-38 you will find the top priorities for each local board.

A range of other issues including rating online accommodation providers and disestablishing Auckland Council Investments Ltd

What is the issue:
There are a range of other issues that we would like your feedback on such as rating online accommodation providers (like Airbnb), disestablishing Auckland Council Investments Ltd, changes to our waste charges, a new targeted rate for the Rodney Local Board to pay for local transport projects and a few other charges.

What are we proposing:
See pages 27-32 for the details of each of these proposals.

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1 Throughout this document the term sustainable borrowing refers to the maintenance of debt levels below our limit of 270% of operating revenue.

Version 3.0 16 February 2018
10-year Budget 2018-2028 and The Auckland Plan 2050 Draft Consultation Document
Submission to Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan

File No.: CP2018/02192

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To provide a response to the proposed Regional Pest Management Plan 2018.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Auckland Council is currently reviewing its 2007 Regional Pest Management Strategy prepared by the former Auckland Regional Council. The Strategy is the main statutory document implementing the Biosecurity Act 1993 in the region. The review is required to update the Council’s approach to pest management and to ensure Compliance with the National Policy Direction on Pest Management 2015. A summary of the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan 2018 is attached.

3. The proposed Regional Pest Management Plan relies on a variety of methods including enforcement, enforcement on Council land, education and behaviour change programmes. The main components of the proposed plan include programmes for:
   - Managing pests on parks
   - Kauri dieback
   - Managing pest spread to the Hauraki Gulf islands
   - Possums
   - Freshwater biosecurity

4. The proposed Plan proposes a significant increase in investment from the current $88.8M to $307.15M over 10 years. Public consultation on this proposed Plan is taking place at the same time as the Long Term Plan process.

5. Council Biosecurity Manager Phil Brown will be in attendance to talk to the proposed Plan.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Rural Advisory Panel:

a) request officers to prepare a submission on the proposed Regional Pest Management Plan 2018 outlining the views of the Rural Advisory Panel.

b) thank Phil Brown for his presentation.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<td>A4</td>
<td>Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan 2018</td>
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Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

Author | Warren Maclennan - Manager Planning - North/West
Have your say on Auckland’s future by 8pm on the 28 March 2018.

akhaveyoursay.nz
PROPOSED REGIONAL PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Have your say on the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan

Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland’s Regional Pest Management Strategy (RPMS) was last reviewed in 2007. A lot has changed since then, both in terms of the pests themselves and changes to the Biosecurity Act. Auckland Council is now reviewing the existing RPMS and producing a new plan to align with the National Policy Direction for Pest Management 2015. The new plan will provide a statutory and strategic framework for the effective management of pests in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland.

Engagement on the revision of the plan has been ongoing since 2014 with elected members, mana whenua, council and council-controlled organisation staff, industry representatives, and the wider public. A detailed consultation summary document has been prepared setting out input received so far (available at akhaveyoursay.nz). Pest management approaches contained within the proposed plan have been drafted to take account of common concerns raised through engagement, alongside technical considerations explored through cost benefit analysis of available options.

Auckland Council is seeking feedback on the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP). Your feedback will help shape the pest management objectives and programmes for Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland for the next 10 years.

What is pest management?

Pests are invasive plants, animals, or pathogens that can have adverse effects on our culture, environment, economy and health. Pest management is an important tool in ensuring the protection of Aotearoa / New Zealand’s biodiversity, as well as a healthy society and strong economy. Pest management can take many forms, such as banning invasive plants or animals from sale, eradicating a certain pest from a particular place or reducing the numbers of a pest species in an area to protect the values of that place.

What are the key issues?

The review of the RPMP is an opportunity to address the future management of pests in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland. The key aspects of the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan are outlined below.
Managing pests on parks

The current level of pest management on council parkland will, over time, result in wide scale canopy collapse and the loss of ecological and amenity values. Pest plants on council parkland are also highly visible, resulting in frequent public complaints.

The proposed plan sets out programmes for the control and monitoring of pest plants on council parkland with Significant Ecological Areas. The proposed programmes will enhance the council’s investment in protecting its parkland and coordinate the efforts of the council, transport corridor operators and private land owners through an enforcement approach to ensure maximum biodiversity benefits are achieved through collective action.

The proposed plan incorporates control of pest animals including rats, stoats, possums, pigs, and cats across ecologically significant parkland. The Waitakere and Hunua Ranges are particularly high value parkland, representing the two largest tracts of forest ecosystems on the region’s mainland. These areas have been prioritised for additional protection for some species, such as deer and goats.

The proposal for managing pests on parks through the proposed plan will be to:

- protect ecosystem function for all Significant Ecological Areas on parkland, protecting $251 million to $375 million of ecosystem service benefits derived from parkland over 10 years
- protect threatened species
- ensure that the council leads by example on its own land
- catalyse coordinated effort by the council, neighbours and transport corridor operators
- protect the safety of staff, volunteers, and the public.

Kauri dieback

Human movement of soil is the key risk pathway for the spread of kauri dieback. Existing efforts to control the spread include awareness and behaviour change programmes, hygiene stations and research. Ongoing spread continues throughout the region, but the disease is still not detected in the Hunua Ranges or the Hauraki Gulf Islands (with the exception of Aotea / Great Barrier).

The proposed plan prioritises the protection of these disease-free areas with the implementation of exclusion zones and increased hygiene measures. No movement of plants or soil will be allowed into the Hunua zone, unless from an approved disease-free site. No movement of kauri plants to the Hauraki Gulf Islands will be allowed. This will be supported by a programme seeking to minimise spread around the remainder of the region.

The proposal for the management of kauri dieback spread through the proposed plan will be to:

- substantially increase the likelihood that kauri dieback is kept out of the Hunua Ranges and Hauraki Gulf Islands
- slow the rate of spread elsewhere in the region.

Managing pest spread to Hauraki Gulf Islands

Auckland Council runs the Treasure Islands awareness and behaviour change programme in partnership with the Department of Conservation to protect the outstanding biodiversity values of the Hauraki Gulf Islands. Over 40 commercial transport operators have gained a ‘Pest-free Warrant’ to certify steps taken to reduce risk of accidentally transporting pests to islands. Combined with extensive networks of on-island traps and other biosecurity devices, this programme has been successful at protecting the islands of the gulf. However, on-going invasions are still a problem, especially for small and easy to overlook species such as Argentine ants and plague skinks.

The proposed plan extends the Pest-free Warrant programme to a regulatory approach for commercial transport operators in the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area, complemented by species-specific rules in some cases. The Pest-free Warrant is also extended, on a voluntary basis, to other high risk businesses such as nurseries, building supplies and quarries, to reduce the risk of their products containing stowaway pests when being moved to offshore islands.
proposed regional pest management plan

The Treasure Islands awareness programme will be continued with an enhanced social science evidence base and monitoring of effectiveness. On-island surveillance and incursion response using devices and dogs will also be continued complemented by a community-based responsible pet ownership awareness and behaviour change programme.

The proposal for managing pest spread to the Hauraki Gulf Islands through the proposed plan will be to:

- continue the successful protection of the islands from pest mammals
- reduce the spread of ants, skinks and other pests
- protect investment in past and future island eradications.

Aotearoa / Great Barrier Island

Mustelids and possums have never reached Aotearoa / Great Barrier and it is a key regional priority to keep it this way. Aotearoa / Great Barrier’s distance from the mainland has also slowed the arrival of pest plants such as moth plant and woolly nightshade and other garden escapes that are common on the mainland.

Often it is possible to remove pest plants on the island before they become widely established, but with human movement to the island comes the risk of stowaway pests. Argentine ants and plague skinks have invaded Aotearoa / Great Barrier in recent years. Goods such as landscape supplies pose a particularly high risk of containing undetected ants or skinks.

The proposed plan targets low incidence pests for control on Aotearoa / Great Barrier, and addresses risk of new invasions through the Pest Free Warrant programme described above. The proposed plan will also see rabbits, rats, mice and cats managed at high biodiversity value sites while council works with mana whenua, the Great Barrier Local Board, the Department of Conservation and the local community to progress conversations around ways to achieve a mammalian pest-free Aotearoa / Great Barrier in the future, taking into account diverse community perspectives.

The proposal for the management of pests on Aotearoa / Great Barrier Island through the proposed plan will be to:

- contain plague skinks
- stop 43 plant and animal species from establishing on the island (such as woolly nightshade),
- protect high biodiversity value sites from rabbit, rodent and cat impacts
- protect threatened species including takaro-black petrel, and pākeha
- protect the ecosystem function of the island’s high biodiversity value sites, and the benefits generated from this island’s ecosystems, worth an estimated $363 million to $437 million over 10 years.

Waiheke Island

Waiheke is home to many native species that are threatened by pests, and has the potential to be home to new threatened species, such as kiwi, if pests are removed. Waiheke is within swimming distance of other pest-free islands, and while pests such as rats and stoats remain on Waiheke this also poses a risk to surrounding islands.

The proposed plan includes the eradication of rats, stoats and pigs on Waiheke Island. It is proposed to fund rat and stoat eradication through a strategic partnership model, with 70 per cent of operational expenditure funded by partners such as philanthropists and corporate partners. The Pest Free Warrant programme will be critical in preventing reinvasion following eradication.

The proposal for the management of pests on Waiheke Island through the proposed plan will be to:

- protect Significant Ecological Areas on Waiheke
- protect investment in nearby pest-free islands
- create opportunities for threatened species introduction.

Kawau Island

Kawau Island holds the only population of wallabies in the region. This poses a risk to the mainland, with wallabies having severe impacts on native forests as well as farming. Expanding populations of wallabies in regions south of Tamaki Makaurau / Auckland also pose a risk to the region.

The proposed plan aims to eradicate wallabies from Kawau and maintain the wallaby-free status of the remainder of the region. However, eradication of wallabies, alone, from Kawau has the potential to have perverse outcomes, such as advantaging rats, possums or pest plants.
In recognition of this, the proposal combines the wobbling eradication programme with Kissoo eradication programmes for possums, rats and stoats. Again, the Pest Free Warrant programme will be critical in preventing reinvasion following eradication.

The proposal for the management of pests on Kawau will protect the whole region from the impacts of wobbling, minimising the risk human aided movement to the mainland. This will benefit farmland, native forests and human safety.

**Possums**

Effective possum control is currently limited to 28 per cent of the mainland, causing ongoing damage to primary production and the loss of native ecosystems.

By controlling possums over large landscape-scale areas, it is possible to substantially reduce costs, both through economies of scale and purchasing power as well as by reducing reinvasion from surrounding uncontrolled areas. The proposed plan implements possum control across the entirety of rural mainland Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland, controlling possums to low levels benefitting primary production and native ecosystems.

**Freshwater biosecurity**

Freshwater pests are already present in waterbodies across the mainland. However, Aotea / Great Barrier is free of all the main freshwater pests, and has retained extremely high biodiversity values. The proposed plan prioritises the protection of Aotea / Great Barrier to keep freshwater pests off the island. On the mainland, although most waterbodies have some pest species present, there are still benefits to preventing further spread. Because humans are the main cause of freshwater pests spreading to new waterbodies, the proposed plan addresses freshwater pest spread through education and awareness, modelled on the successful Treasure Islands approach and ‘Check, Clean, Dry’ programmes in other regions. Some mainland sites retain high freshwater biodiversity values, but these ecosystems are at imminent risk of collapse and regional extinction. The proposed plan recommends the management of a suite of pest plants and animals at two target priority lakes, Tomara and Rototoa, in conjunction with mana whenua, local communities, and the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA).

The proposal for the management of freshwater pests through the proposed plan will be to:

- keep Aotea / Great Barrier waterbodies pest-free
- prevent further spread of freshwater pests across the region
- manage pests at Tomara and Rototoa to protect and restore these ecosystems.

**Whole region**

While many of the programmes in the proposed plan are targeted to defendable geography and sites of highest biodiversity, some programmes are applied to the entire region, including:

- the eradication or containment of low incidence pest plants to prevent these species becoming serious future pests
- enforcement to reduce impact of rabbits and low incidence primary production pest plants to reduce impacts on primary production
- pest plant biocontrol
- regional control programmes to contain or prevent the establishment of low incidence animal pests
- banning the sale of new and existing pest plants and animals. Inspection of nursery and pet trade, and education and advice to encourage responsible pet ownership and gardening practices, response to public enquiries
- surveillance and enforcement to manage Dutch elm disease

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**Pest Free Auckland**

Pest Free Auckland is an ambitious goal to keep our native vegetation and wildlife thriving by destroying invasive pests who are not welcome in the region.

Pest Free Auckland will support the Regional Pest Management Plan by supporting community-led groups to help restore our native ecosystems. Get involved, together we can achieve this. aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/pestfreeauckland

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**Budget required for implementation**

The costs for implementing the full suite of programmes contained in the RPMP is $307.15m (see table below).

The Long-Term plan consultation will consider the amount of funding that will be available to implement the Regional Pest Management Plan. Consequently, consultation on the proposed plan is being run concurrently with Long-Term plan consultation.

None of the currently proposed funding options that are being consulted on in the Long-Term plan provide sufficient funding to implement all of the work programmes that comprise the proposed plan. However, the programmes in the proposed plan are scalable. You can find out more information about the proposed funding options in the LTP consultation document.

The operative plan will be adopted taking into account the outcome of both consultation processes.

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<tr>
<th>Programme grouping</th>
<th>10 year cost for 2018-2028</th>
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<tr>
<td>Managing pest plants and animals on parkland</td>
<td>$142.44m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kauri dieback and Dutch elm disease</td>
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<td>Hauraki Gulf Island programmes</td>
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<td>Freshwater pest programmes</td>
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<td>Region wide exclusion, eradication, progressive containment pest plants</td>
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<td>Region wide sustained control, progressive containment and exclusion pest animal programmes</td>
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<td>Region wide sustained control pest plants</td>
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<td><strong>Total over 10 years</strong></td>
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