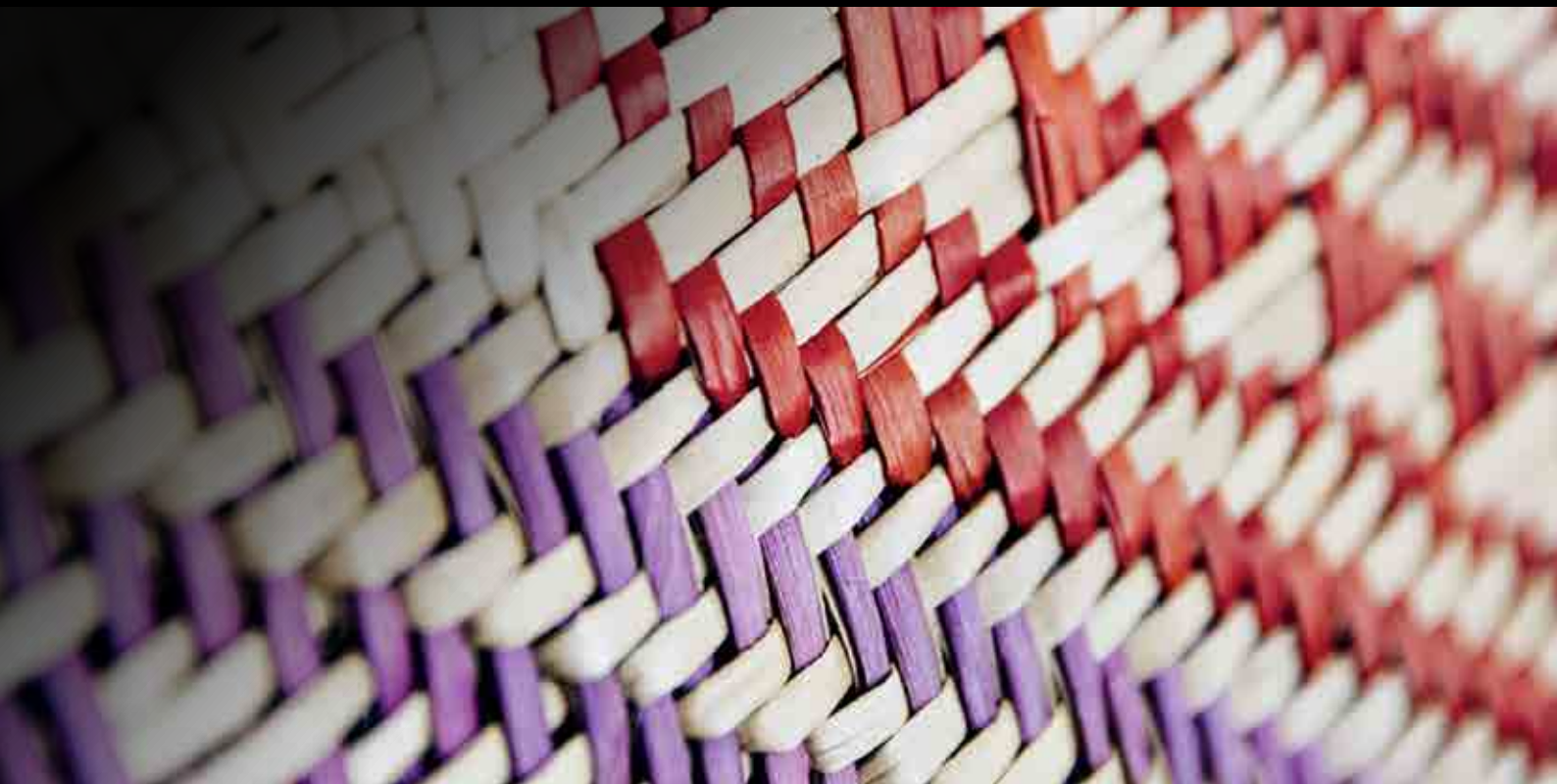


AUCKLAND PLAN 2050



Auckland Plan 2050

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Auckland Plan, Strategy and Research Department

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Please note that the Auckland Plan 2050 is a digital plan and may be updated from time to time. Please refer to the Auckland Plan website, www.aucklandplan.govt.nz for the most up to date version of the full plan.

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He Mihi

Tērā tō waka te hoea ake e koe i te moana o te Waitematā kia
ū mai rā ki te ākau i Ōkahu.

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

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

E te marae whakatutū puehu o te mano whāioio,
e rokohanga nei i ngā muna, te huna tonu i ō whāruarua
i ngā hua e taea te hauhake i ō mārā 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 kawē nei i ō rongo.
Ka whītiki nei au i taku hope ki ngā pepehā o onamata, ki ōku
tūmanako mō āpōpō
me ōku whakaritenga kua tutuki mō te rā nei.

Tāmaki Makaurau, tukuna tō wairua kia rere.

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

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

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

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

About the Auckland Plan 2050

Auckland Plan 2050 explained

The Auckland Plan 2050 is our long-term spatial plan to ensure Auckland grows in a way that will meet the opportunities and challenges of the future.

It is required by legislation to contribute to Auckland's social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being.

Auckland Council has developed the Auckland Plan 2050 with, and on behalf of, all Aucklanders. Auckland now has a shared responsibility for implementing it.

The plan outlines the big issues facing Auckland and recommends the way in which Aucklanders and others involved in the future of Auckland can best respond to them.

The Development Strategy and six outcomes set Auckland's strategy to 2050.

They consider how we will address the key challenges of high population growth and environmental degradation, and how we can ensure shared prosperity for all Aucklanders.

The plan is intended to set high level direction for Auckland. It does not contain a detailed set of actions.

Read about the specific requirements of the plan in sections 79 and 80 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 on the New Zealand Legislation website.¹

The 2012 Auckland Plan and why we revised it

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

One of its provisions was that it would be reviewed after six years.

Our fast-changing world meant that the 2012 plan no longer provided the necessary direction for decision-making.

The Auckland Plan 2050, adopted in June 2018, is a 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.

The evidence report 'Developing the Auckland Plan 2050' provides further information on the process undertaken to develop the plan, and how the issues identified with the 2012 Auckland Plan have been addressed.

The terms 'we', 'us' and 'our' used in this plan refer to Auckland and Aucklanders. Specific organisations or agencies are identified by name.



What is in the Auckland Plan 2050?

The Auckland Plan 2050 describes Auckland in general terms, outlines the major challenges that we face, and sets the direction for tackling these challenges. It includes the values that will shape how we work together, and it identifies key organisations that will play important roles in creating our shared future.

The plan reflects knowledge and experience gained since the first Auckland Plan was released. It also uses the latest available statistical information and research to inform us of the realities of life in Auckland.

Outcomes

Our research and engagement has identified six important areas in which we must make significant progress, so that Auckland can continue to be a place where people want to live, work and visit.

For each area the plan describes the desired outcome, why it is important for Auckland's future and what we need to focus on to bring about change.

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.

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.

Homes and Places

Aucklanders live in secure, healthy, and affordable homes, and have access to a range of inclusive public places.

Transport and Access

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

Environment and Cultural Heritage

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

Opportunity and Prosperity

Auckland is prosperous with many opportunities and delivers a better standard of living for everyone.

Development Strategy

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.

It provides:

- a pathway for Auckland's future physical development
- a framework to prioritise and coordinate the required supporting infrastructure.

Outcomes

What the plan aims to achieve



Thinking about possible futures

The future is not certain and the further out we try to project or predict, the less certain it becomes. It is really important that we remain open to a range of possible technological, economic and social changes.

This series of short descriptions pose possible futures for Auckland.

They are not predictions they are merely ideas of what a future Auckland might be like.

The scenarios are:

- Living with nature
- Safe haven
- The people's network
- Whose food bowl?
- Two speed Auckland. This scenario is somewhat different from the others in that it describes a negative possible future if the outcomes and directions of the Auckland Plan 2050 are not achieved.

Implementation approach

The implementation section shows that the investment and actions of many people will be required to deliver the Auckland Plan 2050. It identifies the range of partners needed for successful implementation and their roles, and the methods that will be used to work together and align collaborative efforts.

Measuring progress

This section provides information on how we will monitor and measure progress.

All parts of the plan are inter-dependent. In order to make meaningful change we must make substantial progress towards achieving all outcomes.

We must also use the Development Strategy to coordinate and align land use with infrastructure planning and provision, to match Auckland's projected growth.

Glossary

Some terms used may not be familiar to all readers so we have provided a glossary of definitions.

About Auckland

Auckland is a special place for its environment, its people and the lifestyles it offers.

What makes Auckland special

Tāmaki Makaurau, the Māori name for Auckland, means Tāmaki desired by many.

This name refers to the abundance of natural resources, strategic vantage points, portage routes, and mahinga kai which first attracted Māori, and then other settlers.

The spiritual and cultural connection Māori have to Tāmaki Makaurau is tied to their relationship with the land, maunga, harbours and waters.

Quality of life

Auckland has a world-wide reputation for its quality of life (as reported on the Mercer website²). In large part this is because of its outstandingly beautiful natural environment and the lifestyle opportunities it offers.

Auckland's beaches, harbours, rainforest-covered ranges, maunga, productive rural areas and gulf islands are all within relatively easy proximity for residents and visitors to enjoy.

This stunning natural environment is blended with world-class universities, major arts, cultural and sporting events, museums, theatres, galleries, and history-rich urban villages.

Auckland is increasingly displaying unique characteristics as a dynamic Asia-Pacific hub.

Population diversity

There has been sustained population growth in Auckland because it is a place of opportunity. People want to raise a family and pursue personal, business and career aspirations here.

Auckland is ethnically and culturally diverse. It is home to people from over 120 different ethnicities.

Diverse Auckland

Most Aucklanders consider that growing cultural and lifestyle diversity has made Auckland a better place to live.

The Auckland Plan 2050 acknowledges the special place of Māori as the tangata whenua of Aotearoa New Zealand.

The Crown has specific obligations to Māori under the nation's founding document, te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

Legislation places obligations and decision making requirements on local government that are specific to Māori.



How Auckland has changed since the first Auckland Plan

Since the first Auckland Plan was adopted in 2012 several important things have happened.

Auckland Unitary Plan

Auckland now has a Unitary Plan, which is our statutory rule book for planning. It is based on the strategic direction set by the 2012 Auckland Plan and:

- outlines what can be built where
- provides for a compact urban form
- describes how to maintain the rural and freshwater and marine environments.

The Auckland Unitary Plan³ indicates where Auckland's population, commercial and industrial growth can be accommodated.

Independent Māori Statutory Board

The Independent Māori Statutory Board⁴ has adopted the Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau. This 30-year plan sets out Māori aspirations and outcomes, and it gives direction to the board to prioritise its Schedule of Issues of Significance and actions for Māori. It also enables Auckland Council to address actions for Māori outcomes and act in accordance with te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

Housing

Auckland Council and central government collaborated to enact the Housing Accord and the Special Housing Areas Act 2013 so that housing could be fast-tracked while the Auckland Unitary Plan was being developed.

Transport

Central government and Auckland Council have worked together on transport planning for Auckland. Through the Auckland Transport Alignment Project,⁵ they have agreed on the direction for the development of Auckland's transport system over the next 30 years.

Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority

The Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority⁶ was established in 2014 to co-govern 14 tūpuna maunga. The establishment of this statutory authority was an historic achievement. It reflected the role of mana whenua in Auckland and signalled a transformation in the way that mana whenua and Auckland Council partner in decision-making.

Infrastructure

Significant infrastructure developments since 2012 include:

- completion of the Waterview Tunnel
- electrification of the urban rail network
- commencement of the City Rail Link
- progress on the cycle network.

Auckland's role in New Zealand

The economy

Auckland is the largest commercial centre in New Zealand, is home to around a third of the population 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.

Its employment diversity, market size and business clustering enable it to attract high value economic activity and international investment other parts of New Zealand cannot.

Auckland's contribution to the economy lifts the standard of living for all New Zealanders. New Zealand needs Auckland to succeed, just as Auckland needs the rest of New Zealand.

The effect of Auckland's size

Auckland's large population size relative to the rest of New Zealand is likely to remain during the next 30 years.

By 2043 Stats NZ projects that Auckland's working age population (those aged 15 years and over) will grow by 773,000 compared with an additional 647,500 working age people in the rest of New Zealand.

Auckland's scale means it is able to support higher education and nurture highly specialised businesses across a range of industries, such as healthcare and research.

This has attracted young people from across New Zealand, and particularly the upper North Island, to migrate to Auckland for work and educational opportunities.

Auckland within the upper North Island

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

Northland, Auckland, Waikato and the Bay of Plenty are home to over half of New Zealand's population and generate more than half of the national gross domestic product.

Many issues that arise across these regions demand cooperation if they are to be satisfactorily addressed.

The environment, for example, does not recognise administrative boundaries, particularly in regards to marine and terrestrial weeds and pests.

In the north, road and potential rail freight improvements between Auckland and Whangarei will increase the need to work collaboratively.

There are a number of opportunities for collaboration in the short, medium and long-term, including:

- integrated business case development for infrastructure
- combined land use planning
- agreeing on a common evidence base for the management of threats to biodiversity.

There are challenges as well, such as:

- current funding mechanisms
- institutional constraints
- political continuity.

Working together

The Upper North Island Strategic Alliance (UNISA)⁷ was established in 2011 and renewed in 2017. Its purpose is to respond to and manage a range of common interests and issues.

The members are:

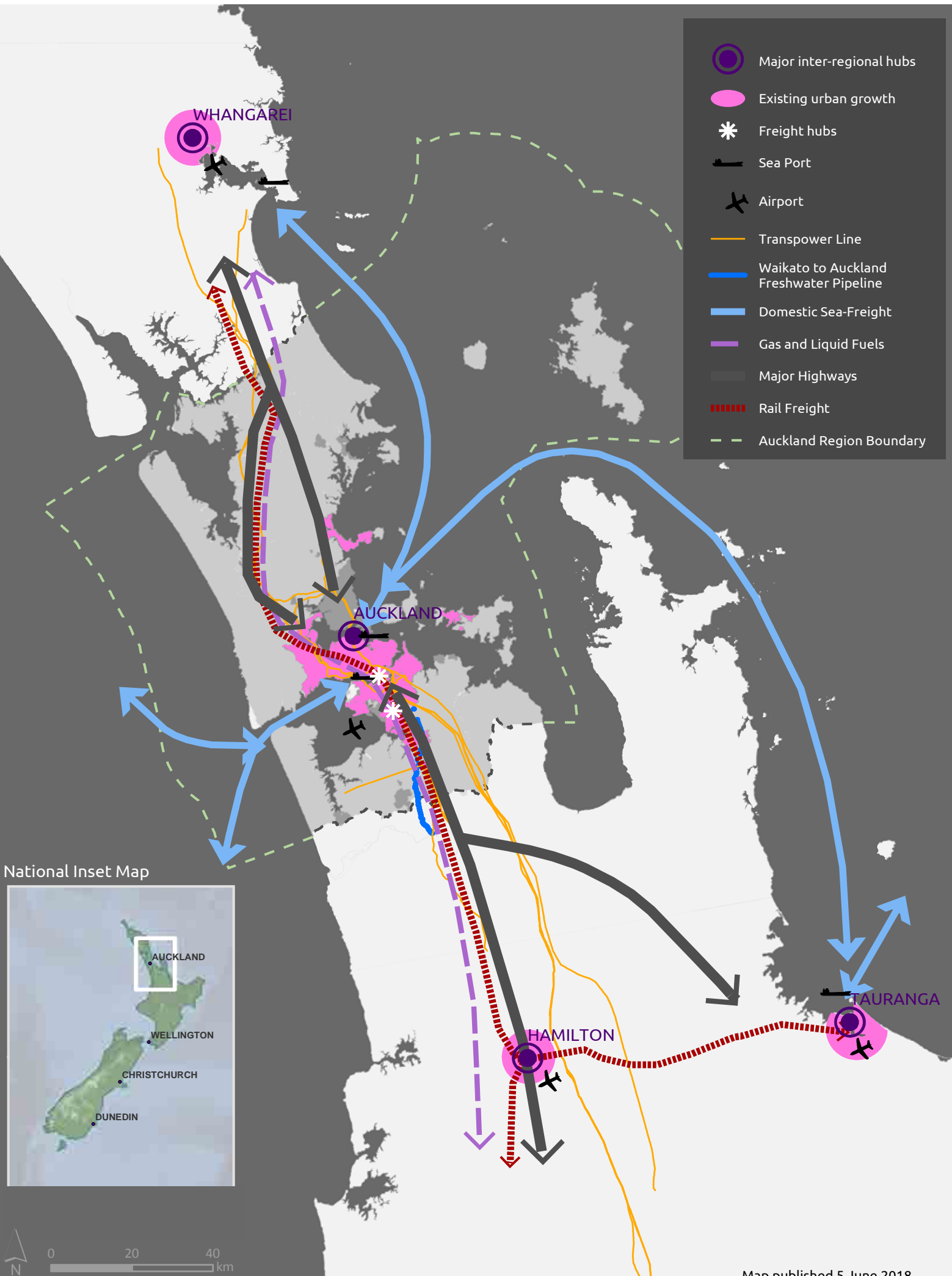
- Northland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty regional councils
- Auckland Council
- Whangarei District Council
- Hamilton City Council
- Tauranga City Council.

The impact of Auckland's growth on its neighbours

Based on recent trends, Auckland is likely to continue to be an attractive place for settlement for migrants to New Zealand, and growth from internal migration and natural increase (the number of births over deaths) will continue.

Despite Auckland's high amenity and liveability, growth can have negative consequences: increased demand for housing, when unmatched by supply, can drive up the cost of housing; and poor travel choices leads to more congestion on the roads.

The rising cost of living in Auckland, particularly the cost of housing, has led to a 'halo' growth effect in neighbouring regions. Auckland-based investors and those relocating out of Auckland have escalated demand for property.



This is particularly significant in northern Waikato given the extent and speed of current and projected future population growth and how close some settlements are to Auckland.

The challenge is to mitigate any less positive impacts and share the prosperity that arises from population growth.

Transport inter-connectedness

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.

See Map 10 for Inter-regional connections.

Auckland Airport is New Zealand's main passenger access point. In recent years, the airport's passenger numbers and cargo volumes have increased sharply, as has commercial development around the airport, placing operational pressures on the airport and its main access routes.

Auckland's major sea port and the inland port at Wiri, along with Tauranga's Metroport at Te Papapa, receive significant quantities of freight that are distributed daily via the road and rail networks.

Along with the Port of Tauranga and Northport in Whangarei, these ports play a major role in the freight network and carry over half of all New Zealand freight.⁸

Ports benefit economies, with their freight, cruise ships, passengers and associated businesses.

Energy and resource interdependency

The majority of energy used in Auckland comes from a distance, with petrol, diesel and jet fuel from Northland via the Refinery Auckland Pipeline and electricity via Transpower's national network.

Auckland imports nearly one third of its metal aggregate needs from other parts of the upper North Island, particularly from Waikato and Northland. The demand for aggregates in Auckland is expected to increase to support growth and development unless more sustainable building methods are adopted. Until then, ensuring accessible supply is a matter of importance.

Increased water supply is needed to support Auckland's projected growth with an application lodged to take a further 200,000 cubic metres of water from the Waikato River.

Auckland's key challenges

To achieve the Auckland we want by 2050 we must address the three most important challenges of high population growth, ensuring prosperity is shared amongst all Aucklanders, and arresting and reversing environmental degradation.

Key Challenge 1: Population growth and its implications

More than 1.66 million people live in Auckland already. Over the next 30 years this could increase by another 720,000 people to reach 2.4 million. This could mean another 313,000 dwellings and 263,000 jobs are required over this period.

Auckland's population growth is driven by both natural growth, meaning more births than deaths, and migration from overseas and from other parts of New Zealand. Natural growth is more easily planned for over the long-term, while changes in immigration patterns often require a more immediate response.

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

We need a plan for where people will live and how they will move around Auckland.

The scale of investment required to respond to and support this growth is significant. While population growth results in a larger rating base, the amount of investment needed remains a challenge if we rely on traditional funding sources only.

The Development Strategy in this plan and 30-year Infrastructure Strategy⁹ address the prioritisation, sequencing and funding of essential infrastructure. This includes requirements under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity to provide sufficient feasible development capacity in the medium and long term.

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 socio-economic deprivation, often in distinct geographic areas.

This is a major issue. Income, employment, health and education outcomes are different in various parts of Auckland, and there are distinct patterns across broad ethnic and age groups.

In part this is due to structural discrimination, meaning the intentional or unintentional practices and behaviours that prevent some people from succeeding or even participating in employment or society.

It is also due to unequal access to education and employment opportunities, along with high and often unaffordable housing costs.

Secure and healthy housing is associated with the accumulation of greater intergenerational wealth and other benefits not available to those living in short-term or unhealthy homes.

With the significant increase in the cost of housing in Auckland, decline in home ownership levels is resulting in fewer Aucklanders being able to fully prosper.

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

Key challenge 3: Reducing environmental degradation

Much of Auckland's appeal is based on the natural environment.

Auckland's significant features include harbours, beaches, lakes, coastline, maunga, rain-forest clad ranges, and the Hauraki Gulf islands.

They are part of our cultural heritage and are an important part of Auckland's identity. But they are vulnerable to degradation from the impacts of human activities.

Despite regulation and considerable effort, Auckland's environment continues to be affected by past decisions and its rapid growth and development, as well as emerging threats such as climate change.

The latest report on the health of Auckland's natural environment¹⁰ shows that air quality has improved significantly in the last few decades as a result of effective air quality management.

All other indicators, however, show a decline. Marine and freshwater environments, for example, have been polluted by sediments and contaminants arising from development, building and industrial activities.

Our lifestyles, and how we manage growth and development, will determine whether the natural environment endures and if future Aucklanders can enjoy the environmental benefits we cherish today.

Two specific issues will continue to have the biggest effect on our environment:

- urban development (for more information read the Development Strategy)
- the effects of climate change.

The effects of climate change

Auckland is exposed to a range of climate change impacts, such as sea level rise and more frequent extreme weather events. Global and local records for rainfall and temperature are already being surpassed on a regular basis.

These impacts present challenges for Auckland, such as:

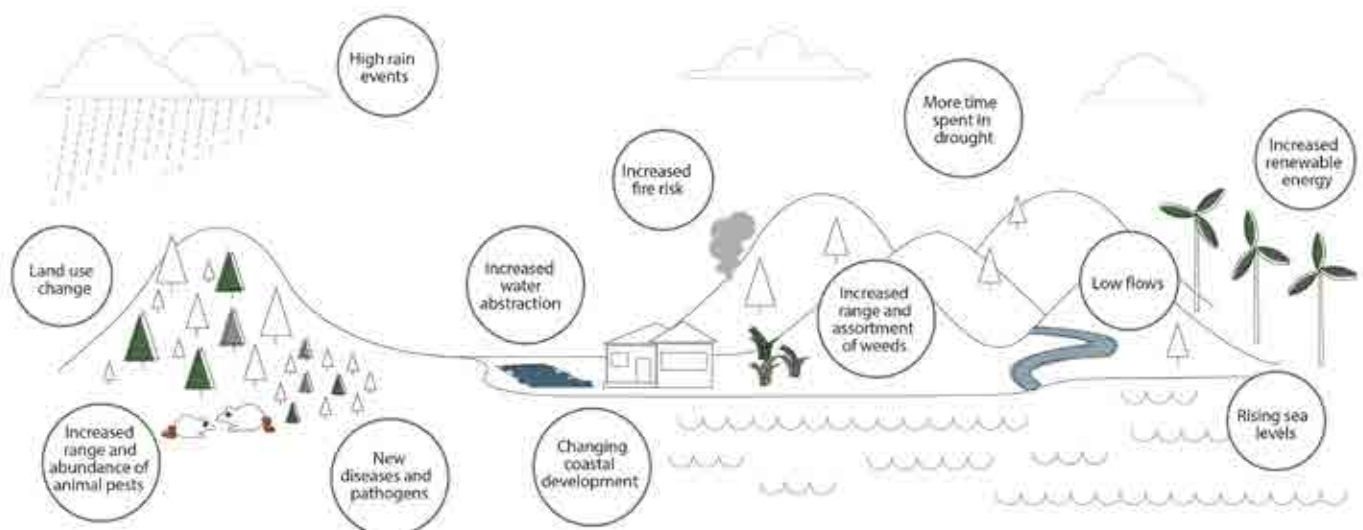
- damage to ecosystems and infrastructure as a result of changing climate conditions leading to issues such as sea level rise, and/or more frequent extreme weather events
- direct impacts on economic productivity, and changes in market demand for some goods and services
- unequal distribution of impacts on Aucklanders, with those such as the elderly, the very young, those living in poverty or with chronic health issues more likely to be negatively affected.

There are things we can do to reduce the impacts and costs of climate change, including:

- moving to a low carbon economy and embedding long-term, adaptive and more resilient climate change considerations into planning decisions. This will reduce the need for major retrofitting or land use changes as impacts become more frequent and severe
- increasing green infrastructure across Auckland. This will support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, improve water management, reduce flood risk and deliver spaces that people want to visit and connect to.

However, there are difficult decisions to be made and we will all need to work together to deal with or lessen the impacts of climate change.

Today's actions and decisions are creating the legacy that we will leave for future Aucklanders. Each delay in making sustainable decisions means fewer and fewer opportunities to halt the decline in our already stressed environment.



Auckland's population

Auckland's population is growing and changing, both from natural increase and immigration. Proportions of younger to older are also changing, and our planning and services need to respond to all these changes.

More than one third of New Zealand's population (35 per cent) lives in Auckland.

This proportion is projected to increase to 39 per cent by 2043.

While the growth is expected to continue, the pace of growth is projected to slow.

Ethnic diversity

Auckland is home to people from many places, cultures and traditions. This rich diversity will continue to increase.

In the next few decades, Auckland will be home to even greater numbers of people in the broad Asian and Pacific groupings in particular.

These communities have already grown substantially over the last few decades.

In the latest data available (Census 2013) almost a quarter (23 per cent) of Auckland residents identified with an Asian ethnicity, and Auckland was home to two thirds (65 per cent) of all Asian peoples in New Zealand. The broad Asian ethnic group is projected to increase significantly in Auckland, from both immigration and natural increase.

Pacific people will continue to play a significant role in Auckland's growth and change. Stats NZ ethnic population projections (medium series) suggest that the number of Pacific people could increase from 15 per cent of Auckland's population in 2013 to 17 per cent by 2038.

Today's Pacific population is mostly New Zealand-born, predominantly young, and highly urbanised.

For the first time, between 2006 and 2013, growth of the Pacific population in New Zealand and, by implication, in Auckland, was through natural increase rather than migration from the Pacific.

Auckland's Māori population is increasing and will continue to grow.

Read more about Auckland's Asian, Pacific and Māori populations later in this section.

Increased numbers and proportion of older residents

The number of older Aucklanders¹¹ (those aged 65 and over) is expected to more than double in the two decades from 2013, reaching a total of 353,600 people by 2033.

Such rapid growth is not predicted in any other age group, and will have direct impacts on our health, support, and transport services.



Furthermore, older Aucklanders will make up a greater proportion of the population. This is unprecedented in New Zealand, but is consistent with international trends.

Children and young people

At the time of the 2013 Census, a third of all children and young people in New Zealand (those aged under 25 years) lived in Auckland. In turn, children and young people made up over a third of the Auckland population.

The combined demographic forces of population growth and structural ageing means that while there will be more children and young people living in Auckland in the next few decades, the proportion of Aucklanders who are children and young people will decrease.

Rate of population growth slowing

Across all population projections, Auckland's rate of growth is anticipated to slow slightly from that experienced in recent years. Even so, this growth creates challenges for Auckland which are explored further in the challenges section.

The Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Demographic trending for Auckland - Data sources and findings - July 2018 provides further information about demographic trends for Auckland.

Possible futures

These are uncertain times. In developing the Auckland Plan we focused on the things most likely to bring about a great future for Aucklanders. Working together we can achieve a great deal.

There are, however, other possible futures for Auckland. Especially if we ignore how complex the world is becoming and how fast the landscape is changing.

A plan for Auckland which looks out 30 years will have some definite answers to some issues, but other areas will be far from certain.

This section of the Auckland Plan explores a small number of plausible futures for Auckland. These are not predictions, forecasts, or preferences. They are simply an initial exploration of what could be.

Alongside positive global achievements such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, there are a number of possible situations that are less positive.

Nations and cities are becoming more unequal. Enduring poverty remains. The dislocation of people across borders is unprecedented. Climate events dislodge many more people from their homes. Water and food shortages are more widespread. Trade protectionism and 'wall building' is in a new phase. An era of work dominated by artificial intelligence and automation has arrived. Many people feel isolated.

Whilst Auckland may be remote, we are still affected in this increasingly interconnected world. In developing this Auckland Plan, Aucklanders have expressed uncertainty as they see it in various ways.

They have talked about:

- a two-step Auckland of haves and have nots
- the effects of Auckland's rapidly growing and increasingly diverse population
- Auckland's perception as a global 'safe haven'
- the effects and opportunities of innovative and accessible technology
- the move to better reconnect people and place
- the importance of living with nature and climate change.

While global trends are shared, so also is a desire for a more inclusive agenda. One that creates better jobs or lifestyles, addresses inequality, reduces poverty, and begins to mend land and waterways – and neighbourhoods and communities, where solutions are often found.

Deeper and more systematic processes for exploring scenarios are being developed and practiced across New Zealand. The dairy and transport sectors are two local sectors doing this well.

A wide base of wisdom and knowledge is needed to help Auckland citizens and leaders explore:

- what they want to avoid
- the trends they want to follow and encourage.
- alternative ways of influencing the future, through a thorough process of scenario testing and discussion.

This will be one way the Auckland Plan continues to develop and refine its response to complex issues, and fast-paced change.

Living with nature

What might be happening?

Extreme weather events cause significant disruption to domestic and export food production. This has gone beyond late potatoes and tomatoes, and now limits our fishing exports. Water scarcity in the Waikato means Aucklanders have had to find alternative sources of drinking water.

Sea level rise has reclaimed areas earlier than forecast – Devonport and other new islands have formed in the Gulf.

Tamaki Drive and a number of east coast suburbs are set back to their original solid ground prior to landfilling.

Helensville has reverted to its former estuarine nature – meaning a re-routing of the Main Trunk line northwards.

Storm surges have removed many coastal manmade structures: boat ramps, seawalls, bridges and culverts. Unstable cliffs and shorelines are being fenced off. Havoc on exposed roads is more frequent. Flooding is common, regularly overwhelming waste water and stormwater systems and dumping silt everywhere as riverbank vegetation has been swept away.

What does Auckland look and feel like?

We are blue-green, lush and more tropical. More Pacific in nature, with a city woven with water. Areas are revegetated to help manage our more variable rainfall patterns, cool our houses and stabilise watercourses.

Auckland has been redrawn. The west coast is now more popular than the eastern beaches due to sea level rise. There are more new homes along Auckland's north-south spine, and in the west away from the coast. Properties in the south have become particularly appealing. Wellsford's position on higher ground means it is fast becoming a boom town.

The Manukau and the Firth of Thames have become much larger bodies of water. Marine farming is becoming a viable replacement for protein lost from the flooded dairy industry.

Businesses have redistributed themselves physically and digitally. Ensuring business continuity means many people work from home or in smaller footprint buildings away from the coast. This has unexpectedly strengthened local centres and neighbourhoods.

How might we be living?

We've decided not to fight the sea and to live with nature. We've become experts in redesigning infrastructure, bringing our rivers out from underground pipes and rejigging systems into smaller units so that disruption is more contained, and it is faster and less expensive to fix damage.

Some areas have become highly desirable island communities. Ferry and other visitor services are the norm across the Waitematā and the new islands of the Gulf, especially Devonport. More water space has reinvigorated tourism in the City of Sails.

People have adopted solar energy, others have made roof gardens so they are self-sufficient when the power goes down, and to capture rainwater – much as we did in the 1950s. More regular power and waste outages have made us rethink self-reliance, household by household. We're gardening more than we used to.

There has been a big shift in the way we look at home ownership. Long-term leases for homes have become the norm as security of tenure for land vulnerable to flooding and climate impacts has disrupted home insurance and mortgage practices.



Safe haven

What might be happening?

In this future, Auckland is one of the world's safest places, growing rapidly upwards of 3.5 million. About half of the arrivals are citizens coming home. We have welcomed others escaping global tensions and climate change. Auckland is open.

Auckland decided how to grow, what its air and water could support – infrastructure supported rather than dictated growth. We recruited offshore experience and matched it with Kiwis to unblock the infrastructure backlog. To a point.

What does Auckland look and feel like?

More people mean we live more intensively within Auckland. People coming from other places have reshaped areas into more dense, cosmopolitan neighbourhoods. New Aucklanders use public transport because they are used to it, and have brought new foods and music to the city.

Many people, not just older folk, live in more communal developments, they are not gated: we mix. Vertical living in multifunctional high-rise buildings is widely accepted and expected. More developments like Orākei papakāinga reflect New Zealand's bicultural base and are new models for urban living. Pacific families model communal inter-generational housing developments.

At the same time, people have moved to revitalise surrounding towns in Waikato: its schools are growing, its housing is fully used, its roads have more traffic, there's a wider range of jobs there.

How might we be living? Who are we?

We are the first city of the Pacific, the greatest number of Pacific residents on the planet. Many relocated here to be with their families, others were forced to move by climate change. New Zealand citizens in the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands are free to settle here, and they have.

We are also more Asian, absorbing the population growth from the north. We remain founded on the Treaty of Waitangi while open to the world. Māori still make the first welcome.

Auckland's people are now 50/50 born here/born there. Aucklanders epitomise super-diversity. We are more multi-lingual meaning we are more flexible and better problem solvers. We look at things from different angles, our minds are agile.

We've rebuilt the labour market by recruiting people on working holidays and visas, and student visas. In particular, the construction industry is no longer skill starved; housing and infrastructure deficits are being rebalanced. Shortages of teachers, health professionals and engineers have also been addressed. Modularised home building has helped to rapidly accommodate these new workers and they are now used as social housing.

Auckland lifts productivity and revenue through entrepreneurship and migrant-fuelled start-ups. More money is available for spending on homes and amenities. We followed the United States trend: half of start-ups are founded by migrants. Newcomers have joined the sunrise tech companies owned by Māori, many of which are leading the New Zealand Tech Awards.



Two speed Auckland

What might be happening?

Disparity has stubbornly remained. The equality of the 1970s is a distant memory that shows no sign of returning. There is an obvious divide between those with homes and work, and those without.

The gap between the top and lower earners hasn't shifted, but the middle income white collar workers, unprepared for the massive technology disruption of the early 2020s, have been hit hardest.

Joblessness has doubled to 1980 levels. This time, the new era dominated by artificial intelligence, augmented reality, driverless vehicles, and 3D printing has hollowed out whole sectors: tourism, legal services, insurance, teaching...

Inequality shows up in all areas, between incomes and work, in housing, in schools and achievement. Areas known for poor health and overcrowding are worse; middle income areas are following this pattern. High income earners remain untouched.

How might we be living?

Schools are far less mixed. There is an edge of intolerance and resentment in the classroom. Hope that the next generation will bridge the divide is muted.

The new joblessness amongst middle income families is eroding mental health and self-esteem, just as it did for others during the big manufacturing losses. Talk of a universal basic income to replace lost earnings has been too slow to deliver relief.

Aucklanders report feeling unsafe during the day. Attacks on cyclists and people working late at night steadily rise. Parks are often no-go areas.

The social distance between people has increased. We have lost trust and cohesion as a people. Community activities which used to help us support each other – including sports, arts and hobby groups – are dwindling as volunteers withdraw. Services like St John Ambulance and Youthline have also ceased due to a lack of funds and supporters.

What does Auckland look and feel like?

The north-south motorway has become the divide between rich and poor. Signs of prosperity in Albany and Glenfield have been lost with the decline of small businesses. All the way around the Manukau Harbour there is a swathe of deprivation. The previous gains of gentrification from Avondale through to Onehunga and Manurewa have faded.

Auckland's new employment centres are smaller, more dispersed, more isolated, uglier. There's less vibrancy, less after-hours connection for those left in the world of work. Penrose, Henderson and the Wairau Valley are empty, in step with the adjacent residential neighbourhoods. Their accessible location lost its relevance with automation and 3D printing.

The city centre, Newmarket, Manukau and New Lynn have shrunk with less consumer spend. Smaller town centres such as Three Kings, Mt Albert and Birkenhead are blighted: the roller doors are down, so people travel further to shop in malls where security is higher.

Poorer and middle income communities have been forced to the edges of the city, spending much of their time and income commuting. Most of the more affluent suburbs have gated housing as people think this will make them more secure. Violence, burglaries and crime have risen again.



The people's network

What might be happening?

A bottom-up, community based mobility and connection concept emerged from public road safety campaigns around our schools. It's a green network with an 'off road' status. It's something local people on the Auckland isthmus took on and developed. At its heart was a 50km greenway that circled the isthmus, and other areas across Auckland have followed suit.

It's a natural by-way with few concrete barriers and little white paint. It's a deregulated space – for the people.

Permits aren't required for street parties or small neighbourhood festivals on the People's Network as long as others can get through or are welcome to stop and enjoy.

Any kind of mobility contraption can use the people's route. With electric 'vehicles' of all sorts now freely available for all ages and levels of ability on wheels, the People's Network is not just for bicycles.

How might we be living?

Any prototype mobility aids are free to roam on the network once they have been tested for safety toward others. This means new mobility modes are being tested as personal prototypes before going into production. Innovation has soared.

Cycle pods and repair hubs at nodes along the way spawned new businesses, including guided tours for visitors

We traverse different localities under our own steam where before we didn't get out of our own neighbourhoods.

We have brought forward a kind of neighbourhood development where people can take charge of a space for leisure of many sorts as well as a place of mobility.

We are more fit, and better connected as Aucklanders. Our visitors enjoy the experience of moving alongside local people.

What does Auckland look and feel like?

The People's Network connects many diverse suburbs and different communities, celebrating the neighbourhoods we pass and wouldn't normally visit. It's breaking down barriers many people feared would deepen.

We criss-cross Auckland freely and in comparative safety. We are contributing to less congestion, fresher air, and a stronger sense of connectedness. Aucklanders feel safer.

Auckland's form as a city of maunga becomes more visible to the network users who travel at a slower pace. Both harbours are connected.

A secondary less formal radial network complements the motorways, busways and streets built to move people between suburbs and the city centre.

We circulate around the isthmus rather than following the main arterial roads from local centre to local centre. The city centre is part of the whole, but not dominant.

We are breaking down a degree of segregation, one neighbourhood from another.



Whose food bowl?

What might be happening?

Auckland is determined to be part of the solution to Asia's food security problem, working with New Zealand's reputation for safe food. Auckland's self-sufficiency in food is used as part of its branding.

Auckland's primary industries sector has become the one to watch. Land is being opened up for food production at a higher value than for houses.

The biotech industry in Auckland grew revenue compounding year on year by 30 per cent fuelled by entrepreneurs disrupting the food industry with meatless meat, synthetic milk and techniques to grow food indoors under LED lights.

Auckland is supplying more protein to Asia through the long standing Free Trade Agreement with China, supplying cheese, and fish and aquaculture farmed in the warm, clean waters of the Hauraki Gulf.

How might we be living?

We treat rainfall and re-used water as a natural advantage; it is vital for our role in the New Zealand food supply story. Alongside natural rainfall it proves a competitive advantage over other producers like Australia.

Auckland chefs and food producers revolutionised eating local and indigenous produce, reversing imports of offshore crops – except for bananas. These are being grown commercially in Northland, taking advantage of rising temperatures.

Visiting cruise ships now stock food produced in New Zealand from the outset of a cruise, generating more revenue at our ports.

More Aucklanders are employed in the hi-tech end of the primary industries sector; food production, marketing and science have merged in our school and tertiary curriculum.

Increases in Aucklanders' maturity regarding food has also had knock on effects in health and healthy eating. Diabetes, heart disease and other food related diseases are in decline, so we are living longer.

What does Auckland look and feel like?

We are farmers. We grow on good soils again, but we also farm vertically in redundant inner city structures like on-ramps, waterfront silos and car park buildings. Microgreens thrive under LED lights and with hydroponics; we farm on kerbsides, in pocket parks, and backyards.

Flat roofs and old industrial buildings in Penrose are completely transformed into soil free gardens – we compete with cities like Bologna in Italy, which provides 77 per cent of the vegetables its people consume.

Tourists visit New Zealand's primary area for fish spawning and extensive mussel reefs as part of food tourism across the three Auckland harbours. The clean-up in water quality and water re-cycling has been driven by the need to feed ourselves.



Auckland Plan values

Values inform our thoughts, words and actions. They shape and drive our behaviours and the decisions we make. Values are important because they help us create the future we want.

The Auckland Plan 2050 outlines a future that all Aucklanders can aspire to. It is a prosperous future with many opportunities and a better standard of living for everyone.

The values of the Auckland Plan 2050 help us to understand what is important in that future:

- Atawhai | Kindness, generosity
- Kotahi | Strength in diversity
- Auaha | Creativity, innovation
- Pono | Integrity
- Taonga tuku iho | Future generations

The values also help us to understand how we will get there. Achieving the future set out in the Auckland Plan 2050 requires every Aucklander and many organisations to work together.

A shared set of values makes this possible. It helps us have confidence that the decisions we all make are the right ones for today and for future generations.

The Auckland Plan 2050 values are what we believe are important. They connect us with each other and with this place we call Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland.

Atawhai

kindness . generosity

Auaha

creativity . innovation

Taonga tuku iho

future generations

Kotahi

strength in diversity

Pono

integrity

Auckland and te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi

Giving life to te Tiriti o Waitangi in the Auckland Plan contributes to a more equitable future for Aucklanders and generations to come.

What is te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi

The Treaty of Waitangi is New Zealand's founding document. It laid the basis for an ongoing partnership between Māori and the Crown, and recognises the unique and special place of Māori as tangata whenua.

The Treaty is an exchange of promises. Rangatira (chiefs) and the Governor (on behalf of the British Crown) agreed to a relationship where they would share power and authority within different spheres of influence. The Crown promised that Māori would enjoy equal citizenship and retain rangatiratanga over their iwi and hapū, territories, resources and taonga.

The Treaty is now articulated in law through an evolving set of principles. The principles allow the Treaty to be adapted to contemporary and future circumstances. They are the core concepts that underpin the Māori and English language texts of the Treaty and bridge differences between the texts.

There are statutory obligations requiring Auckland Council to consider Treaty principles and enable Māori participation in decision-making.

Auckland has the largest Māori population in New Zealand. Nineteen mana whenua groups (discussed further in the supporting information section) hold customary interests across Auckland and many mataawaka call Auckland home.

Throughout Auckland, Māori and the Crown are settling historical Treaty of Waitangi claims. These claims arise from past breaches of the Treaty by the Crown. Some Treaty settlements include co-governance arrangements, which promote the Treaty principle of partnership, and affirm Māori values and tikanga unique to Auckland.

Looking ahead to 2050, historic Treaty claims will be settled. There will be increased capacity for iwi organisations to engage politically, for example, through co-governance. Auckland's Māori economy will play a growing and critical part of Auckland's future economic success through a long-term investment ethos, and commercial innovation and acumen.

In the Auckland Plan 2050, we use the following terms interchangeably to refer to both the English and Māori texts of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi:

- 'te Tiriti'
- 'the Treaty'
- 'te Tiriti / the Treaty.'

Supporting information

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi and Auckland local government

Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau

Pacific Auckland

Auckland's Asian population

Ports of Auckland

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi and Auckland local government

The Auckland Plan 2050 recognises te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi in Auckland's past, present, and future. It is the foundation on which local government in Auckland works to deliver Māori aspirations.

Te Tiriti/the Treaty is New Zealand's founding document. Signed in 1840, it is an enduring, living document, its principles recognised in legislation and interpreted by the courts. It is part of the fabric of New Zealand society.

If you would like to find out more about the Treaty visit the New Zealand History website.¹²

Auckland Council is a delegate of the Crown exercising powers of local government in Auckland. It has statutory obligations to Māori in order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty.

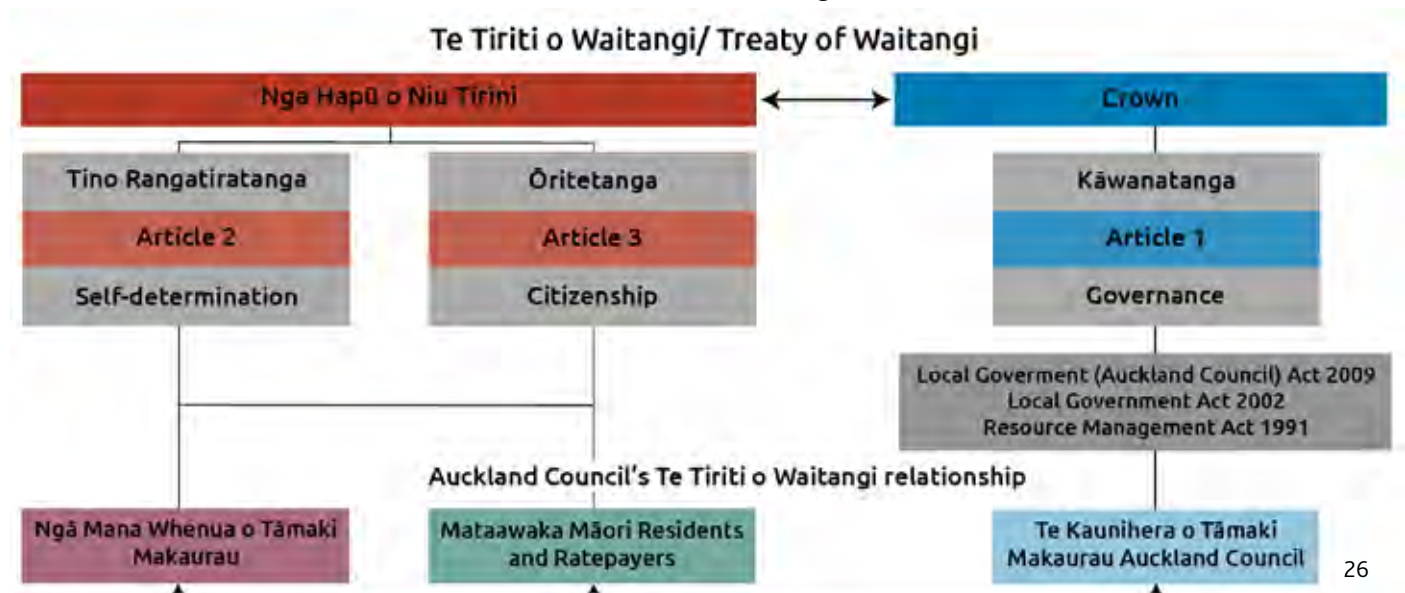
Treaty principles

The Treaty is articulated in law through an evolving set of principles.

Treaty principles have been expressed and recognised through a range of courts and the Waitangi Tribunal. They are not exhaustive, and it is recognised that other principles may be developed with time.

They must be considered as a whole rather than separately due to the overlaps and synergies between them.

Figure 1 - Auckland Council and Crown relationship with the Treaty of Waitangi



The following principles are relevant to local government.

- partnership
- active protection
- rangatiratanga
- reciprocity
- mutual benefit
- options
- right of development
- redress
- informed decision making

Te Tiriti/the Treaty is a guide for how Auckland Council fosters more positive and productive relationships with Auckland's Māori.

Whiria Te Muka Tangata is Auckland Council's Māori Responsiveness Framework. It brings together the council's commitments and obligations to Māori. This enables Auckland Council to ensure that it considers how its policies and actions recognise and protect Māori rights and interests, and contribute to Māori needs and aspirations.

The Independent Māori Statutory Board¹³ was established in Auckland to help the council make decisions, and to carry out its role in relation to Māori.

It does so by promoting economic, environmental, cultural and social issues of significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, and by ensuring the council complies with statutory provisions referring to the Treaty of Waitangi.

Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau

Māori living in Tāmaki Makaurau are mana whenua or mataawaka.

Mana whenua are represented by the 19 iwi (tribes) or hapū (sub-tribes) with territorial affiliations to the Tāmaki Makaurau area that are recognised by Auckland Council.

Ngāti Wai	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei	Te Ahiwaru Waiohū
Ngāti Manuhiri	Te Kawerau ā Maki	Waikato-Tainui
Ngāti Rehua Ngāti Wai ki Aotea	Ngāti Tamaoho	Ngāti Paoa
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Te Ākitai Waiohū	Ngāti Whanaunga
Te Uri o Hau	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ngāti Maru
Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara	Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū	Ngāti Tamaterā
Te Patukirikiri		

These groups have specific rights and responsibilities in relation to natural resources within Tāmaki Makaurau.

In addition there are Māori from other tribes and their descendants who migrated to Tāmaki Makaurau from other parts of the country, and Māori who have no connection to their hapū and iwi referred to as mataawaka.

The migration of Māori populations to urban centres increased after World War II because government policies encouraged Māori to join the urban labour force to contribute to industry.¹⁴

Māori population numbers

More Māori live in Tāmaki Makaurau than in any other region in Aotearoa.

At the 2013 Census:

- 163,920 people in Tāmaki Makaurau identified as being of Māori descent. This is 25 per cent of all Māori in Aotearoa, or 12 per cent of the population of Tāmaki Makaurau.
- 142,770 identified as being of Māori ethnicity. This is 24 per cent of all Māori in Aotearoa, or 11 per cent of the population of Tāmaki Makaurau.
- 81.6 per cent of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau affiliated to at least one iwi in Aotearoa, as shown in the following table.

Between 2006 and 2013, the number of people of Māori descent living in Tāmaki Makaurau increased by 4092, or 3 per cent.

However, this growth was not as great as in the five years from 2001 to 2006, where the group increased by 10,635 or 7 per cent.

This follows the national pattern of slowing growth for the Māori population.

See Figure 2 - Number of people of Maori descent in Tāmaki Makaurau and the rest of Aotearoa.

The Māori descent population in Tāmaki Makaurau is youthful. In 2013, over half of the population (51 per cent) was younger than 25, and a third (33 per cent) were children under 15 years of age.

Less than 5 per cent of the population were aged 65 years or older.

The median age of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau increased from 22.3 years in 2001 to 23.5 years in 2013.

This compares to the Tāmaki Makaurau population overall which increased from 33.3 years to 35.1 years respectively.

Where Māori live in Tāmaki Makaurau

Māori live in all parts of Tāmaki Makaurau, with higher concentrations in the southern and western areas.

At the 2013 Census, the largest proportion of those of Māori descent lived in Manurewa Local Board area (12 per cent of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau) followed by the Henderson-Massey Local Board area (11 per cent).

See Figure 3 - Māori population in Tāmaki Makaurau by local board area 2013

Selected iwi affiliation counts and proportions for Tāmaki Makaurau and Aotearoa, 2013[1]

	Tāmaki Makaurau	Aotearoa	Tāmaki Makaurau as percentage of Total Aotearoa (%)
Tāmaki Makaurau iwi			
Ngāti Maru (Marutūahu)	1,227	3,768	32.6
Ngāti Paoa	1,440	3,456	41.7
Ngāi Tai (Hauraki)	312	498	62.7
Ngāti Tamaterā	618	2,577	24.0
Ngāti Wai	1,902	5,667	33.6
Ngāti Whanaunga	294	624	47.1
Ngāti Whātua	7,353	14,784	49.7
Patukirikiri	9	45	20.0
Te Kawerau	93	150	62.0
Te Uri-o-Hau	462	1,257	36.8
Waikato	13,011	40,083	32.5
Tāmaki Makaurau (top ten other iwi affiliations)[2]			
Ngāpuhi	50,577	125,601	40.3
Ngāti Kahungunu[3]	7,812	61,629	12.7
Ngāti Maniapoto	8,346	35,358	23.6
Ngāti Porou	13,161	71,049	18.5
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu	6,600	54,819	12.0
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	5,991	35,874	16.7
Te Arawa[4]	8,739	43,374	20.1
Te Hiku[5]	6,336	14,562	43.5
Te Rarawa	7,224	16,512	43.8
Tūhoe	6,231	34,887	17.9
Don't know	29,226	110,928	26.3
Total people	163,920	668,724	24.5

Data source: Adapted from The Māori Report for Tāmaki Makaurau 2016 prepared by the Independent Māori Statutory Board (original data Statistics New Zealand, 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings)

Notes on the table above:

[1] The Tāmaki Makaurau iwi included in this table are those that are identified by Auckland Council and for which Census data currently exists.

[2] Listed according to geographic location from north to south.

[3] Consists of Te Aupōuri, Ngāti Kurī, Ngāti Takoto

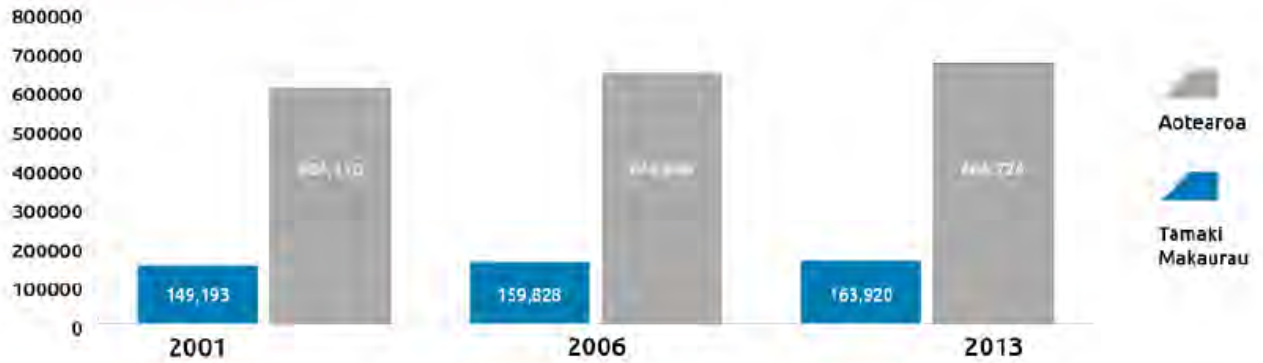
[4] Consists of Ngāti Pīkiao (Te Arawa), Ngāti Rangiteaorere (Te Arawa), Ngāti Rangitīhi (Te Arawa), Ngāti Rangiwēhē (Te Arawa), Tapuika (Te Arawa), Tarāwhai (Te Arawa), Tūhourangi (Te Arawa), Uenuku-Kōpako (Te Arawa), Waitaha (Te Arawa), Ngāti Whakaue (Te Arawa), Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa (Te Arawa), and Te Arawa.

[5] Consists of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Ngāti Kahungunu region unspecified, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Whanganui-a-Orotu, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamatea, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamakinui a Rua, Ngāti Pāhauwera, and Ngāti Rākaipaaka.

Figure 2 - Number of people of Maori descent in Tamaki Makaurau and the rest of Aotearoa.
Source: Stats NZ Census of population and

Number of people of Māori descent

Tāmaki Makaurau and Aotearoa



Māori Descent by Local Board, 2013 Census

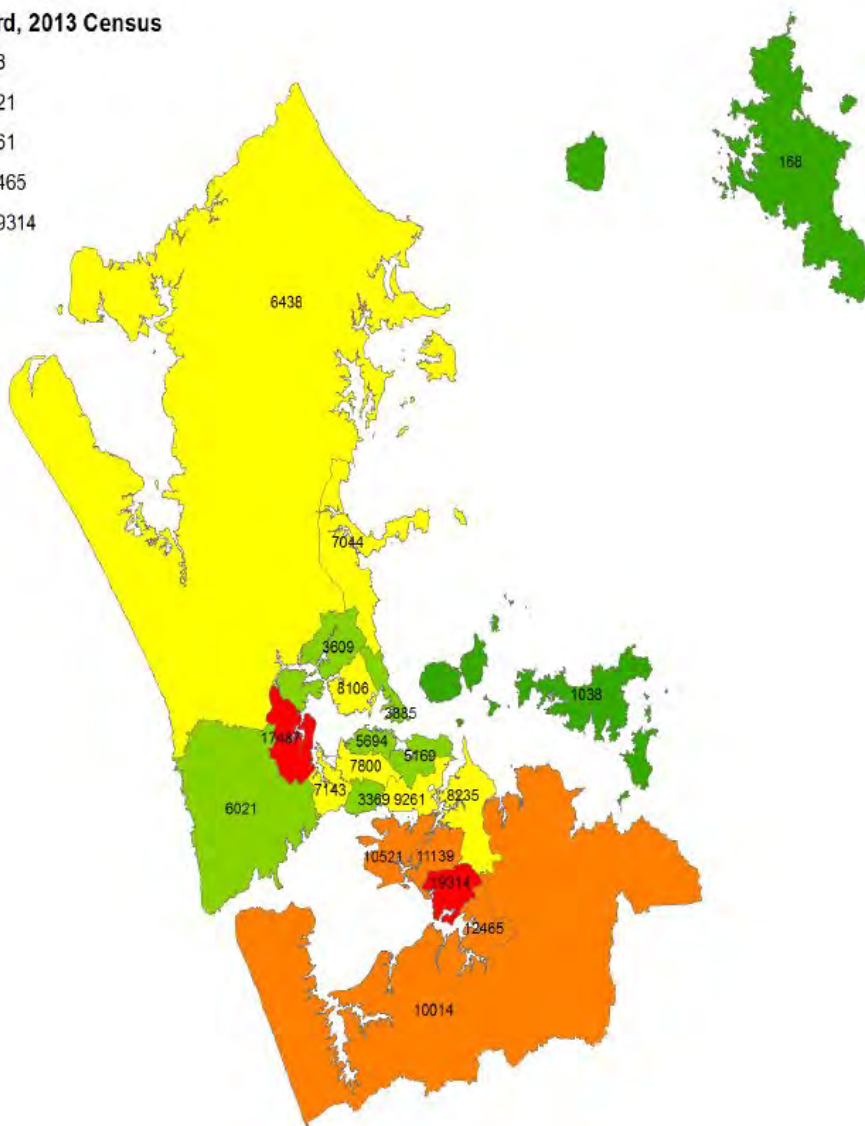


Figure 3 - Māori population in Tāmaki Makaurau by local board area 2013

Socio-economic situation

Socio-economic indicators reveal that there have been some improvements for Māori.

See Figure 4 - Socio-economic indicators for Maori by ethnicity aged 15 years and over in Tāmaki Makaurau.

However, the number of Māori in skilled occupations decreased by 6 per cent from 2014 to 2015. This aligns with the overall decline in Māori employment in the region.

There were also proportionately more Māori working in goods-producing industries and fewer in the service industries, in comparison to other ethnic groups.

The median income for Māori in 2013 (\$24,500) was lower than the median income for Aucklanders as a whole (\$29,600), and \$12,000 less than the median income among the European ethnic group.

Despite this lower median income, of the four main ethnic groups (European, Māori, Pacific and Asian), Māori had the second highest proportion of adults earning \$50,000 or more per annum at 22 per cent (behind European at 37 per cent).

Among those of Māori descent, about 29,820 (or 27 per cent) in Tāmaki Makaurau own or partly own their place of usual residence.

How the Māori population is expected to grow

Māori play an important role in the social and economic landscape of Tāmaki Makaurau and will continue to do so. The Māori population is increasing and will continue to grow.

Stats NZ's latest ethnic population projections (medium series) suggest the Māori population:

- is likely to grow at a rate of 1.7 per cent per annum over the next 25 years
- will make up 11.6 per cent of the Tāmaki Makaurau population by 2038.

See Figure 5 - Projected growth in ethnic groups in Auckland, 2013 to 2038.

While lower than the projected rate of growth for the Asian population (3.3 per cent per annum), the Māori population growth rate at 1.7 per cent is anticipated to be higher than for European or Other (0.7 per cent). These growth rates compare with rates of 1.9 per cent for Pacific people and 1.6 per cent for Tāmaki Makaurau overall.

The Māori population will continue to age, but will also continue to have a youthful population structure for some time.

In the Treaty of Waitangi post-settlement era, the contribution of Māori to the economy of Tāmaki Makaurau has also become significant.

Tenure, highest educational qualification and personal income, adult population (aged 15 and over) in the 10 largest iwi populations (Māori descent) living in Tāmaki Makaurau, 2013

	Own or partly own usual residence (%)	Degree or higher qualification (%)	Personal income \$50,001 or more (%)
Ngāpuhi	23	10	20
Ngāti Porou	24	15	25
Waikato	21	11	18
Ngāti Maniapoto	23	12	22
Ngāti Whātua	23	11	21
Te Rarawa	26	15	23
Ngāi Tahu/Kāi Tahu	39	26	35
Tūhoe	16	12	19
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	21	13	24
Te Arawa (iwi not named)	22	14	22
Iwi total (Tāmaki Makaurau)	27	13	24

Source: Stats NZ, *Census of Population and Dwellings (2013)*

There is already evidence that iwi in Tāmaki Makaurau are building solid economies that will not only benefit whānau but will also have substantial positive consequences for the wider Tāmaki Makaurau economy.¹⁵

Note

Māori are counted in two ways in the New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings: through ethnicity (cultural affiliation) and through Māori descent (ancestry). Unless otherwise specified all data is from Stats NZ, Census of Population and Dwellings 2013 by descent.

Figure 4 - Socio-economic indicators for Māori by ethnicity aged 15 years and over in Tāmaki Makaurau. Source: Stats NZ, Census of Population and Dwellings (2006 and 2013) by ethnicity and Household Labour Force Survey (December 2014 and December 2015)

Note: Data on qualifications and personal income is taken from the 2006 and 2013 Census results. Data on unemployment and Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) rate is from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) for year ending December 2014 and December 2015.

Socio-economic indicators

For Māori aged 15 and over in Tāmaki Makaurau

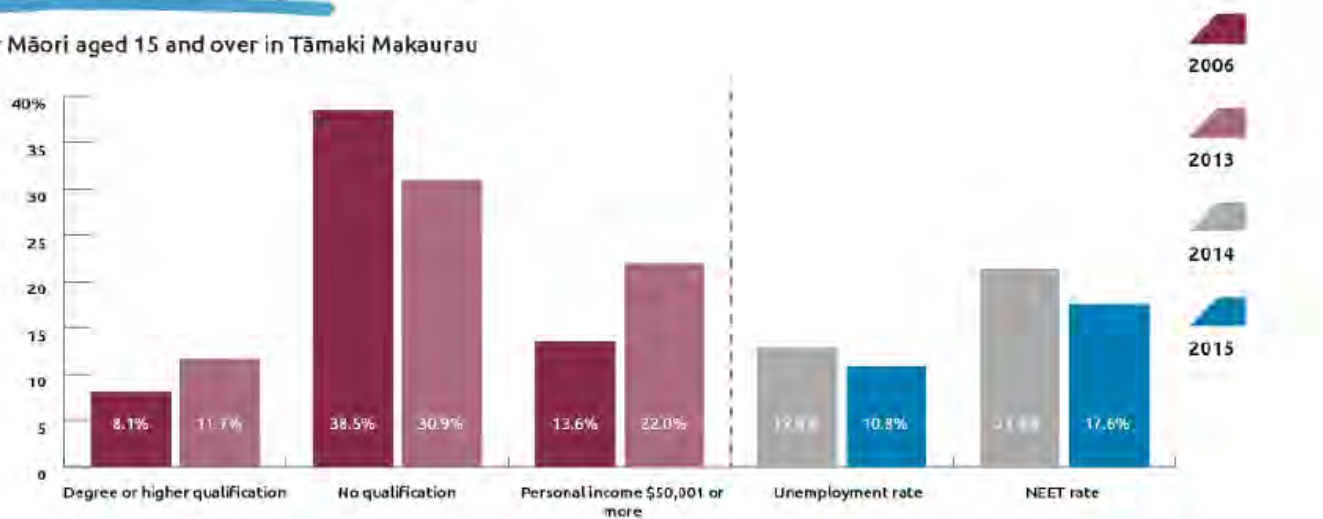
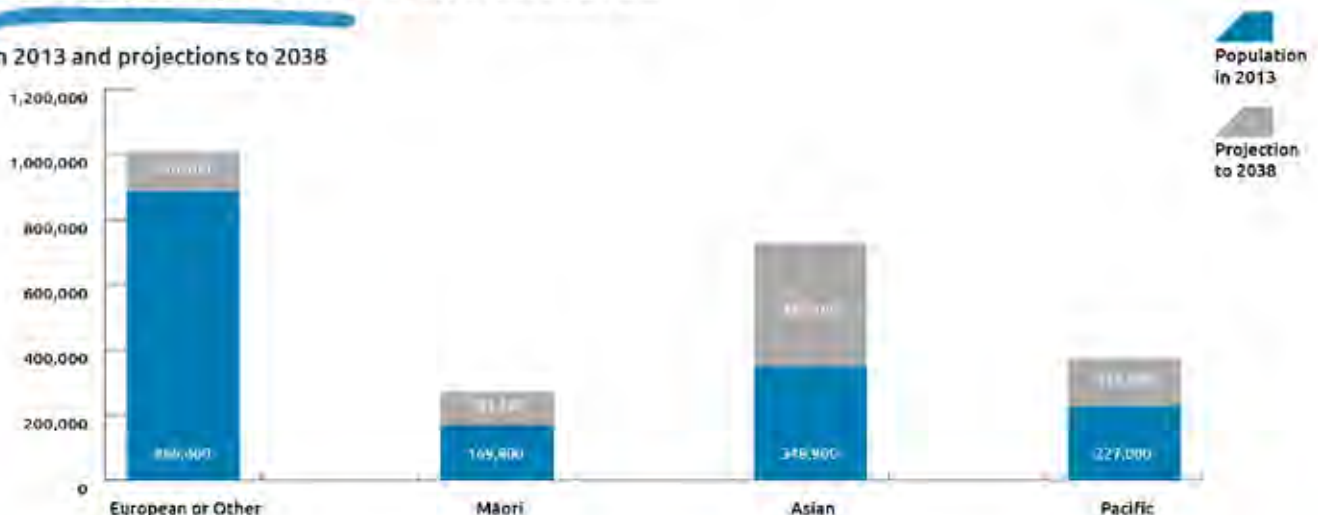


Figure 5 - Projected growth in ethnic groups in Auckland, 2013 to 2038. Source: Stats NZ, Subnational ethnic population projections (released 2017)

Ethnic groups in Tāmaki Makaurau

in 2013 and projections to 2038

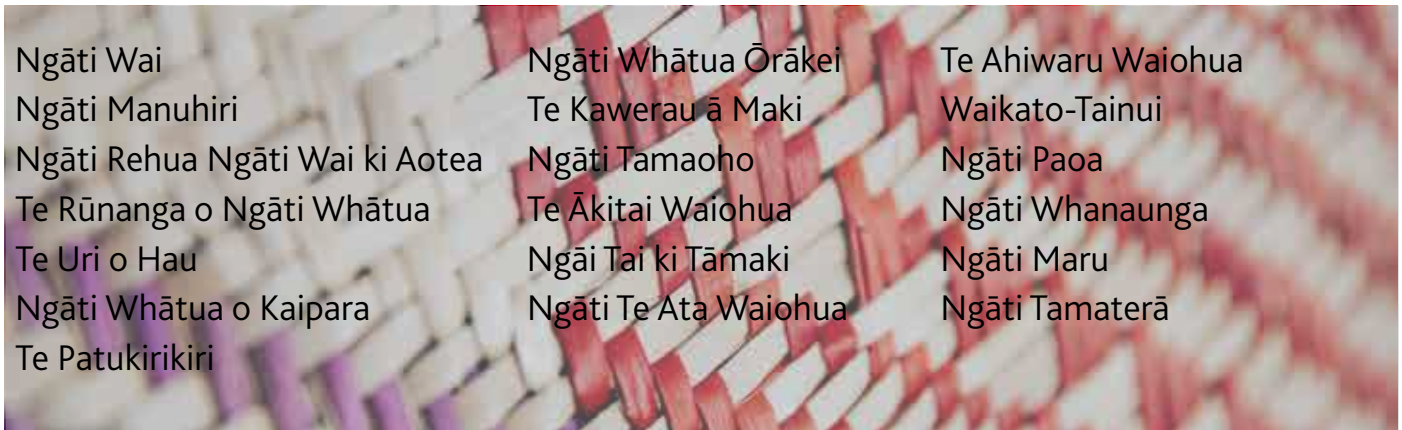


The hapū and iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau

Māori hold a special place in the identity and life of New Zealand through a partnership between Māori and the Crown under te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi (te Tiriti).¹⁶

Auckland Council recognises 19 iwi authorities.

These are:



Ngāti Wai	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei	Te Ahiwaru Waiohū
Ngāti Manuhiri	Te Kawerau ā Maki	Waikato-Tainui
Ngāti Rehua Ngāti Wai ki Aotea	Ngāti Tamaoho	Ngāti Paoa
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Te Ākitai Waiohū	Ngāti Whanaunga
Te Uri o Hau	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ngāti Maru
Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara	Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū	Ngāti Tamaterā
Te Patukirikiri		

The place of Māori in Auckland gives Auckland its point of difference from the rest of the world.

The Crown has settled or is currently negotiating settlement for historical te Tiriti claims throughout Auckland.

The process provides for historical, cultural and commercial redress to individual mana whenua groups, and collective co-governance arrangements over certain natural resources.

Settlement will give opportunities for the mana whenua of Auckland but will also give opportunities for iwi outside of Auckland to invest in the region.

See Map 4 for more information - an interactive version of the map is available at aucklandplan.govt.nz

Political structures will evolve within Auckland as the model of co-governance is refined and te Tiriti settlements call for new arrangements.

Whanaungatanga, or building relationships through sharing experiences and working together, provides a strong basis for a intercultural Auckland.

Pacific Auckland

Who are Pacific people?

'Pacific people' is a term used to describe a dynamic and diverse group of people living in New Zealand who migrated from the Pacific islands or who identify with the Pacific islands because of ancestry or heritage.

These island countries and territories have distinct populations with diverse political structures, history, socio-economic status, language and culture.

Even within each island group there is great variation in terms of:

- demographic characteristics
- migratory experiences
- socio-cultural belief systems and practices.¹⁷

The 2013 Census recorded a total of 295,941 people from over thirty distinct Pacific groups living in New Zealand. The majority (194,958 people or 66 per cent) lived in Auckland.

Pacific people in Auckland and New Zealand are a rapidly growing and changing population. From a small immigrant community, the Pacific population has grown, through migration and natural increase, into a population of considerable size and social significance.

Pacific migration to Auckland

People of Pacific ethnicities have a long history of settlement in New Zealand, with migration from various parts of the Pacific throughout the last 150 years.

Close family linkages, employment opportunities and population pressure on some islands led many Pacific people to migrate here.

Many also migrated out of necessity and duty to families at home, whom they either supported with remittances or funded to join them in New Zealand.

Pacific people, like many immigrants, faced the challenges of adapting to and establishing themselves in a new country, a new language and a new social and economic environment.

The first Pacific groups to settle in Auckland were mainly from Polynesian islands that have strong historical links with New Zealand, such as Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands and Niue.

More recently there has been an increasing tendency for people from Micronesia and Melanesia to migrate to Auckland for work and study.

Some island countries now have more people living in Auckland and New Zealand than in the island countries themselves.

See Figure 6 - Number and proportion of Pacific people in Auckland and New Zealand, 1961 to 2013 (Census), 2038 (projections). Data source: Stats NZ census, ethnic population projections (2017)

Pacific groups	Population in Auckland 2013	Population in rest of New Zealand 2013	Population in the islands
Samoa	95,916	48,222	190,757
Tongan	46,971	13,365	105,328
Cook Island Māori	36,546	24,531	17,767
Niuean	18,555	5325	1623
Fijian	8493	5952	879,715
Tokelauan	1959	5217	1187
Other Pacific Islands	6243	5685	n/a
Pacific people	194,958	100,983	n/a

Note: Auckland and New Zealand Pacific populations from 2013 Census and Pacific islands populations accessed (22/09/2017). For more information see Worldometers website.¹⁸

Waves of immigration from the Pacific islands

There have been two significant waves of migration from the Pacific islands to Auckland.

The first was in the 1960s in response to the demand for labour.^{19, 20} Young men predominantly came here as agricultural and forestry workers, and young women as domestic workers.

In addition there were also push factors such as the tropical cyclones which damaged Tokelau and Niue in the 1960s.

The second wave of migration met the acute labour shortage in the manufacturing industry in the early 1970s²¹.

However, the oil crisis and economic recession of the 1970s resulted in the loss of many manufacturing jobs and Pacific people who had overstayed the time allowed by their visas were targeted for removal from New Zealand.

The first Pacific Auckland

Most early Pacific migrants to New Zealand settled in Auckland, where the job opportunities were and where Pacific communities were starting to form.

Auckland's first Pacific community was in the inner city suburbs of Ponsonby, Newton and Grey Lynn, as well as Freemans Bay and Parnell.

By 2013, Pacific people had settled throughout Auckland with high concentrations particularly in the south and in some areas in west and central Auckland.

The largest Pacific populations at the 2013 Census lived in the local board areas of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (39,045 persons) followed by Ōtara-Papatoetoe (31,671 people) and Manurewa (25,020 persons).

Figure 7 - Pacific populations across Auckland, 1971 and 2013.

Today's Pacific Auckland

Today's Pacific Auckland population is mostly New Zealand-born, predominantly young, and highly urbanised. Pacific people are now the third largest ethnic group, making up 15 per cent of the Auckland population in 2013.

Migration from the Pacific now contributes less to the growth of the Pacific population in New Zealand than growth through natural increase.²²

Although many Pacific people still have strong and proud connections to the islands, for many others New Zealand is where they were born and what they call home.

The Pacific population is youthful and younger than all of the other main ethnic groups, with a median age of 22.6 years. In 2013, about one in four children in Auckland (24 per cent) had at least one Pacific ethnic identity.

Figure 6 - Number and proportion of Pacific people in Auckland and New Zealand, 1961 to 2013 (Census), 2038 (projections). Data source: Stats NZ census, ethnic population projections (2017)



Note: The 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses identified Polynesians, Fijians, Melanesians and Micronesians separately. These groups are combined in the graph to make up Pacific people. The Auckland area may also differ in the earlier Census

The younger age structure of the Pacific population provides momentum for future growth. Other components of population change such as death rates, migration patterns and changes in ethnic identity will play a smaller role in population changes.

Auckland's Pacific population is predominantly made up of people who identify as Samoan (one in two), Tongan (one in four), Cook Island Māori (two in ten) and Niuean (one in ten).

These groups are not necessarily exclusive, as people may have identified with more than one ethnicity. At the 2013 Census, 75 per cent of Auckland's Pacific people identified as Pacific only.²³

Socio-economic issues

Pacific people are over represented among the unemployed, lower-skilled workers and low-income earners.

In 2013, the reported personal incomes of Pacific peoples in Auckland were generally lower than for the rest of Auckland (\$18,900 median personal income compared with \$29,600 for Auckland).

Pacific peoples were also more likely to rent than to own their own home. In 2013, 68 per cent did not own their usual place of residence.

Some improvement has been recorded in some of these indicators in recent years. Further improvements in education and skill levels will be required if disparities in employment, income and living standards are to be reduced.

Read more in the Opportunity and Prosperity section later in this plan.

See *Figure 8 - Socio-economic indicators for Pacific people aged 15 years and over in Auckland, 2006 to 2013 (Census) and 2014 to 2015 (Household Labour Force Survey)*.

Conclusion

The Pacific population within Auckland is anticipated to continue to grow through migration and natural increase, and to blend with the wider New Zealand population.

This will result in shifts and changes to traditional ethnic and cultural identity among Pacific groups.

Medium ethnic projections by Stats NZ indicate that people of Pacific ethnicities could make up 17 per cent of the Auckland population by 2038.

The future impact of climate change on Pacific nations is not fully known. Depending on the severity of these impacts, and how New Zealand approaches this issue, migration may exceed current projections.

Pacific people play an important role in the social and economic landscape of Auckland and will continue to do so.

Figure 7 - Pacific populations across Auckland, 1971 and 2013. Data source: Stats NZ, Census

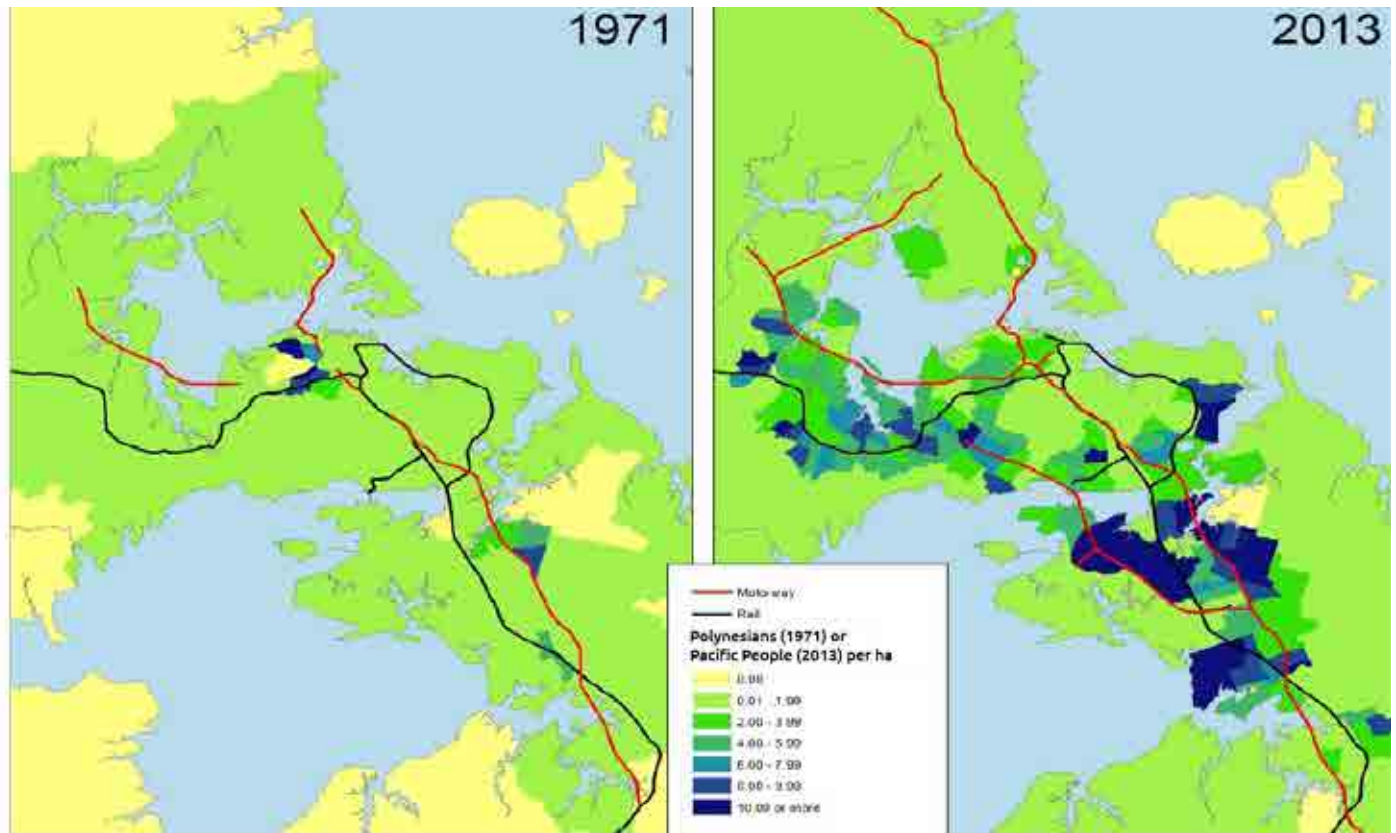
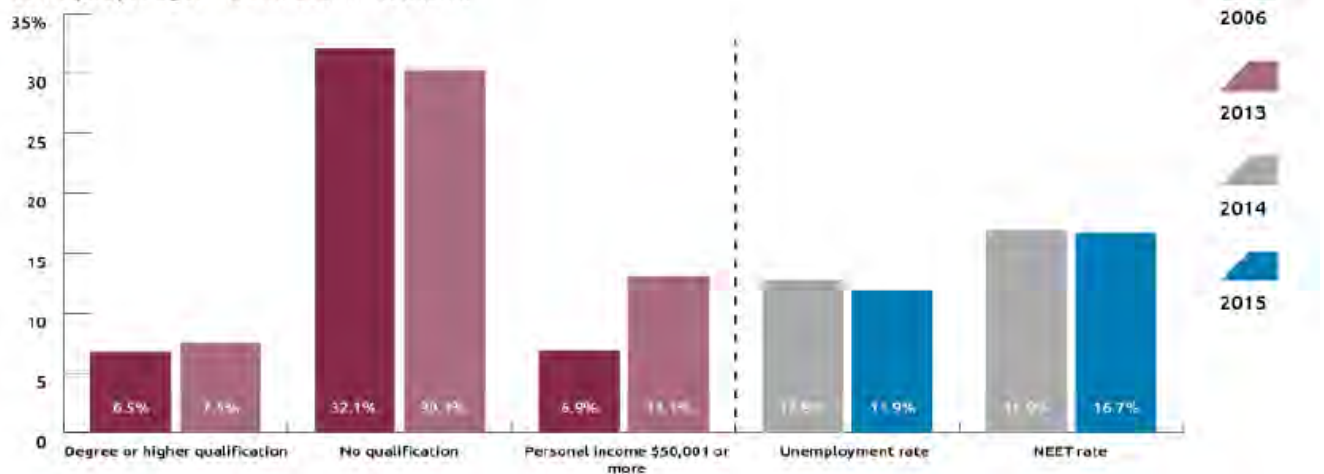


Figure 8 - Socio-economic indicators for Pacific people aged 15 years and over in Auckland, 2006 to 2013 (Census) and 2014 to 2015 (Household Labour Force Survey). Source: Stats NZ, Census and Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

Socio-economic indicators

for Pacific people aged 15 and over in Auckland



Auckland's Asian population

Auckland has always been an ethnically diverse society. In the last 20 years changes in migration patterns have contributed to a substantial increase in the numbers of Asian people living in Auckland.

At the 2013 Census, almost a quarter (23 per cent) of Auckland residents identified with an Asian ethnicity, a much higher proportion than for New Zealand as a whole at 12 per cent, and higher than recorded at the previous Census (19 per cent in 2006).

The largest sub-group were those who identified as Chinese, followed by those who identified as Indian. This group includes people who have migrated from overseas as well as those born in New Zealand.

The term 'Asian people' is a very broad category. It includes a range of national origins and ethnic identities.

There is no singular definition of the countries that make up 'Asia'. Stats NZ includes a wide range of countries from Georgia in the west to Japan in the east.

Compared to Auckland as a whole, Asian people:

- are younger
- have a higher percentage of people with higher level of education qualifications
- have a lower participation rate in the labour force and slightly higher unemployment rate.

Significant growth in Auckland's Asian population

Over the last two decades, Auckland's Asian population has experienced rapid growth.

In 1991, only 5 per cent of Auckland's residents identified with an Asian ethnicity. This proportion increased to almost a quarter (23 per cent) in 2013.

This growth was mainly driven by a rapid increase in immigration, especially in the mid-1990s and then again since 2001.

Auckland's Asian population increased by approximately 73,000 in the period between 2006 (234,279 people) and 2013 (307,233 people).

The table below shows the changes in Auckland's Asian population between 2006 and 2013, by the five largest Asian ethnic groups in Auckland.

While those identifying as Chinese (9 per cent of Auckland's population) and Indian (8 per cent of Auckland's population) remained the largest two Asian sub-groups in 2013, the Filipino group increased significantly between 2006 and 2013 – by 109 per cent to reach 20,499.

There was a modest increase of 3 per cent in the number of Auckland residents who identified as Korean (from 21,351 in 2006 to 21,981 in 2013).

Changes in five largest Asian groups, Auckland and New Zealand (2006 and 2013)

	Auckland			New Zealand		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Chinese	98,418	118,230	20	147,570	171,411	14
Indian	74,460	106,329	43	104,580	155,178	33
Korean	21,351	21,981	3	30,792	30,171	-2
Filipino	9,825	20,499	109	16,938	40,350	58
Sri Lankan	5,049	6,906	37	8,310	11,274	26
Asian people total	234,279	307,233	31	354,552	471,708	33
Total people specifying ethnicity	1,239,051	1,331,427	7	3,860,163	4,011,402	4

Data source: Stats NZ Census of Population and Dwellings

This table shows the five largest Asian groups at Level 3 classification in Auckland as at 2013. People could choose more than one ethnicity and groups are not exclusive. Percentages will add to more than 100.

Overseas born Asian Aucklanders

Over the last two decades there has been a relatively rapid and sizeable increase in the numbers of Auckland residents born overseas.

As shown in the graph, between 2001 and 2013 the number of Auckland residents born in the United Kingdom and the rest of Europe increased at a steady rate, while the number of Asian-born residents increased rapidly.

See Figure 9 - Number of overseas born by area of birth, Auckland residents, 2001, 2006, 2013.

The number of people born in southern Asian countries (e.g. India, Sri Lanka) in 2013 (52,521) was more than double that in 2001 (18,867).

This was followed by an increase of 66.9 per cent in migrants born in north-east Asian countries (60,627 in 2001 compared to 101,208 in 2013).

A further breakdown of Auckland's Asian-born population by country of birth shows that the largest number was born in China (65,385 in 2013). The second largest group were those born in India (43,407 in 2013).

As suggested by the rapid growth in the number of people identifying as Filipino in the table above, the number of Auckland residents who were born in the Philippines increased by 105 per cent between 2006 and 2013 (18,621 in 2013).

See Figure 10 - Number of overseas born by top 10 Asian countries of birth, Auckland residents 2006-2013.

Projected increase in Asian population

Auckland will experience increasing ethnic diversity in the next few decades.

Stats NZ's ethnic population projections suggest that much of this will come from substantial growth in the Asian population, compared to the other main ethnic groups.

The number of people in the broad Asian category is projected to increase by 439,900 between 2013 and 2038 to reach 788,800.

See Figure 11 - Projected growth in ethnic groups in Auckland, 2013 to 2038.

Geographic distribution of Asian peoples

The Howick and Albert-Eden local boards were home to the largest numbers of those of Asian ethnicity at the 2013 Census, with 47,511 and 25,275 residents respectively.

Areas in the southeast, Auckland's city centre, parts of the Auckland isthmus and central parts of the North Shore also had over half of the local population identifying as Asian.

See Figure 12 - Asian population density - map for Auckland's urban core.

Figure 9 - Number of overseas born by area of birth, Auckland residents, 2001, 2006, 2013. Data source: Stats NZ censuses 2001-2013²⁴

Number of overseas born by area of birth

Auckland residents from 2001 to 2013

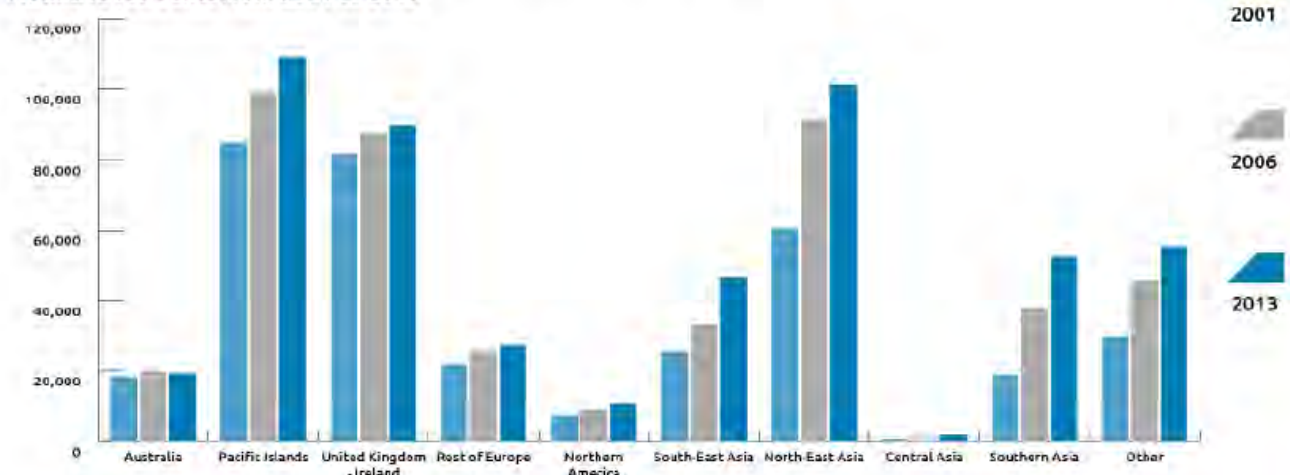


Figure 10 - Number of overseas born by top 10 Asian countries of birth, Auckland residents 2006-2013. Source: Stats NZ censuses 2006-2013

Number of overseas born by top 10 Asian countries of birth

Auckland residents from 2006 to 2013

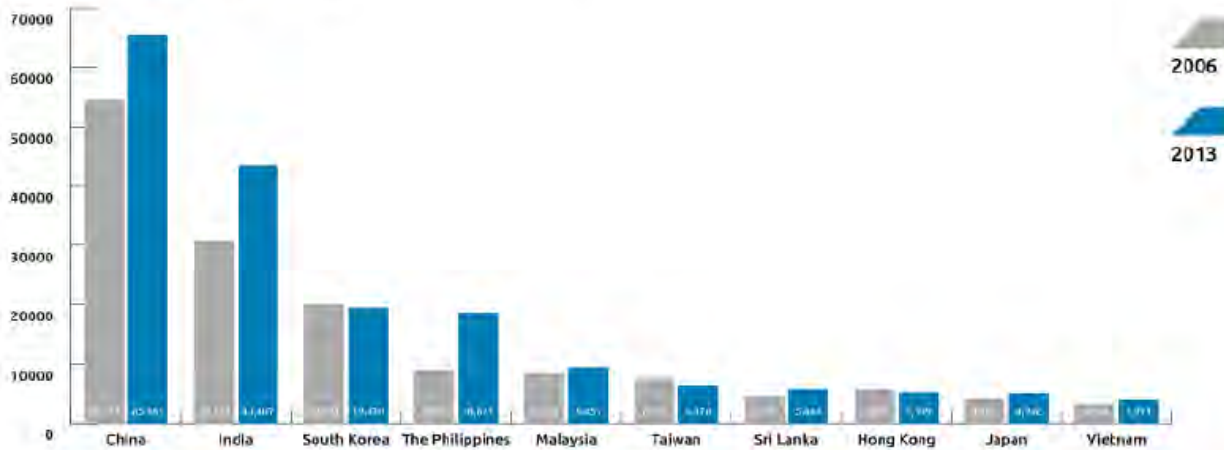
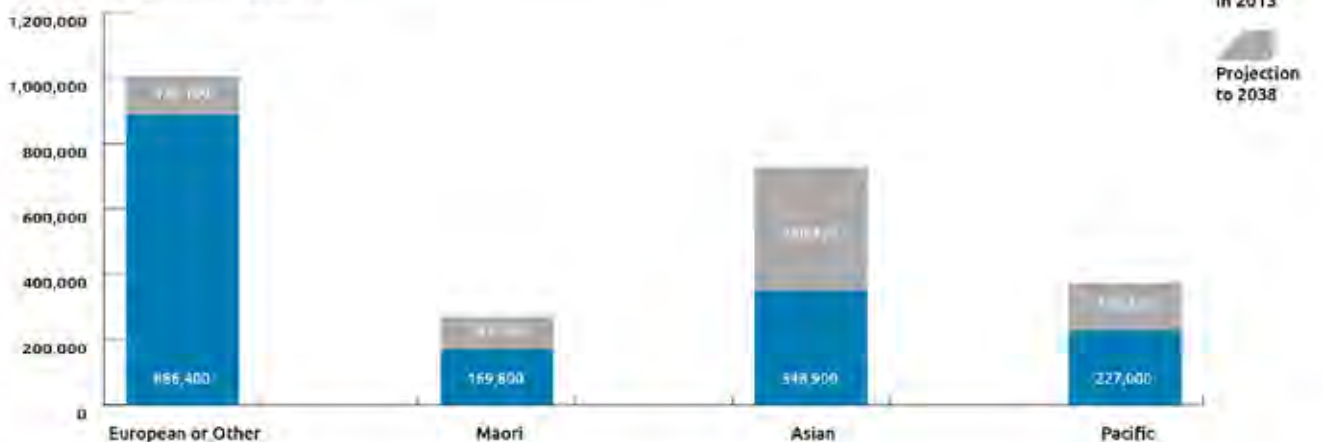


Figure 11 - Projected growth in ethnic groups in Auckland, 2013 to 2038. Source: Stats NZ, subnational ethnic population projections. People can identify with more than one ethnicity and the four groups are not mutually exclusive.

Ethnic groups in Tāmaki Makaurau

in 2013 and projections to 2038



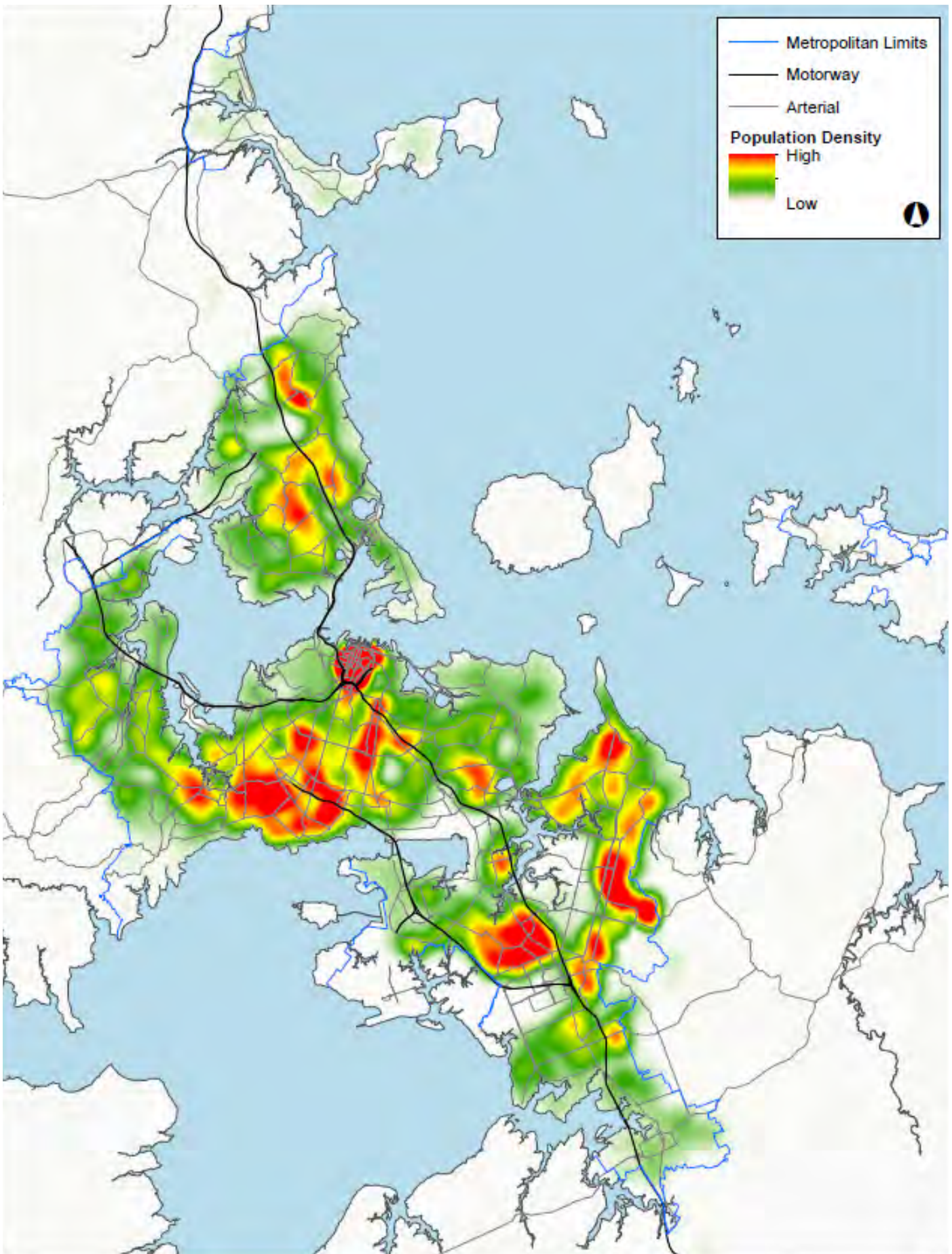


Figure 12 - Asian population density - map for Auckland's urban core. Source: Auckland Council; density calculations based on the 2013 Census from Stats NZ

Demographic structure of Auckland's Asian population

The Asian population is youthful, and younger compared to Auckland's total population.

In 2013, the median age among those who identified with an Asian ethnicity was 31 years, compared to 35.1 years for Auckland as a whole.

At the 2013 Census, relatively large proportions of Asian males (18.7 per cent) and females (18.9 per cent) in Auckland were between the ages of 15 and 34. This reflects the significant numbers of international students and people with work visas coming from Asia, as well as those who obtained work permits or permanent residency after completing their tertiary studies.

Education and employment of Asian people

Asian people are over-represented among those with overseas secondary school qualifications and higher level of formal qualifications overall.

The graph below shows that, at the time of the 2013 Census, 23 per cent of Auckland's Asian population stated that their highest education qualification was an overseas secondary school qualification. A third (33 per cent) had Bachelor's degrees or higher (compared to 25 per cent for Auckland as a whole).

The educational attainment of the Asian population also reflects the large inflows of international students from Asia undertaking tertiary studies in Auckland and those settling in Auckland afterwards.

See Figure 13 - Highest education qualification among Asian people aged 15 to 65 in Auckland (%), 2006 and 2013

However, at the 2013 Census Asian people were found to have a lower participation rate in the labour force (63 per cent) and a higher unemployment rate (9 per cent), compared to 67 per cent for labour force participation and 8 per cent for unemployment in Auckland overall at that time.

How the Asian population is expected to grow

People in the broad Asian population are the second largest ethnic group in Auckland.

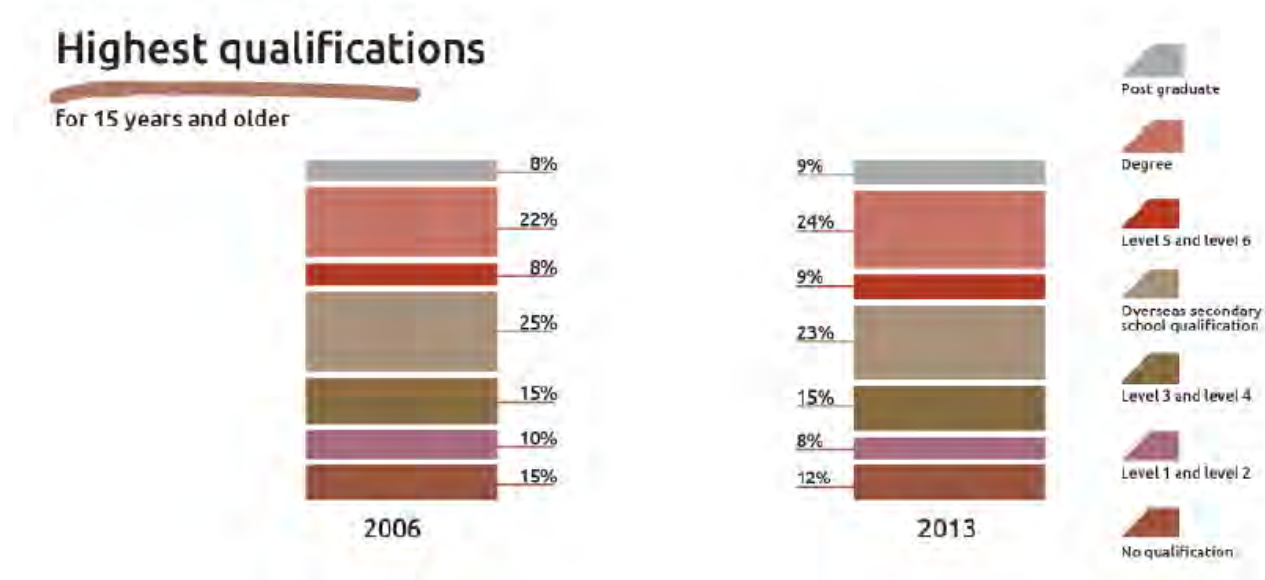
Auckland has experienced rapid growth in its Asian population over the last two decades, mainly through immigration. This is anticipated to continue, driven by migration as well as increase in the numbers of locally-born.

Medium ethnic population projections by Statistics New Zealand indicate that the number of Asian peoples in Auckland will be substantial. By 2038, Asian peoples may constitute 35 per cent of Auckland's total population.

Such rapid growth will continue to bring vibrancy and diversity to Auckland.

Figure 13 - Highest education qualification among Asian people aged 15 to 65 in Auckland (%), 2006 and 2013

Source: Stats NZ, Census of Population and Dwellings²⁵



Ports of Auckland

The Port, the waterfront and Tāmaki Makaurau

Auckland's waterfront has always been a focus for people and trade.

Māori first landed in Aotearoa New Zealand around 1000 years ago. From that time, tribal occupation of Auckland's isthmus was fluid and transitory.

At the northern edge of the isthmus, where the land meets the Waitematā harbour, the most recent rights of ahi kā are held by Ngati Whātua.

In 1840 Apihai Te Kawau of Ngati Whātua made 3000 acres (12 square kilometres) available to Governor Hobson in order to strengthen ties between the government and his people following the signing of te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi.

See Figure 14 - Diagram shows the shoreline of the Waitematā from the city centre with the present day footprint of wharves shown in a dotted line.

Upon securing a new location for his capital, Governor Hobson immediately began development of the waterfront. The first elements of Auckland's port as we see it today were established in the mid-to-late 1800s.

Throughout the latter half of the 19th century, the city of Auckland grew around the early wharves in Commercial

Bay and along the waterfront land reclaimed from the Waitematā.

The close proximity of the port to the city centre was important when the city was small and freight mobility was limited.

However, as Auckland has grown, and transport connections have improved, the link between city centre and port has become less critical.

Competing land uses

In recent decades the city centre has transformed dramatically and the area around the port has become an important commercial and residential centre in its own right.

There are differing stakeholder aspirations for the area leading to tensions between the growth in freight volumes on the one hand, and increasing residential and recreational use of the waterfront on the other.

Between 1989 and 2013, 72 hectares of waterfront land was released for non-port related redevelopment.

Present day port operations now occupy approximately half the land area of the central waterfront.

This downsizing was partly a result of the efficiency gains brought by increased containerisation, as well

Figure 14 - Diagram shows the shoreline of the Waitematā from the city centre with the present day footprint of wharves shown in a dotted line.



as increased pressure from competing commercial, residential and recreational land uses.

See Figure 15 - Sketch of the port and harbour

The promise of economic stimulus from hosting international events, such as the America's Cup, also played a role in the release of port land for alternative uses.

A productive port is critical to Auckland's economy. Balancing the need to support the port's functions with the aspirations of Aucklanders to reclaim more of their waterfront for commercial, cultural, residential or recreational purposes, will be a key consideration over the next 30 years.

Resolving this tension is vital to the future of the Ports of Auckland. It hinges around three key issues:

1. Capacity constraints in the port's current location

The port will always face physical capacity constraints at its current location in terms of land use, berthing requirements and the surrounding transport network. Understanding the potential impacts of these constraints on its ability to meet growing freight and cruise ship demand, and the consequential impact this may have on Auckland's long-term economic growth, is critical to any consideration of the port's future.

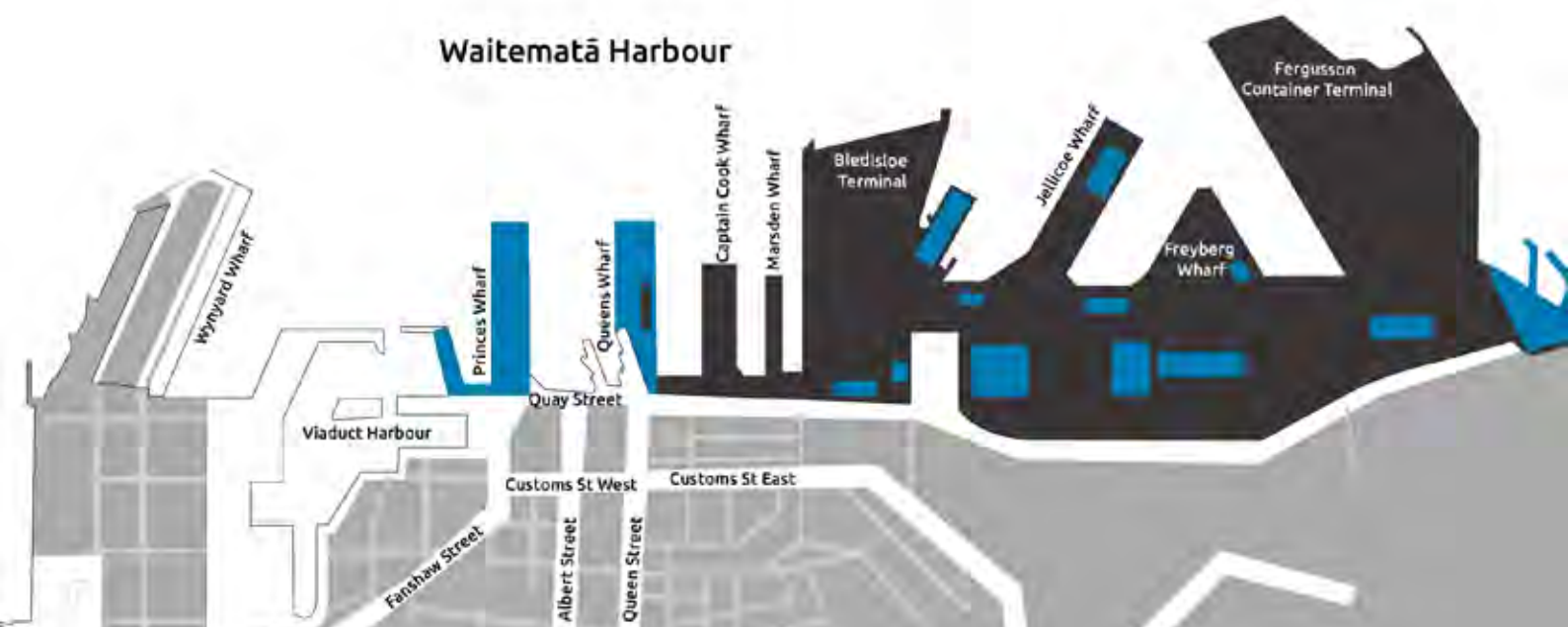
2. Growth of Auckland's city centre

The port is located on the fringe of the city centre. Growing residential and commercial activity has underpinned the revival of the city centre over the last 20 years. Inevitably, this will lead to increased competition for limited waterfront land. We need to better understand the trade-offs involved, including the opportunity cost of the underlying port land, if we are to maximise the contribution of both city centre and the port to Auckland's future prosperity.

3. Environmental, economic and cultural impacts of the port

The port is a major link in the production supply chain. It supports the economic development of Auckland and New Zealand. Port activities have environmental impacts including noise, light, and other pollution. The port impacts considerably on the marine environment of the Waitematā Harbour, a nationally significant resource of particular value to Māori and mana whenua hapū / iwi. Understanding all of the port's economic, cultural and environmental impacts, and any necessary trade-offs between them, is essential to resolving its future.

Figure 15 - Sketch of the port and harbour



Port Future Study

A major Auckland Council-commissioned study on the long-term options for meeting Auckland's need for a working port was completed in July 2016.

The Port Future Study²⁶ was undertaken by representatives from mana whenua, business, industry and community groups, marine, recreation and heritage associations, environmental organisations, special interest groups and the Ports of Auckland.

The study concluded that the existing port will not be able to accommodate all of Auckland's long-term freight and cruise ship demand on its current footprint.

Its findings and recommendations for a long-term (50 years or longer) strategy for the port included:

- long-term relocation of the port's freight functions – cruise ships should continue to be accommodated near the city centre however
- identification of the Manukau Harbour and the Firth of Thames as potential options for the port's new location, subject to more detailed investigation
- regular monitoring to identify the time at which the port relocation option should be exercised
- no expansion of the port beyond its current footprint - subject to confirmed and credible commitment to establishing a port relocation option, and to establishing sufficient additional berth length to accommodate expected growth in large cruise and multi-cargo vessels.

Auckland Plan 2050 and the port

Around the world, ports in city centre locations have dealt with similar issues to those we are facing in Auckland today – increased competition from other land uses, growing pressure to relocate and subsequent redevelopment of former port land.

This is played out against a backdrop of growing freight volumes on the one hand versus increased land use efficiency arising from containerisation on the other.

The long term future of the upper North Island ports and the supply chains associated with these ports is a subject of central government investigation.

The future of Auckland's port in terms of location is not yet known, and a definitive answer is likely to be some years away.

Should a decision be made that the port needs to relocate in the future, it will still continue to operate from its current location for at least another 25 to 30 years.

This is the timeframe required for planning, consenting, and construction of both the port facilities and supporting infrastructure, regardless of where the location may be.

A potential relocation in 25 to 30 years would not have an immediate impact on the direction set in the Auckland Plan 2050 in that:

- the city centre will remain the main business and commercial centre of Auckland
- it would not change the multi-nodal approach to growth. Depending on location it may actually strengthen this approach
- it will have transport-related implications, possibly requiring major new transport infrastructure, but it will not completely change Auckland's transport networks.

For these reasons the Auckland Plan 2050 does not attempt to predict a future outcome for the port or implications for the waterfront and city centre.

When there is more clarity, updates will be made to the Auckland Plan 2050 as required.

Supporting strategies, such as the Waterfront and City Centre masterplans and the Regional Land Transport Plan of the time, will also be updated and will include the detail appropriate for strategies at that level.

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.

DIRECTION	FOCUS AREA
Direction 1 Foster an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs	Focus Area 1 Create safe opportunities for people to meet, connect, participate in and enjoy community and civic life
Direction 2 Improve health and wellbeing for all Aucklanders by reducing harm and disparities in opportunities	Focus Area 2 Provide accessible services and social and cultural infrastructure that are responsive in meeting people's evolving needs
	Focus Area 3 Support and work with communities to develop the resilience to thrive in a changing world
	Focus Area 4 Value and provide for te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi as the bicultural foundation for an intercultural Auckland
	Focus Area 5 Recognise, value and celebrate Aucklanders' differences as a strength
	Focus Area 6 Focus investment to address disparities and serve communities of greatest need
	Focus Area 7 Recognise the value of arts, culture, sport and recreation to quality of life



Belonging and Participation explained

Auckland is experiencing rapid growth and social change – and this will continue.

We have a diverse population in terms of:

- ethnicity and national origin
- culture, religion and lived experience
- socio-economic status
- gender
- gender identity
- sexual orientation
- disability
- age
- rural, island or urban location.

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

New Zealand legislation incorporates the principles of inclusion, anti-discrimination and human rights. However, discriminatory practices and prejudicial attitudes towards people continue to play out in every-day life and impact on emotional and mental health. Addressing racism and discrimination involves raising awareness. It is the responsibility of all Aucklanders to challenge prejudice and intolerance through our everyday actions.

We need to be proactive to ensure a sense of belonging and positive life experiences for all Aucklanders. We need to be open to learning about and valuing differences, and to understanding our shared and different histories.

This will lead to living together with greater acceptance, trust and mutual respect, and people working together to create a shared future.

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

We can achieve this in a number of ways:

Celebrate Auckland's Māori identity

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi is the foundation of a intercultural Auckland and recognises the special place of Māori.

The history and culture of mana whenua helped shape and define today's Auckland and is an important part of what it means to belong in Auckland.

Continuing to build on and celebrate Auckland's Māori identity recognises our history and underpins how we welcome people from diverse backgrounds and cultures.

Providing opportunities for mana whenua to develop and express Auckland's Māori identity and to share this with the people of Auckland, ensures mana whenua continue to have a strong presence in Tāmaki Makaurau. It also promotes wider understanding and strengthens our sense of belonging.

Recognise, value and celebrate our social and cultural differences

Auckland's identity continues to evolve. It is important that people are supported to maintain their cultural identities and traditions, and are provided with opportunities for cultural expression, in all their forms.

New Zealand has long-standing cultural, economic and political ties with South Pacific nations. Auckland's Pasifika population, Pacific languages and cultural

Figure 16 - Cultural diversity. Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) Community Perception of Migration and Immigration (Wellington: New Zealand Government 2016)²⁷

74%



agree it is good for society to be made up of people from different races, religions and cultures

practices and customs also contribute to making Auckland distinctive. Many other population groups make valuable contributions to life in Auckland.

Rapidly growing populations can strengthen social cohesion or undermine it, simply because of the pace of change.

Most New Zealanders (74 per cent)²⁷ agree it is good for society to be made up of people from different races, religions, and cultures. The majority recognise that migrants make an important contribution to New Zealand's culture, society and the economy.

Social and cultural differences can:

- pose challenges around understanding and social cohesion
- cause individuals or groups to feel isolated and excluded from participating in society.

This can mean that some people are unable to achieve their aspirations, resulting in increasing economic disparity.

Intercultural cities recognise the value of cultural diversity and the benefits of cross-cultural interaction. This goes beyond tolerance and co-existence and focuses on more active approaches that build cross-cultural dialogue and cooperation to create greater wellbeing and prosperity for all. Cities around the world use this approach, known as interculturalism, to foster social inclusion.

Participation in social and community activities, and in civic life, can help Aucklanders to recognise interests they have in common with others. Celebrating our differences as a strength helps build relationships and reinforces our sense of belonging.

Participation can occur in many different settings, for example through:

- families and whānau
- interest and cultural groups
- geographic communities and neighbourhoods
- faith groups
- sports and arts
- community events
- in the workplace.

Community building initiatives

Festivals, Auckland-wide and local events, community programmes, arts and cultural initiatives, and celebrating local histories build local pride, develop and maintain

community cohesion, retain cultural knowledge, attract visitors, and stimulate the economy.

These initiatives can provide opportunities for people from different social, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds to meet, connect, participate in, and enjoy community life.

However, to really strengthen social cohesion, we need to take steps to pro-actively foster relationships between different communities in Auckland.

Local leadership and decision-making

Local leadership and volunteering are ways that people can be actively involved in their communities. They create a sense of purpose and achievement and help make communities resilient.

Participation in civic and community life leads to people feeling that they have influence over the decisions that affect their lives, and a high degree of confidence in their governmental institutions.

Summary

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 we track progress

We will track progress against a set of measures.

The measures for this outcome are:

- Aucklanders' sense of community in their neighbourhood
- Aucklanders' sense of safety in their homes and neighbourhood
- Aucklanders' quality of life
- relative deprivation across Auckland
- Aucklanders' health
- Treaty of Waitangi awareness and understanding

How we can implement the plan

Aucklanders have a shared responsibility for implementing the plan. Read more about implementation later in this section.

Foster an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs

Many Aucklanders already have a strong sense of belonging. Some, however, experience loneliness and isolation, which impacts on their self-esteem and wellbeing.

The sense of belonging is different for everyone.

Belonging can be tied to feelings of wellbeing, identity, and attachment to place.

It can be influenced by:

- how safe and secure people feel
- whether people have the opportunity or ability to participate in society
- whether people feel able to express themselves and play an active role in decisions that impact them.

It can also be influenced by how well, and how easily, people can see themselves reflected in civic and community life, in positions of leadership, decision-making and in public spaces.

See Map 1 - Voter turnout - Local body elections 2016

Auckland's significant population growth is an opportunity to increase a sense of belonging among existing Aucklanders and to foster it amongst newcomers.

It is not always easy for people to adjust to and welcome change. Sharing time and activities with other people builds trust, social connection, a sense of belonging, and attachment.

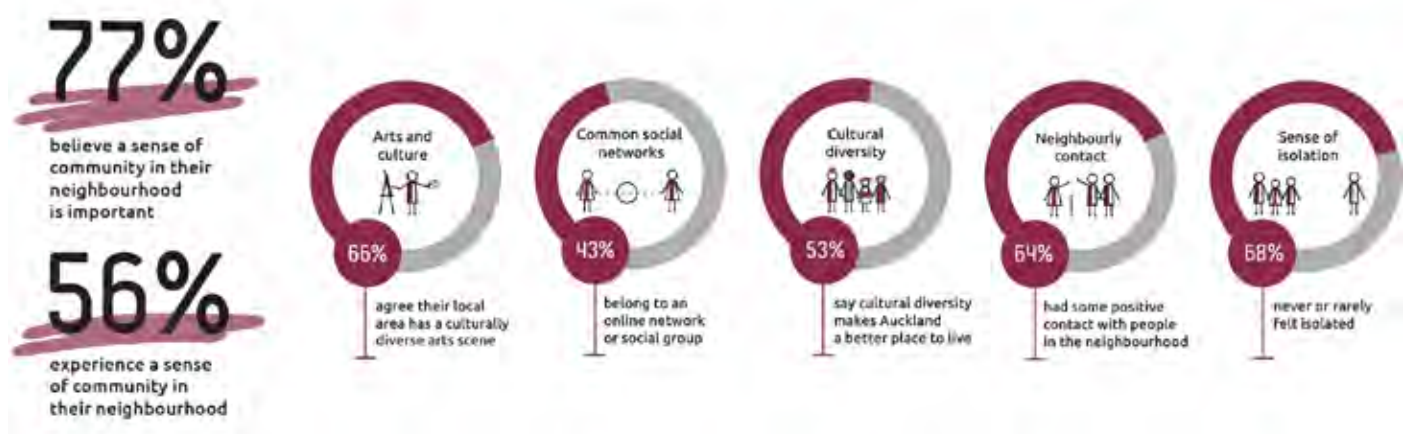
The more Aucklanders trust each other, the more connected, productive, and thriving they are likely to be.

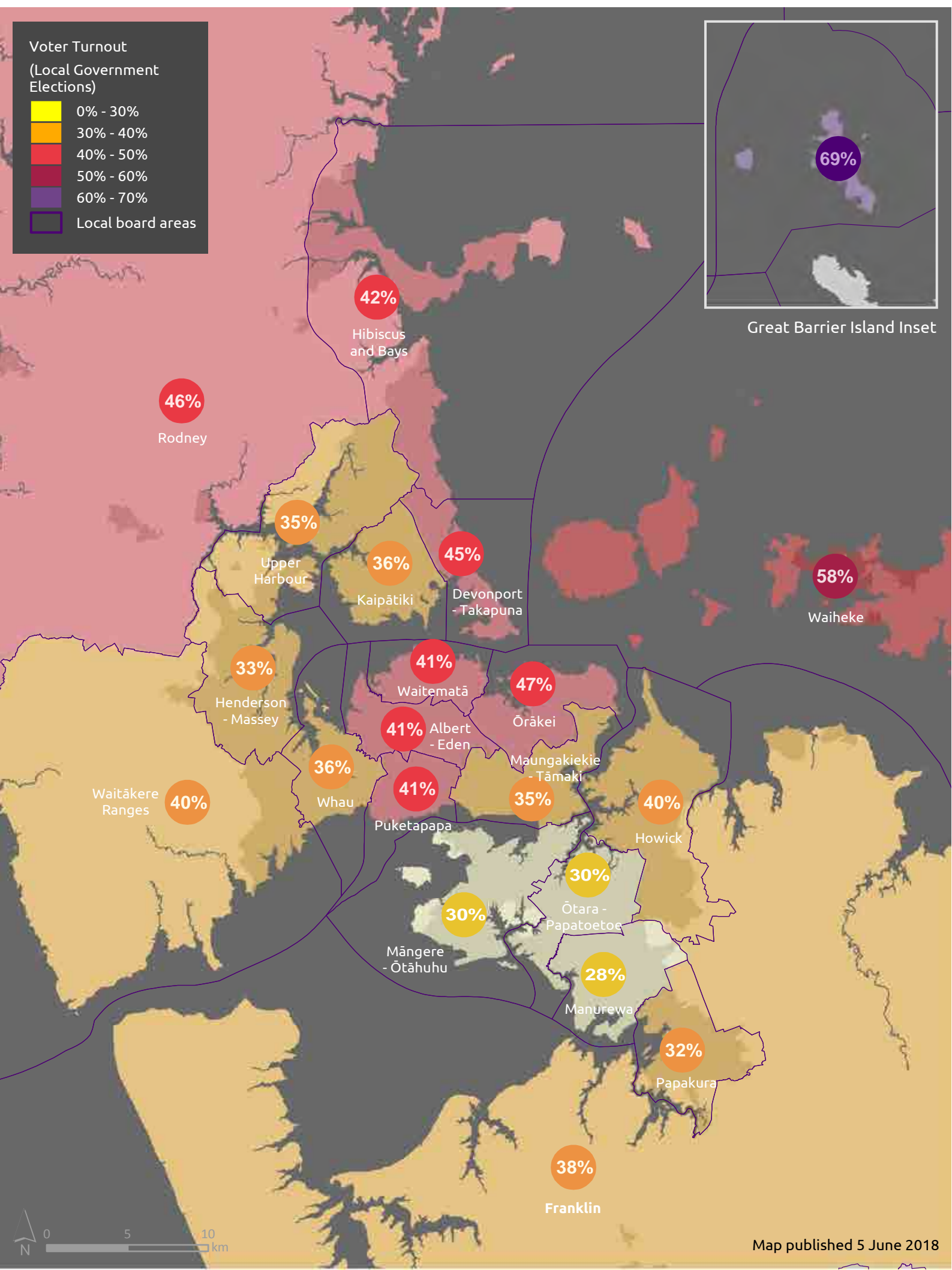
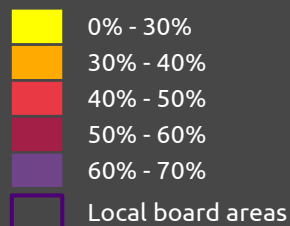
The process of fostering inclusion, however, requires time and commitment. Building an inclusive Auckland is a collaborative endeavour, as it is not within the control of any one person, group or organisation.

Achieving a sense of belonging and supporting the ability to participate requires activity under all the outcomes in the Auckland Plan 2050.

We can all help create a sense of belonging through our own actions.

Figure 17 - Quality of life survey results for sense of belonging. Data source: Auckland Council, Quality of Life survey 2016: results for Auckland



Voter Turnout
(Local Government
Elections)

Improve health and wellbeing for all Aucklanders by reducing harm and disparities in opportunities

Improving Aucklanders' physical and mental health and wellbeing means people will be happier, healthier, and more able to participate in activities that they value.

A wide range of central and local government agencies, the private sector, and the community and voluntary sectors all play important roles in promoting wellbeing and reducing harm (for example from smoking, alcohol, drugs and gambling) to achieve good quality of life outcomes.

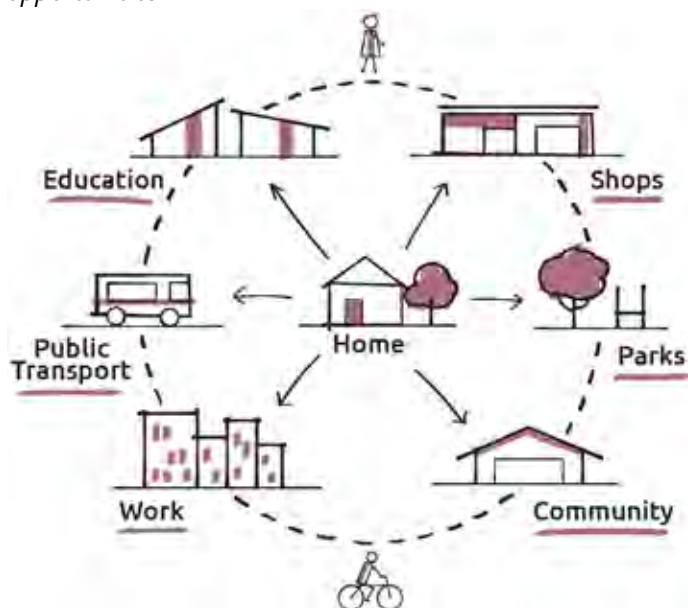
This includes positive actions towards a healthy lifestyle and programmes such as Healthy Auckland Together - visit the Healthy Auckland Together website to find out more.²⁸

You can also read the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy²⁹ and the Smokefree Policy.³⁰

Assessing the health and wellbeing implications of decisions and promoting public health improves Aucklanders' health and wellbeing and helps to achieve equitable health outcomes.

Being able to get around easily and achieve educational or employment goals contribute to a person's ability and

Equal access to facilities, education and employment opportunities



motivation to participate in and enjoy community and civic life.

An increase in access to opportunities for all Aucklanders can have positive benefits in:

- health and life expectancy
- trust and social cohesion
- educational performance
- employment
- the reduction of crime
- cultural and civic participation.

To improve health and wellbeing, we must address inequity, exclusion and disadvantage experienced by individuals, whānau and communities.

This includes ensuring that children and young people are given the opportunity to reach their potential so that they do not experience disadvantage as adults.

We must also address structural discrimination by encouraging a more diverse range of people in positions of decision-making and influence.

Socio-economic disparity, low social mobility and entrenched inequalities exist across Auckland, often in distinct geographic patterns.

See Map 2 - Deprivation Index for the region

Socio-economic disparity and poor living standards have multiple effects, both at the individual and household level and on society and the economy in general.

It's not just a matter of putting social systems in place. Individuals and communities need active support to ensure that they can make the most of opportunities and have the skills and resources to make positive changes.

To improve the health and wellbeing of all Aucklanders, we must work together to remove barriers, eliminate discrimination and disadvantage and provide meaningful opportunities and choices for all.



Create safe opportunities for people to meet, connect, participate in, and enjoy community and civic life

A well-connected society enables access to community resources, and provides for positive experiences and better life outcomes.

One key way to support a connected society is to provide safe, shared places and spaces where social and cultural life can flourish.

Welcoming and safe places can help combat loneliness, depression and addictive behaviours. Everyday interactions with others in such places help create positive relationships, increase our perception of safety and contribute to our sense of community.

The nature and quality of these places and spaces is therefore important. They need to be well connected, inclusive and easily accessible.

Also, our sense of belonging is tied to identity and attachment to place. The way people use Auckland's streets, squares, parks and other public open space influences the meaning they attach to these places and spaces. Heritage, particularly built heritage, anchors our sense of history and place and helps define what is unique and distinctive about Auckland.

Our urban, rural and island communities all have distinctive identities and unique character. Neighbourhoods and settlements reflect local heritage, culture and identity. This in turn fosters local pride,

connectedness, a willingness to work together, and ultimately enhances our sense of community.

This identity and character can be expressed in our places and spaces. Find out more in the Homes and Places section.

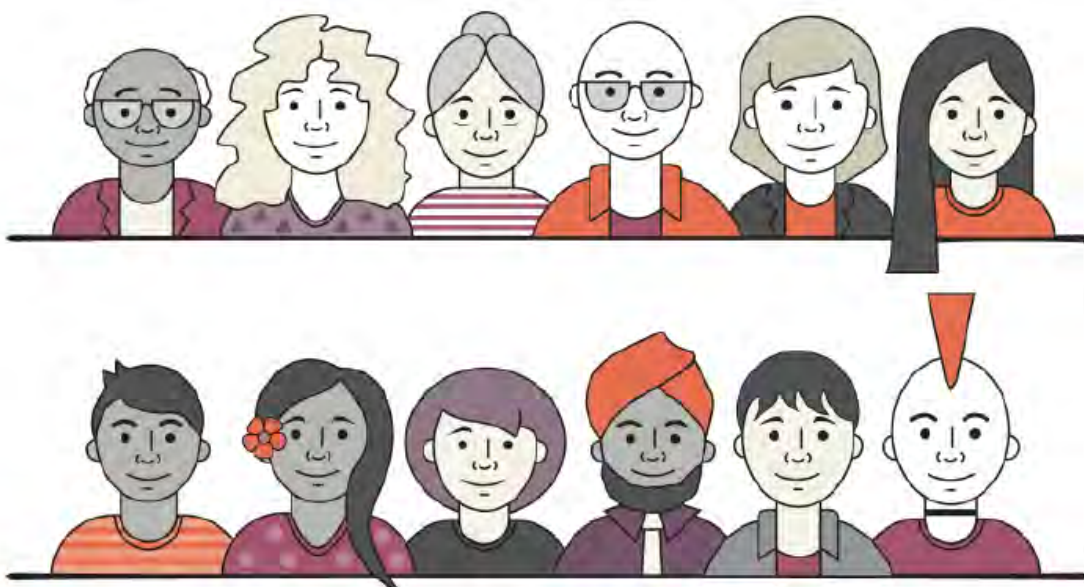
The rise of online communities is an important way for people to connect with each other and participate in issues important to them, but physical spaces for human contact remain important.

When people connect and interact they learn about other cultures, practices, languages and abilities. This leads to more trust and greater respect for differences.

How this can be done

Efforts to create community connectedness can focus on:

- providing sufficient safe, shared spaces and places that are flexible in how individuals, whānau and communities can use them and that are easily accessible
- ensuring universal access is built into developments
- community initiatives and expression of local identity, character, historic and cultural heritage
- festivals and events, including events that are accessible and free, especially at a local level, that create opportunities to interact and learn about each other



- ways to better involve individuals, groups and communities, especially those generally under-represented and not often heard, in civic and democratic processes
- supporting activities which actively foster relationships between different communities.

Provide accessible services and social and cultural infrastructure that are responsive in meeting people's evolving needs

Population growth and demographic change will put pressure on existing services and facilities. For example, our ageing population will increase and require services and social infrastructure that enable older people to fully participate.

It is essential that we proactively plan for, and develop, social and cultural infrastructure in tandem with physical infrastructure, if we are to create communities and neighbourhoods that are liveable and successful for everyone.

See Map 3 - Population Growth

Varied and accessible services and facilities which support the needs of communities are essential in helping people to participate in society and create a sense of belonging.

These services may include:

- pools
- parks and open spaces
- marae
- hospitals
- schools
- employment and housing services.

Local and Auckland-wide facilities such as museums and art galleries, theatres, libraries, community centres, sports fields and playgrounds, and public places all play

their part in helping people learn, socialise and connect with each other. They provide venues for recreation, arts, sports, and cultural events and community-led activities.

Not only do these social and cultural infrastructure and services provide opportunities for social interaction, many also encourage physical activity with its associated health and wellbeing benefits. Others stimulate the mind and encourage learning.

Local people and groups must be involved in their planning and development to ensure that services and facilities are responsive to local needs.

There are many barriers that prevent people from accessing services and facilities, such as affordability or social and cultural barriers. Providing affordable or free access to facilities, like council-operated pools, encourages children and young people to be active and healthy.

Homeless people experience disadvantage and value safe public places like libraries as a way to achieve important connections in the community.

Barriers to physical access (for example, from transport difficulties, disability or frailty, or hours of operation) must be addressed through universal design. Find out more on the Auckland Universal Design website.³¹



The under-provision of services needs to be addressed alongside investment in new development areas and in existing areas that have significant population growth. We also need to make sure people have easy access to a range of social infrastructure across Auckland. Good public transport connections and options to walk and cycle help improve access to social and cultural infrastructure.

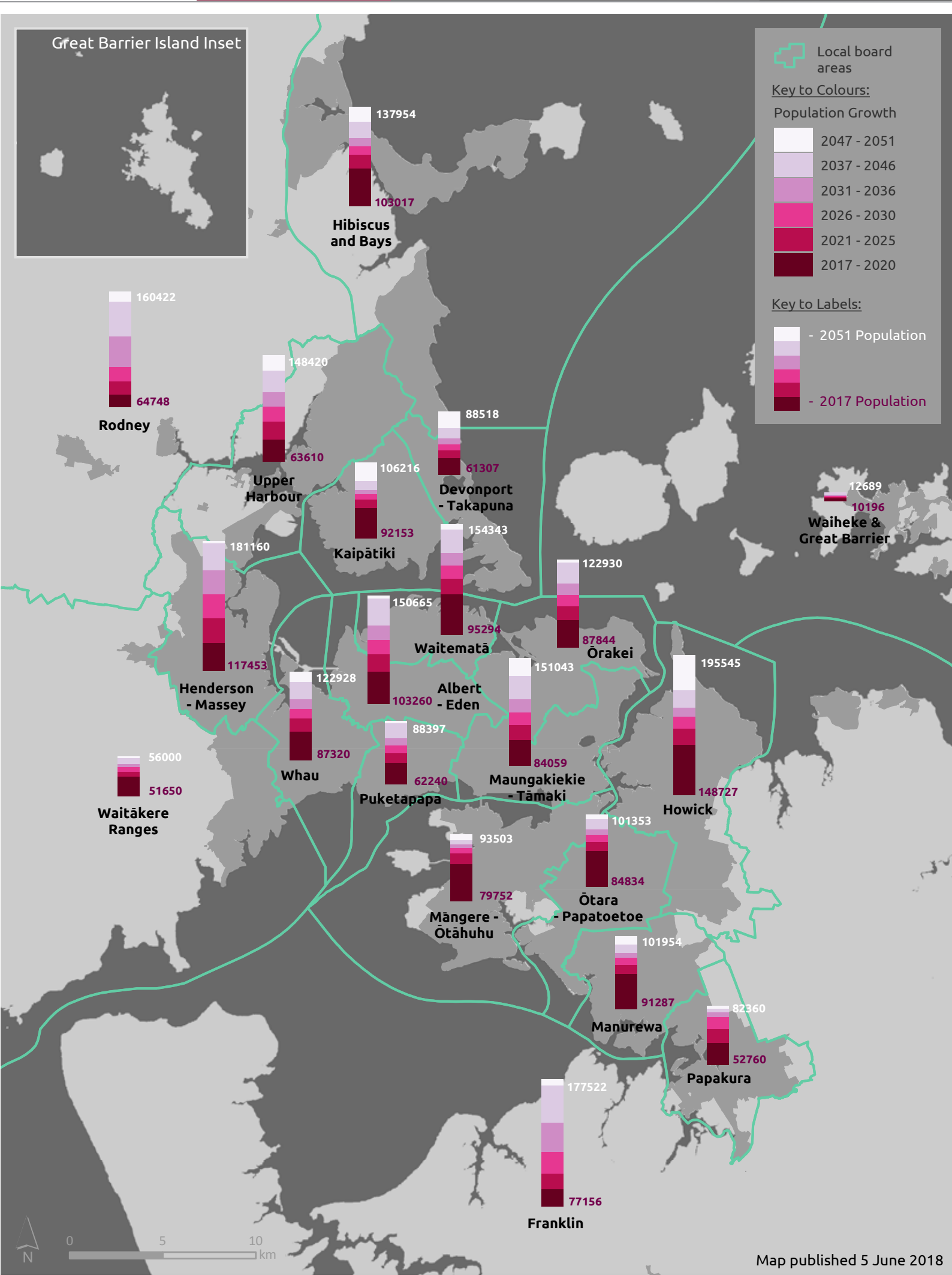
It is essential that we plan and design services and infrastructure in such a way that they can adapt to different usage and demand over time.

We therefore need to better utilise existing facilities and develop new flexible and multi-purpose facilities. Find out more by reading the Community Facilities Network and Action Plan.³²

How this can be done

Efforts to maximise the investment in social services and infrastructure can focus on:

- areas where there is current under-investment and areas where there is significant population growth and redevelopment
- creating quality public places and spaces
- ensuring our urban landscape has high amenity value as it forms part of people's social space
- providing social infrastructure that encourages people to be active
- being innovative in how we develop and deliver social services and facilities, ensuring they are flexible to allow for different uses during their lifetime
- recognising and meeting local needs.



Support and work with communities to develop the resilience to thrive in a changing world

A community can be a community of place, interest or identity. An active community is one that can:

- take the lead
- influence decisions
- take action
- bring about change.

Supporting people to work with and lead their own community enables many positive results. Local ways of doing things and developing local solutions better addresses communities' diverse needs. Building strong relationships and a shared sense of purpose:

- brings diverse communities together
- builds a sense of belonging
- creates resilience.

This means communities and individuals are able to adapt as circumstances change.

Many people expect to have a more active role in decision-making when decisions affect their wellbeing, their home, community or area of interest.

This involvement in decision-making is an integral part of creating strong, sustainable and cohesive communities. Volunteers, and the organisations that support them, also play a vital role in enabling participation in local action and decision-making.

Supporting local leadership is a key way to support communities in decision-making. Local leadership

requires a more locally-centric approach, increasing the range and quality of relationships and developing a better understanding of local aspirations and needs.

This involves building on and developing local communities' existing strengths and assets. Some Aucklanders are already effective at working in and shaping their own community as seen on the [Creating a community-led physical activity space in Grey Lynn](#) page.

Others need assistance and support to increase their knowledge, skills and human and financial resources to act.

Organisations have a social responsibility and need to think differently about how they work at the local level and how current and future challenges for Auckland's communities can best be met.

How this can be done

Efforts and investment to support local leadership and community resilience can:

- provide support to and share decision-making with local people and organisations so they can actively shape, influence, lead and be part of what happens in their communities and how it happens
- support a strong and well-networked community sector that delivers services to those in need, especially vulnerable communities and those experiencing significant change and growth.



Value and provide for te Tiriti o Waitangi/ the Treaty of Waitangi as the bicultural foundation for an intercultural Auckland

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of New Zealand. It recognises that Māori, as tangata whenua, belong in Aotearoa.

The relationship between Māori and the Crown is guided by te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi. It provides the basis for working together in partnership and in good faith for mutual benefit.

It also recognises the desire to approach future New Zealand settlement and the governance of all future New Zealanders in an agreed way.

Te Tiriti recognises both the rights of Māori as indigenous people and the rights of all who have subsequently settled here. As such, the Treaty provides the basis for all people to belong in Aotearoa. Find out more about your rights and the Treaty of Waitangi at The Human Rights Commission.³³

It recognises the special place of Māori as tangata whenua by recognising and protecting rangatiratanga and the relationship between Māori, the government and future citizens.

Valuing and better understanding the Treaty helps us to engage with te ao Māori and contributes to our shared identity and sense of belonging.

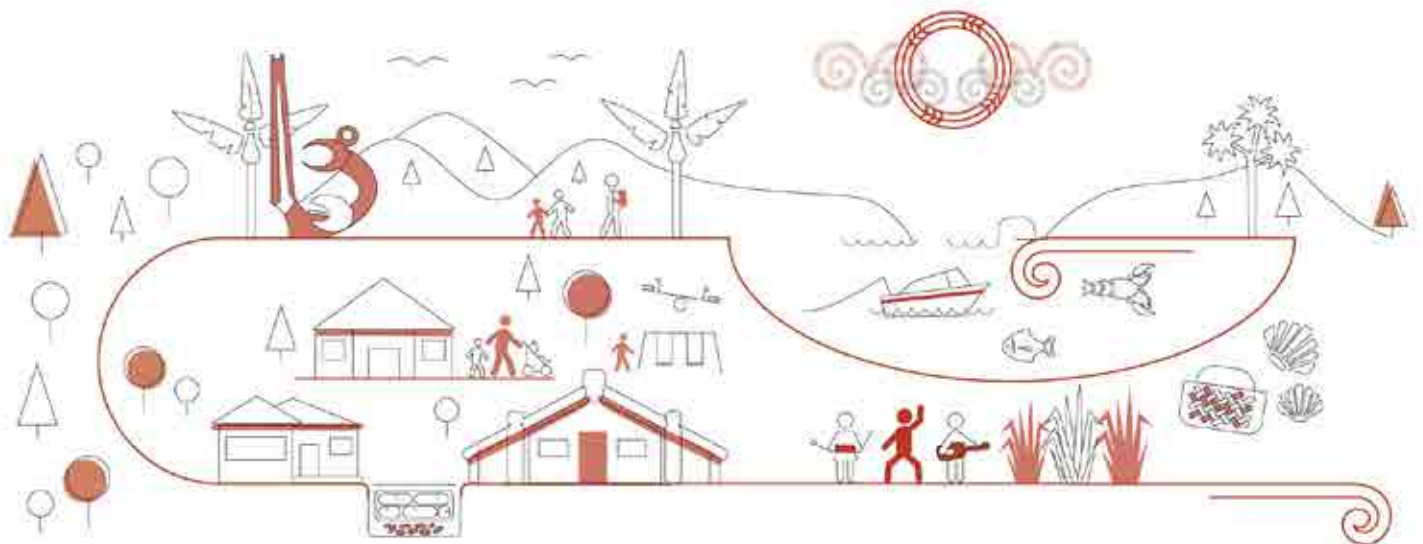
Auckland is diverse and multicultural with different cultural or ethnic groups. It embraces the place of whānau, hapū and iwi, as the indigenous people.

Auckland's Māori identity and vibrant Māori culture are important in creating a sense of belonging, cohesion and identity for everyone who calls Auckland home.

To be Māori is to have a tūrangawaewae, a place of strength and belonging, a place to stand. The history and culture of mana whenua helped establish, shape and define today's Auckland and is an important part of what it means to belong in Auckland.

Mana whenua obligations to manaaki manuhiri (extend hospitality and care for others) and tikanga Māori can help to connect all cultures and ensure that Auckland is a welcoming place for all.

Whanaungatanga can provide all Aucklanders with a sense of belonging and a strong basis for an intercultural Auckland. Interculturalism is an approach to fostering social inclusion that has been shown to have a positive impact on economic development and social cohesion. For example, all Aucklanders are invited to participate and experience Māori culture on Waitangi Day and during Matariki events.



Providing opportunities for mana whenua to shape Auckland's Māori identity and to share Auckland's Māori cultural heritage with other Aucklanders can promote wider understanding and strengthens our sense of belonging and pride as Aucklanders.

It is important to the future of Tāmaki Makaurau that all Aucklanders understand and can confidently engage with Māori culture. For recent migrants, learning about their new home includes learning about New Zealand's history, the role of the Treaty and traditions. Both existing Aucklanders and new residents can connect with Māori through, for example, experiencing a pōwhiri, engaging in customary Māori activities or attending a hui at a local marae.

We can all take part in Māori language and culture. Doing so helps to form part of our identity as Aucklanders. Celebrating Auckland's Māori identity recognises our history and underpins how we welcome people from diverse backgrounds and cultures.

Building strong positive relationships based on understanding and mutual respect will help strengthen Auckland's bicultural foundation.

How this can be done

We can do this by:

- promoting understanding of the history of Tāmaki Makaurau, the Treaty and what this means for Aucklanders in the future
- acknowledging and better understanding the importance of te ao Māori
- working with and supporting Māori to connect with all Aucklanders
- recognising and supporting the role of mana whenua to manaaki manuhiri in a way that expresses their cultural identity
- fostering engagement of all Aucklanders with te reo Māori as a means of accessing and understanding Māori culture
- encouraging all Aucklanders to engage and interact positively with Māori and Māori culture, values and ways of doing things to help build intercultural understanding. For example, through incorporating Māori urban design elements³⁴ in public places and spaces.

Recognise, value and celebrate Aucklanders' differences as a strength

Auckland is becoming increasingly diverse. Our diverse communities encompass a broad range of differences in addition to ethnic and cultural diversity. Diversity is a resource and adopting a positive approach is the first step in realising its benefits. Acknowledging, respecting and embracing differences are part of treating diversity as strength.

As our population grows and changes, it is important that we continue to nurture and support our diverse community identities. We must also tap into the skills and talents of all our citizens and create the conditions for everyone to fully participate in society.

Increasing social and cultural differences pose both challenges and opportunities.

Multicultural refers to a society that contains several cultural or ethnic groups that may not interact. We need to encourage intercultural approaches, where cultures exchange and interact constructively, and there is universal respect for human dignity.

To be the Auckland that New Zealand needs it to be, it is essential that we support all our people to achieve their social, economic and cultural potential and fully capture the benefits of diversity. One such benefit is when new skills and talent help the economy to prosper.

Auckland's organisations, whether large or small, all have an important role to play in supporting diversity. People need to see themselves reflected in the organisations they come into contact with. Diversity in organisations,

particularly at senior levels, enhances creativity, innovation and financial performance.

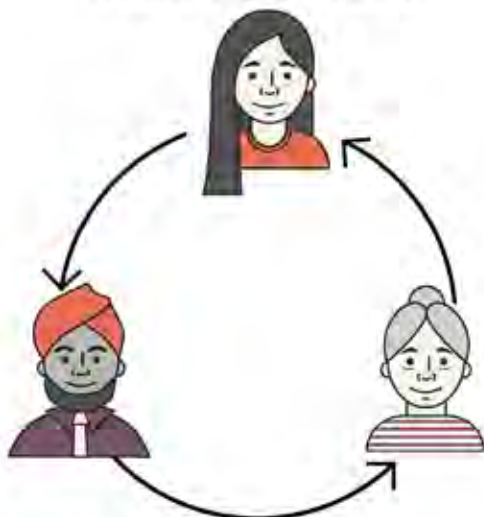
Auckland is a gateway to New Zealand. There is more we can do to welcome and include new people from other places and cultures. Successful settlement involves empowering people to participate in the social, economic and political life of Auckland.

How this can be done

Our rich diversity provides an opportunity to model a cohesive and inclusive society in which all groups can thrive. Ways by which we can achieve this are:

- actively building trust between communities by promoting interaction, inclusion and shared values
- providing opportunities for communities to express and celebrate their language and culture and share it with all Aucklanders
- supporting organisations that provide settlement services and programmes that assist with migrant settlement
- adapting governance structures, institutions and services to the needs of a diverse population
- providing opportunities for our diverse communities to participate in decision-making
- supporting initiatives by organisations to better reflect our diversity
- proactively addressing discrimination and prejudice against minorities.

Multi culturalism



Inter culturalism



Focus investment to address disparities and serve communities of greatest need

Growing socio-economic inequity in Auckland means that many people cannot achieve their potential.

As the population grows and successive generations of families experience inequity, the impact will be more visible and harder to change.

Adopting an 'equitable' approach means prioritising the most vulnerable groups and communities to achieve more equal outcomes.

People-based initiatives put the needs of vulnerable Aucklanders, including children, young people and families, at the centre of decision-making and support those most at risk of poor outcomes.

Supporting all parts of our community to succeed will benefit individuals and families now and will produce wider socio-economic benefits across generations and for all of society. Focusing our efforts to address disparities and communities of greatest need means doing more to achieve equitable outcomes for all Aucklanders.

When people feel disadvantaged in relation to other individuals or communities, it reduces social cohesion and affects the development of a sense of belonging, which in turn reduces the likelihood of community and civic participation.

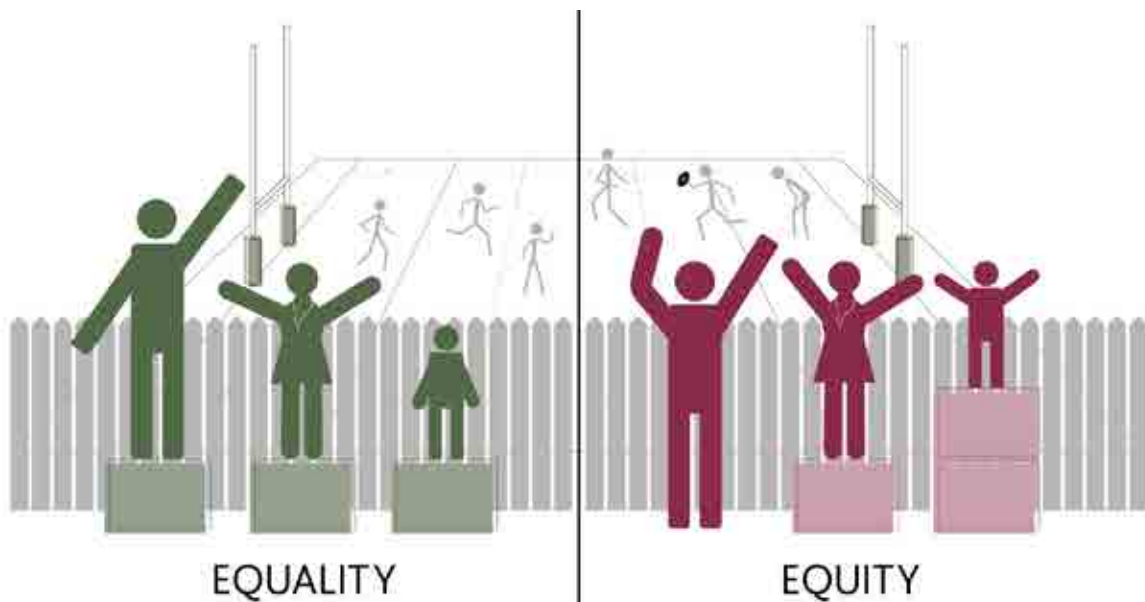
The reasons for socio-economic inequity are many and they often have to be addressed at the same time to make any real, long-lasting impact.

For example, we may increase school attendance, but if children go to school hungry they are not likely to succeed, and if they do not have waterproof clothing they may be unwell and unable to go to school.

Housing availability and costs are major contributing factors to the rise of inequity in Auckland. Rising housing costs increase neighbourhood segregation on the basis of wealth. Many people, particularly older people, young people, and people on low incomes are being priced out of their current community or cannot afford to hold on to their property. This can break social connections and support networks and add to the difficulty of finding employment or achieving educational success. This in turn limits the opportunities for social mobility and contributes to inter-generational disadvantage. Providing for a range of housing types and tenures in new developments helps support mixed neighbourhoods.

Place-based initiatives represent a targeted and integrated approach to addressing entrenched issues within a specific geographical area. Institutions and organisations can play their part in addressing disparities through place-based work such as The Southern Initiative.

Others can make a significant impact through the redevelopment of housing or assistance for warm and dry homes. Integrated approaches in targeted locations can achieve transformational change for Auckland's communities.



How this can be done

Focusing our efforts in communities of greatest need and areas where there are entrenched disparities in outcomes will create the greatest benefit to individuals, communities and Auckland as a whole.

Early action in areas of growth and significant change also provides the opportunity to focus activity on addressing disparities before they become embedded. This is a particular opportunity in the redevelopment of existing urban areas.

We are focusing on achieving change, and that means doing more in areas and communities where change is most needed.



Recognise the value of arts, culture, sport and recreation to quality of life

Our quality of life is central to our physical and mental wellbeing. We get fulfilment from having a purpose and feeling we contribute to society.

How we spend our time is important to a balanced and healthy lifestyle, whether it is spending time with family and friends, taking part in outdoor activities or going to an event.

Many Aucklanders already enjoy a lifestyle where they engage in a wide range of activities that contribute to their quality of life. The ability to take part in sport and recreation, and arts and cultural activities is particularly important. It supports both mental and physical wellbeing – they feed both body and mind.

Providing opportunities for all Aucklanders to access, participate in and experience arts and culture, helps create cohesiveness amongst people and communities through learning, understanding and appreciation of difference. Participating and engaging in the arts can:

- improve self-esteem and confidence
- foster identity and pride,
- build social connection
- increase our sense of belonging and wellbeing.

Participating in arts and cultural initiatives also enables Aucklanders to express our unique cultures and see ourselves reflected in public places. Creativity, culture and the arts make Auckland a vibrant and dynamic city.

The Toi Whāiti - Arts and Culture Strategic Action plan³⁵ aims to integrate arts and culture into our everyday lives and create a culturally rich and creative Auckland.

Appreciation of our cultural heritage, especially our built heritage, is an equally important aspect of what contributes to our quality of life. It reminds us of our past and provides a visual context of where we have come from. It is one aspect of our culture that is easily observed and there for everyone to see and appreciate.

Participating in sport and recreation is a major contributor to our quality of life, health and general wellbeing. More active lifestyles help combat obesity and related health issues. Evidence shows that participation can have a positive impact on physical and mental health, social cohesion and educational outcomes.

Recreation and sport draw people from different backgrounds together. They promote social interaction and help build relationships within and across diverse communities. Participation is especially important for children and young people. It helps them to develop life skills and confidence and life-long, healthy living habits. Providing a wide range of recreation and sport opportunities enables all Aucklanders to be more active, more often contributing to healthy lifestyles.

The sport and recreation sector is diverse. It relies on the significant contribution of volunteers, local clubs and community organisations to support delivery. The Sport and Recreation Strategic Action plan³⁶ provides an example of regional sports organisations and sporting codes working together to target resources more effectively and build capability.

Access to and the ability to participate in cultural events or sport activities are not equitable across the region. Common barriers are distance, affordability, location across the region and physical access, particularly for people with disabilities.

How this can be done

- supporting a range of arts and cultural activities that reflect Auckland's diversity
- providing a range of arts, culture and heritage experiences that all Aucklanders can enjoy
- integrating arts and culture as part of our everyday lives
- providing innovative and flexible options to meet the changing lifestyles of all Aucklanders including programmes for older people and disabled people
- continuing to build the sector's capability to deliver quality recreation and sport experiences.

Implementing the Belonging and Participation outcome

Implementation partners

We all have a part to play in creating an inclusive and equitable Auckland. The impact that communities and individuals have in shaping Auckland cannot be underestimated.

Mana whenua, as kaitiaki of Tāmaki Makaurau extend manaakitanga to visitors and new comers to Auckland.

Community groups and organisations provide opportunities for people to connect, learn, understand and support their community.

Central government contributes to this outcome through multiple functions, for example:

- providing funding and support for refugee and migrant resettlement facilities and programmes
- ensuring the human rights of all Aucklanders are upheld through the Human Rights Commission.

Auckland Council also undertakes a variety of functions that enhance Belonging and Participation for all Aucklanders. This includes:

- provision of social policy
- supporting community organisations and providing community facilities and services
- funding events and other initiatives that celebrate and showcase Auckland's diversity
- encouraging participation in the decision-making process by a range of diverse groups and communities through advisory panels.

Auckland Council will develop an implementation approach for this outcome working alongside our key partners and stakeholders. This will be built on existing programmes and ensure all new elements introduced in Auckland Plan 2050 are planned for.

Mechanisms used to work together

Auckland Council embraces an empowered community approach, where individuals, whānau and communities have the power and ability to influence decisions, take action and make change happen in their lives and communities.

Groups are encouraged and supported to identify their own ways for working together and for getting on with making a difference in their community.

Auckland Council, through its committees and local boards has a number of different ways that it listens, engages and supports its diverse communities.

Its advisory panels are an important source of knowledge and expert advice on the diverse interests and issues experienced by the disability, ethnic peoples, Pacific peoples, rainbow, seniors and youth communities.

An important part of civic participation is Aucklanders taking leadership roles in community activities in a variety of different ways such as voting in and standing for local or central government, district health boards, school boards, or being a representative for community, cultural or sporting groups.

Supporting strategies and plans

Toi Whītiki - Arts and Culture Strategic Action Plan

The Toi Whītiki - Arts and Culture Strategic Action plan's³⁷ overall goal is to enable arts and culture to be integrated into our everyday lives, and create a culturally rich and creative Auckland. One of its six goals is to build a flourishing creative economy. It is a 10-year plan for the region, delivered by Auckland Council in partnership with the creative sector.

Thriving Communities Action Plan Ngā Hapori Momoho

The Thriving Communities Action Plan³⁸ provides a platform for Auckland Council to work together with Auckland's diverse communities in new and more sustainable ways.

Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan

This is a sector-wide plan for Auckland's sport and recreation sector. The focus of the Sport and Recreation Strategic Action plan³⁹ is to get Aucklanders more active, more often.

Healthy Auckland Together

Healthy Auckland Together is a coalition of 26 organisations representing local government, mana whenua, health agencies, non-government organisations, university and consumer interest groups. The coalition has a five year action plan outlining the priorities and the solutions urgently needed to reshape Auckland's obesogenic environment. Visit the Healthy Auckland Together website⁴⁰ for more information.

Community Facilities Network and Action Plan

The Community Facilities Network and Action plan⁴¹ provides direction for the development of new arts, culture, community and leisure facilities, upgrades of existing facilities and dealing with facilities no longer meeting community needs.

Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan

Sets Auckland Council's priorities for investment in parks and open space⁴² (includes Open Space Provision Policy⁴³ and Parks and Open Space Acquisition Policy⁴⁴).

I Am Auckland - the Children and Young People's Strategic Action Plan

I Am Auckland - strategic action plan⁴⁵ sets out council's commitments to children and young people.

Auckland Design Manual

A Universal Design approach recognises and inclusively designs for human diversity and various life scenarios such as:

- pregnancy
- childhood
- injury
- disability
- old age.

The tool takes developers through a Universal Design approach to development. It provides practical design solutions illustrated with diagrams, real life examples and checklists.

Visit the Auckland Design Manual website.⁴⁶

Auckland Council's strategies, policies and plans have acted as an important input in the development of the

Auckland Plan 2050. With the adoption of the plan, the council will assess these documents to ensure they remain fit for purpose.

How to get involved

- Visit the Our Auckland website⁴⁷ or Auckland Live website⁴⁸ for information on events and activities in your area.
- There are a variety of ways Aucklanders can tell us what they think on what matters to them. All Aucklanders can help shape Auckland and have a say on projects, plans and strategies by visiting Have your say⁴⁹.
- Opportunities to volunteer can be found on the Volunteering Auckland website⁵⁰
- Community groups can email a local strategic broker⁵¹ for advice. Strategic brokers work alongside communities in local board areas to understand their aspirations, increase their capability do things for themselves, and to navigate the council and access resources and information.

Supporting information

Knowledge Auckland website⁵² provides free published research, information, analysis and data about Auckland's communities, economy and environment.

Auckland Counts website⁵³ contains 2001, 2006 and 2013 census information specifically for Auckland. It provides interactive mapping, graphing and data export functions.

Supporting information

Library engagement with homeless people

Creating a community-led physical activity space in Grey Lynn

The Southern Initiative

Library engagement with homeless people

Rough sleepers value the Central City Library as a safe public space.

This was one of the findings in An insight into the experience of rough sleeping in central Auckland study.⁵⁴

After learning this, library staff wanted to find out more about the experiences and expectations of the homeless community. Supported by the Auckland City Mission and other partners, they hosted a hui with more than 30 rough sleepers.

At this hui, and in other discussions, community members shared stories and ideas for initiatives the library could implement.

Now the library offers:

- Monday Movies and morning tea – for which participants select titles from the library's DVD collection and the library obtains a licence to screen them without charge
- a weekly book group
- a media club which enables participants to blog about life on the streets.

Building on the trust established through working together, the library and rough sleeping advocates have worked together to raise awareness of homelessness in Auckland.

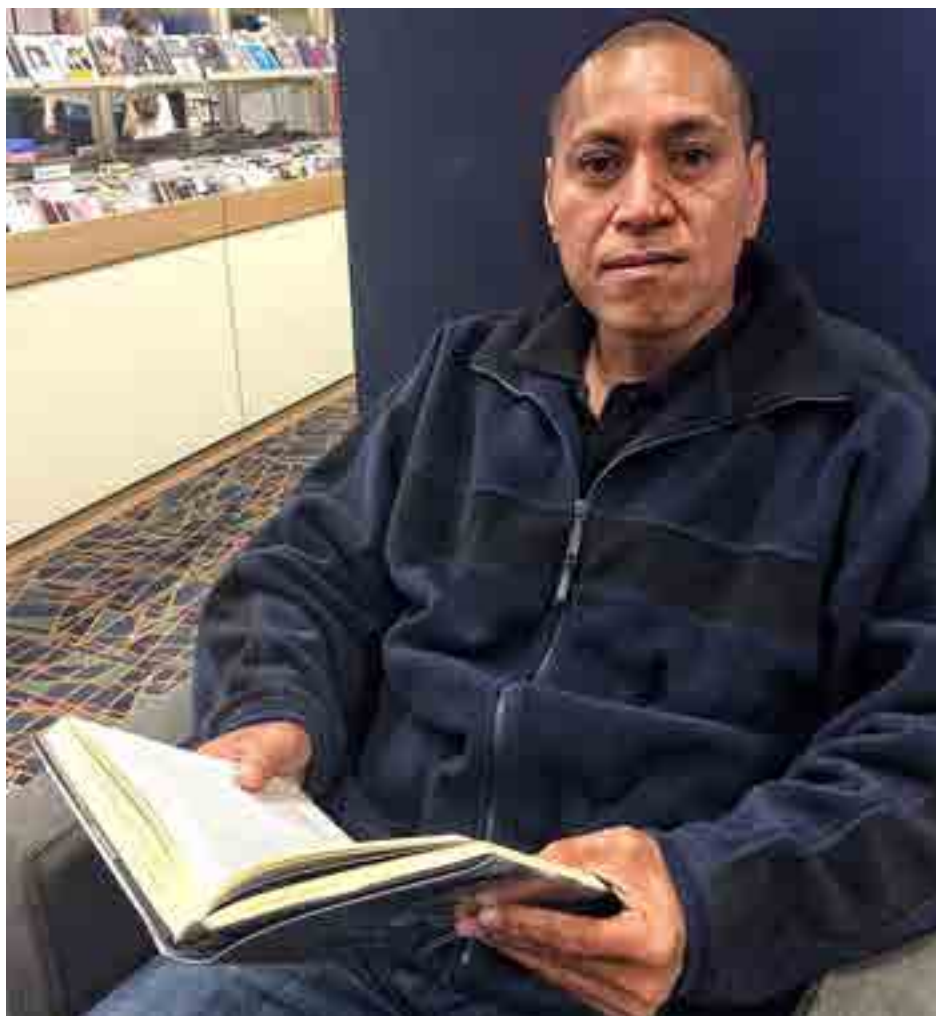
One example is the interactive maze created by urban artist Margaret Lewis. It takes people on a journey from being housed to homeless. It was an event run at the Central City Library as part of Artweek 2017 and marking World Homeless Day.

Another example is the Human Library event, in collaboration with

Splice that enabled people to book time with a homeless person to hear their story first-hand. Read more on the Splice website.⁵⁵

These initiatives have been shaped through co-design and partnership, and have been led by rough sleepers themselves.

A member of one of the weekly book groups held at a local library.



Creating a community-led physical activity space in Grey Lynn

The Grey Lynn pump track is a great illustration of how local communities can lead the development of exciting new spaces for fun and exercise. The track encourages kids of all ages to be physically active and burn off energy while having fun and adventure with their friends.

What is now the pump track was previously a patch of grass in an inner city park. Local residents, led by parents Scott Kuegler and Paul Wacker, formed the Grey Lynn Pump Track Association, and set about transforming it.

Once the initial concept was developed, the association worked with a number of partners to turn the dream into reality. Sport Auckland was a very helpful partner. They played an important advocacy and influencing role and gave practical assistance in how to source funds.

The Waitematā Local Board strongly supported the proposal. They saw how it could link to the local Greenways Plan, and how it fitted into their approach of working with the community. Other funders and partners were encouraged to join in, providing donations of materials and time that led to the track being built.

This has been a truly collaborative process, with the local community, Sport Auckland, Auckland Council and others coming together to provide a great, well-used asset for the community.

One parent thanked everyone for making this a reality as their children and friends “absolutely love it.”



The Southern Initiative

The Southern Initiative (TSI) was established through the 2012 Auckland Plan to provide a focus for work in an area covered by the four local board areas of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Manurewa and Papakura.

See Figure 18 - Map of the Southern Initiative

The purpose of The Southern Initiative

The purpose of TSI is to plan and deliver a long-term programme of co-ordinated investment and actions to bring about transformational social, economic and physical change in this area.

It was set up with six priorities:

- early childhood intervention and strong family attachment
- education, training or employment for all young people leaving school
- an outstanding international gateway and destination area

Figure 18 - Map of the Southern Initiative



- economic development and jobs for local people
- increased public transport services
- housing development.

TSI is responsible for kick starting, enabling and championing social and community innovation in South Auckland.

It tackles complex socio-economic challenges and creates opportunities that will benefit the people of South Auckland.

It focuses on purpose-designed effective innovations that make better use of current resources and empower local people. It tests solutions lightly, quickly and affordably to understand what works and why before implementing them more widely.

By applying a 'think like a system, act like an entrepreneur' mind set we do not attempt to take on grand societal challenges in their entirety, instead we look to identify nimble opportunities for change within the system, seed innovations, test prototypes and support successful efforts to grow and influence other parts of the wider system.⁵⁶

The Southern Initiative's focus

Working towards the same priorities, there is now a particular focus on social innovation and entrepreneurship.

This is evident in the following streams of work:

1. Lifting incomes through quality employment opportunities and establishing businesses that create shared prosperity.

The vision: South Auckland will be an example of inclusive growth where social and economic development is explicitly integrated.

2. Building resilience and adaptability to use creativity, culture and technology to harness opportunities from climate change, technological breakthroughs, shifts in the economy and major demographic changes.

The vision: South Auckland will be known for intergenerational creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation and its young people will be sought after in an increasingly globalised and technological world because of their advanced skill base.

3. Supporting whānau, especially those with very young children, to develop their own solutions to thrive and set the foundations for positive lifelong outcomes for their children.

The vision: children and young people in South Auckland will be given the best start in life.

How The Southern Initiative started

This initiative was started in 2012 to unleash human and economic potential in an area of Auckland with high social need, yet with significant economic opportunity.

Its aim was to drastically improve the quality of life of local residents, reduce disparities between different parts of Auckland, and grow businesses and jobs in the area.

Almost 20 per cent of all Aucklanders live in TSI area. At the 2013 Census, the area was home to almost a quarter of all Auckland's children and young people, and almost 40 per cent of people living in south Auckland were 25 years or younger.

Three out of every five residents is from a Pasifika ethnic group, or is Māori.

The area is part of New Zealand's largest centre of economic activity. However, as Auckland grows, so too does the risk of South Auckland not fulfilling its potential.⁵⁷

Given the mix of a young and ageing population, coupled with the current low wage, low productivity economy, complex social and economic challenges need to be tackled.

These challenges include:

- low incomes, high unemployment and underemployment
- poor housing quality
- many social and health harms caused by hardship and poverty.

At the same time, South Auckland's economic importance, abundance of talent and creativity and large, diverse and youthful population are strengths and assets waiting to be unlocked.

TSI recognises that a different approach is needed – one that sufficiently lifts personal and inter-generational outcomes, rather than trapping people in ongoing poverty.

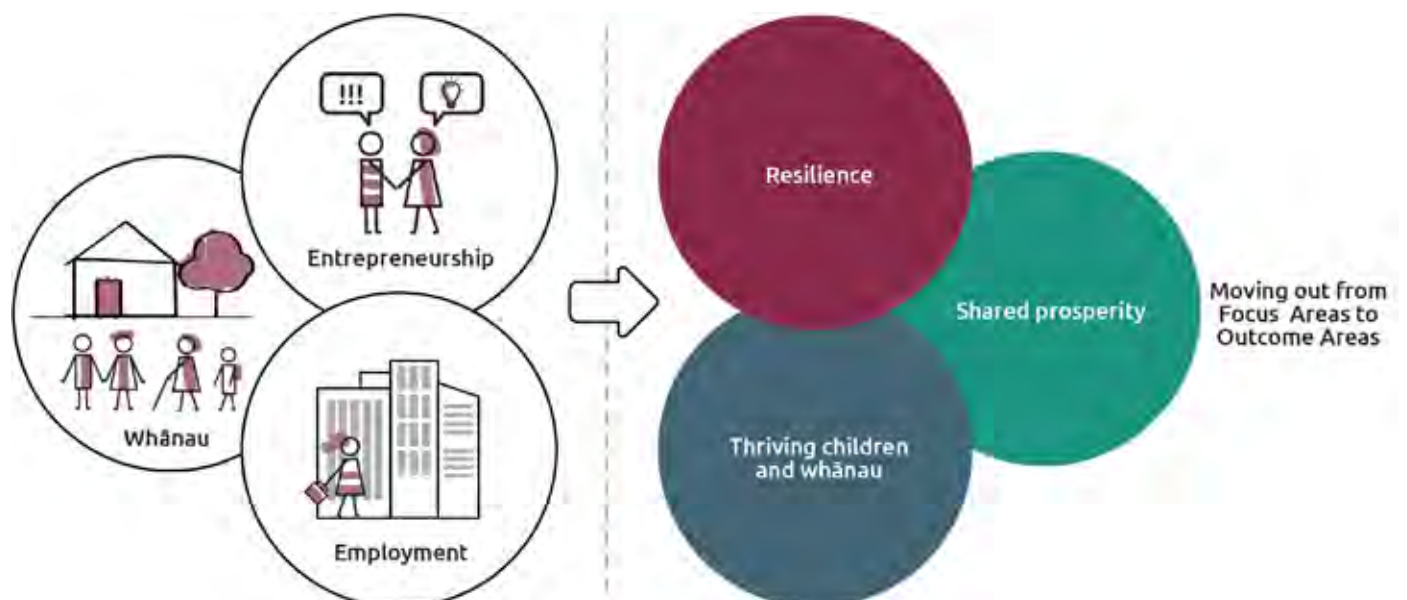
Solutions lie within local communities themselves. Rather than creating more services to 'fix' South Auckland, the initiative works with whānau, local social change agents, grassroots entrepreneurs, businesses and agencies to explore, create and test radical and innovative solutions.

To create deep change, TSI has concentrated on improving people's lives in real time and making change to systems that affect population groups.

How the Auckland Co-design Lab supports The Southern Initiative

The Co-design Lab is an integral part of the project's innovation capability. It is funded by Auckland Council and sponsored by eight central government departments.

The Lab was established to provide a neutral space to explore the use of co-design and other innovative approaches to address complex social issues.



A key focus is to provide space for multi-agency teams to collaborate, work alongside citizens and to support and broker innovative ideas and solutions.

It also focuses on unlocking people's capability to participate in designing their future, while advocating for system-level change.

Highlights of The Southern Initiative

- Training more than 400 people in pre-apprenticeship construction, infrastructure and allied trades through its Māori and Pasifika Trades Training programme.
- Supporting the business growth and development of more than half a dozen Māori, Pasifika and community-led enterprises.
- Developing sustainable procurement practice, to the point of being recognised as a leader in New Zealand.
- Creating the UPsouth online platform. Here young South Aucklanders can contribute their ideas, in any creative medium, to questions about opportunities and challenges facing South Auckland. It develops and nurtures a network of young people who lead together and support one another's development in a way that is both entrepreneurial and altruistic. Visit the UPsouth website for more information.⁵⁸
- User-centric co-design with families experiencing some of the toughest housing and poverty challenges. This has led to valuable insights and prototypes, designed by the very people who are affected.
- Turning South Auckland into a Maker City and part of the global maker movement. Events include days where locals fix, upcycle and repurpose items. The Fix Stop initiative transforms bikes from the landfill to new. Others have involved young makers in shared projects including Mbots (a way for kids to learn electronics and programming), coding, gaming, virtual reality and 3D printing. Read more on the Maker City website.⁵⁹

Māori Identity and Wellbeing

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

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 intergenerational wealth
	Focus Area 5 Advance mana whenua rangatiratanga 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



Māori Identity and Wellbeing explained

Māori culture and identity is celebrated by Aucklanders and is our point of difference in the world. It brings visitors to our shore, attracts investment, and builds a sense of belonging and pride.

Auckland embraces its uniqueness founded on te Tiriti o Waitangi and shaped by its Māori history and presence.

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

Māori, the indigenous people of Aotearoa New Zealand have lived in Tāmaki Makaurau for over 1000 years.

Today, the population of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau is diverse and dynamic. They 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 under 15 years.

A significant proportion of Māori, however, are not benefitting from Auckland's success.

Māori living in Auckland are:

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

There are 19 mana whenua groups in Tāmaki Makaurau whose interests and boundaries overlap, and make up around 15 per cent of Auckland's Māori.

See Map 4 - Tangata Whenua for more information on sites of significance to Mana Whenua and tribal boundaries - an interactive version of the map is available at aucklandplan.govt.nz

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.

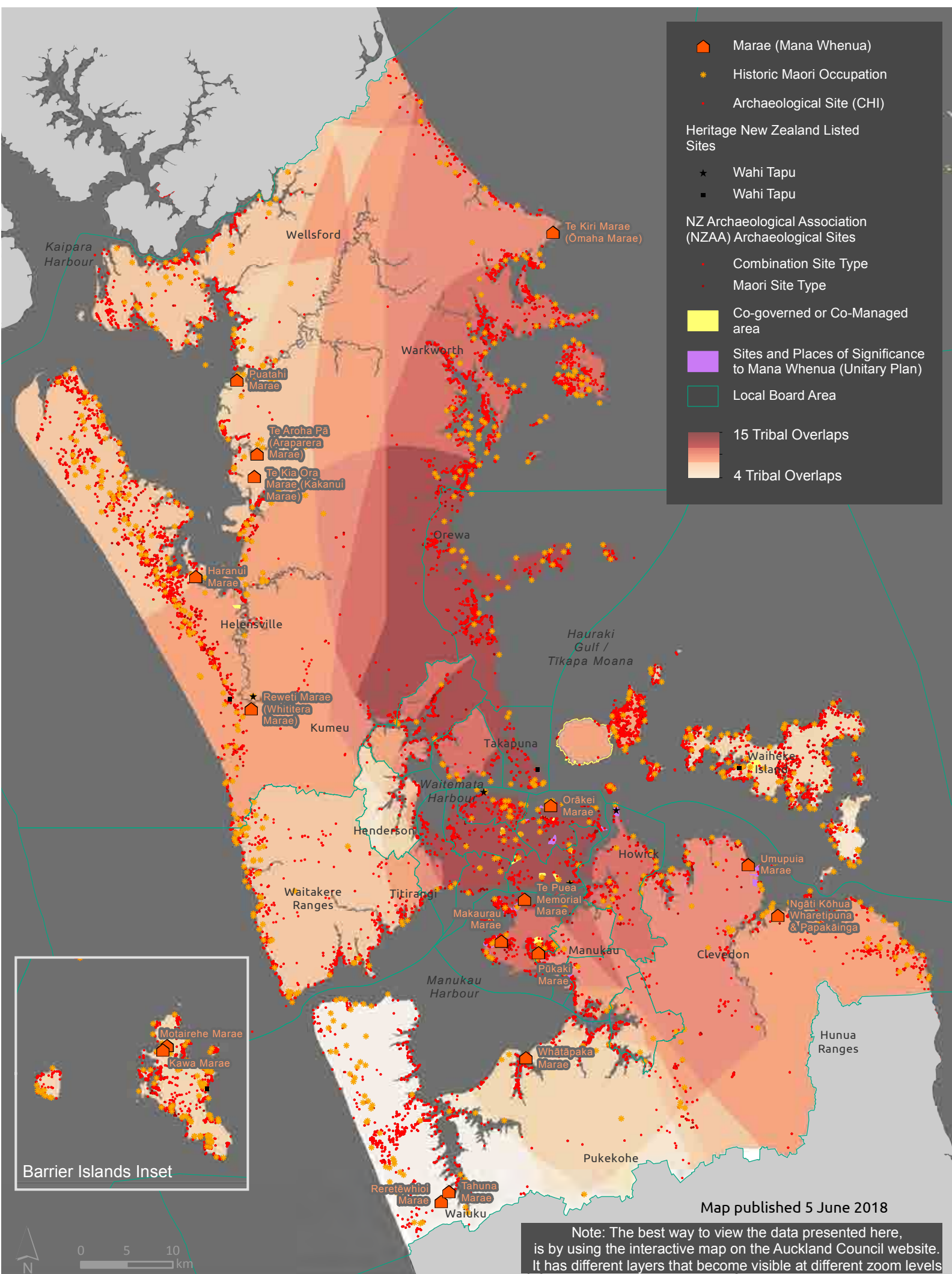
The strengths and contributions Māori bring to Auckland will fuel growth and advance Māori social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing.

How we will measure progress

We will track progress against a set of measures.

The measures for this outcome are:

- The benefits of whānau Māori measured through tamariki and rangatahi
- Māori in employment, education and training
- Māori decision making
- Te reo Māori across Tāmaki Makaurau



Advance Māori wellbeing

Thriving Māori identity and wellbeing means whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities lead healthy and prosperous lives where their housing, employment, education, and health needs are met.

To advance Māori well-being requires a holistic approach, one in which rangatiratanga is central.

Two key pathways have led to successful outcomes for Māori:

- the role of marae as focal points for social, cultural, and economic development
- the delivery of services 'by Māori, for Māori', based on te ao Māori values and practices.

However, rapid rises in housing, transport and living costs have affected many whānau, and continue to do so. This has sometimes led to the displacement of whānau, and has impacts on access to education, employment, services and facilities.

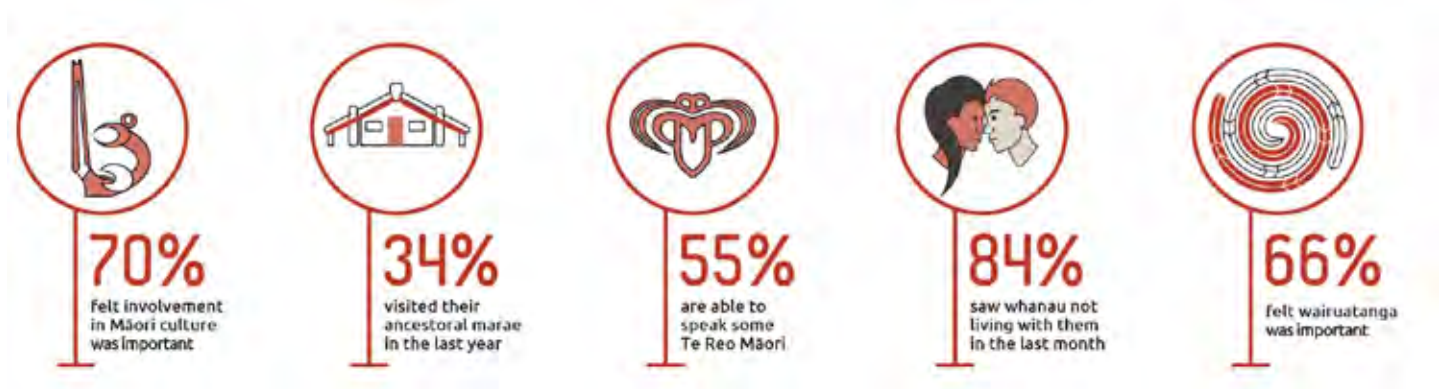
The impact of being displaced can also reduce the resilience of whānau and the sense of belonging that comes from strong bonds within the community in which you live.

To achieve outcomes that meet the needs and aspirations of Māori, service providers must be culturally competent, accessible and better connected. They must move towards strengths-based models with whānau at their heart.

One way to do this is by drawing on Māori-centric models, as shown on the Te Whare Tapa Whā website,⁶⁰ and collective models of learning, so that key Māori concepts become embedded in service design and delivery.

One successful example is Whānau Ora, as shown on the Whānau Ora website,⁶¹ a national multi-agency approach that places families at the heart of decisions that affect them.

Figure 18 - Māori wellbeing Source: Results from the Te Kupenga 2013 survey on Māori cultural well-being (Total NZ, Statistics NZ)



Promote Māori success, innovation and enterprise

An Auckland of prosperity and opportunity for all seeks to advance and support Māori business and iwi organisations to be significant drivers of Auckland's economy.

Innovation and enterprise are two key elements of Māori success and have been a hallmark of Māori development since Māori first arrived in Aotearoa.

Marginalisation of Māori and large land losses have had substantial effects on Māori economic progress over the past 170 years. However, Treaty settlements and strategic iwi investments now contribute to an increasingly strong economic base.

Hapū and iwi are enduring and perpetual, and have an intergenerational approach to investment outcomes. Their enterprises and activities will advance Māori wellbeing through economic development. This will also benefit Auckland's economy.

The Māori economy in Tāmaki Makaurau is growing and thriving, but it is also complex.

See Figure 19 - Māori business.

Māori enterprises range from those formed to grow profit from collectively owned resources to others focused on cultural expression, language and social enterprise.

Greater collaboration between Māori organisations and the private sector can drive better outcomes. This will benefit Māori, Tāmaki Makaurau and Aotearoa New Zealand.

The development and growth of rangatahi to drive and contribute to Māori innovation and enterprise is essential for a successful future. Rangatahi leadership, education and employment are therefore key focuses for achieving Māori success and innovation through enterprise.

Rangatahi are embracing the self-employment opportunities that the digital space has opened up, working wherever and however they choose. This challenges traditional employment expectations in positive ways.

Figure 19 - Māori business. Source: NZIER report to the Independent Māori Statutory Board, July 2015



Recognise and provide for te Tiriti o Waitangi outcomes

To achieve te Tiriti o Waitangi outcomes first and foremost requires a commitment to te Tiriti and strong support by everybody.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi is our nation's founding document and recognises the special place of Māori in New Zealand.

Recognising and providing for te Tiriti o Waitangi outcomes enables Māori to exercise rangatiratanga in decisions that matter to and affect them.

For whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities in Tāmaki Makaurau, recognising te Tiriti outcomes includes access to cultural and traditional taonga and mātauranga.

This means delivery for Māori, as Māori, through Māori organisations in relation to:

- a flourishing language
- access to customary Māori arts and culture
- activities and initiatives that support Māori development.

Te Tiriti outcomes for hapū and iwi also mean acknowledging and recognising their mana, and protection of their rights and interests in Tāmaki Makaurau. This reflects their important relationship to the whenua and wai.

Treaty principles provide guidance for decision-making, partnership, and collaboration between mana whenua and government. They also create opportunities for partnerships with the private and third sectors.

Treaty partnerships in natural resource management provide integrated approaches. These produce holistic and sustainable environmental, social and cultural outcomes that benefit both Auckland the people and Auckland the place.

Mana whenua as kaitiaki are strengthened through successful Treaty partnerships such as those that use co-governance and co-management models.

Showcase Auckland's Māori identity and vibrant Māori culture

Auckland's Māori identity is its unique point of difference in the world. This identity can be built on and developed through a number of approaches.

Auckland's Māori history and presence must be woven throughout Auckland's fabric - the design of our places and spaces.

Showcasing and sharing Māori history, stories, and arts creates opportunities for all Aucklanders and visitors to learn about, experience and embrace Auckland's vibrant Māori culture. Sharing these stories could continue to focus on key gateways into Auckland and through Māori public art, local events and digital story telling.

Māori must play a central role in crafting and sharing these stories.

Māori values and traditional knowledge, combined with contemporary Māori design, art and culture offer a unique and authentic means to design our built environment.

They enable Māori to see themselves reflected in their city, and foster a sense of Māori identity and pride in all Aucklanders.

Creating this unique reflection requires ongoing partnership with Māori that generates beneficial outcomes for all parties.

To have a flourishing Māori language – te reo Māori – requires all Aucklanders to grow their capability.

Transforming Tāmaki Makaurau to a fully bi-lingual city will create a place where Aucklanders and visitors can see, hear and use te reo Māori daily.

Businesses have the opportunity to embrace Auckland's Māori identity, and through collaboration with Māori, can attract visitors and investment and showcase Auckland to the rest of the world. This sets Auckland apart from other international cities.



Meet the needs and support the aspirations of tamariki and their whānau

Investing in the future of our tamariki is vital to advancing Māori wellbeing. Nearly a third of all Māori in Auckland are under the age of 15 years. Whānau is the smallest unit of Māori society and the wellbeing of tamariki is intricately linked to whānau wellbeing.

Research has shown that early experiences provide the foundation for all future learning, behaviour and health. Read more on the Centre on the Developing Child website.⁶²

This aligns with the Whare Tapa Whā model that recognises four dimensions of Māori health and wellbeing - physical, spiritual, mental, and whānau. Read more on the Ministry of Health website.⁶³

Whānau encompasses the extended family, many of whom are collectively and actively involved in raising tamariki. Some are being raised by two parents, some by their grandparents and others by single parents.

The Markers of Flourishing Whānau framework⁶⁴ identifies six significant domains of wellbeing for tamariki and whānau.

Many of these domains such as wealth, standard of living and connectedness are addressed through other Auckland Plan outcomes. Still, all efforts should be holistic and consider the needs of tamariki in the context of their whānau.

How this can be done

Efforts to support tamariki can focus on:

- supporting sustainable funding of whānau and kaupapa-based programmes to strengthen culturally responsive institutions
- improving the specific needs of vulnerable tamariki and whānau, particularly whānau who are experiencing substandard housing and homelessness
- increasing levels of Māori trust in public institutions that impact tamariki and whānau Māori
- increasing equitable outcomes for whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities, with particular focus on investing in community development projects.



Invest in marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous

Marae are hubs for the Māori community. They physically and spiritually anchor Māori identity, and function as focal points for Māori social, economic and cultural leadership.

Hapū and iwi marae provide the tūrangawaewae for their people. As Māori moved to Auckland from other parts of New Zealand, urban marae were built to meet the cultural and social needs of their Māori communities.

There are more than 60 marae across Auckland that include tangata whenua, Māori community, taurahere, church and education-based marae.

See Map 5 - Tangata Māori for more information on Māori community marae, institutions, service providers and Matawaka - an interactive version of the map is available at aucklandplan.govt.nz

Marae are not-for-profit organisations and many rely on volunteers for support. They vary in size and the services they provide.

All provide for hui and tangihanga. Some also offer services such as kōhanga reo early childhood education through to a range of health, education and social services.

Marae are valued as cultural hubs by all Aucklanders. The responsibility of the hau kāinga to manaaki manuhiri and foster whanaungatanga are often extended to the wider community in times of need.

Marae play a resilient and adaptive role for the wider community including emergency housing and civil defence responses. This has been exemplified recently with marae opening their doors to Auckland's homeless during winter.

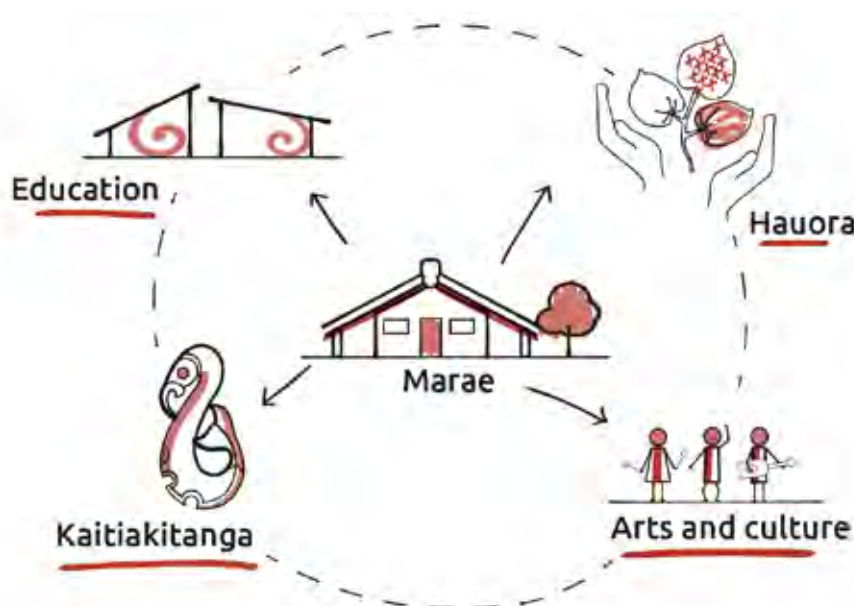
The leadership role marae have in enabling better outcomes for Māori and the wider community is evolving which means appropriate resources and support for marae is needed.

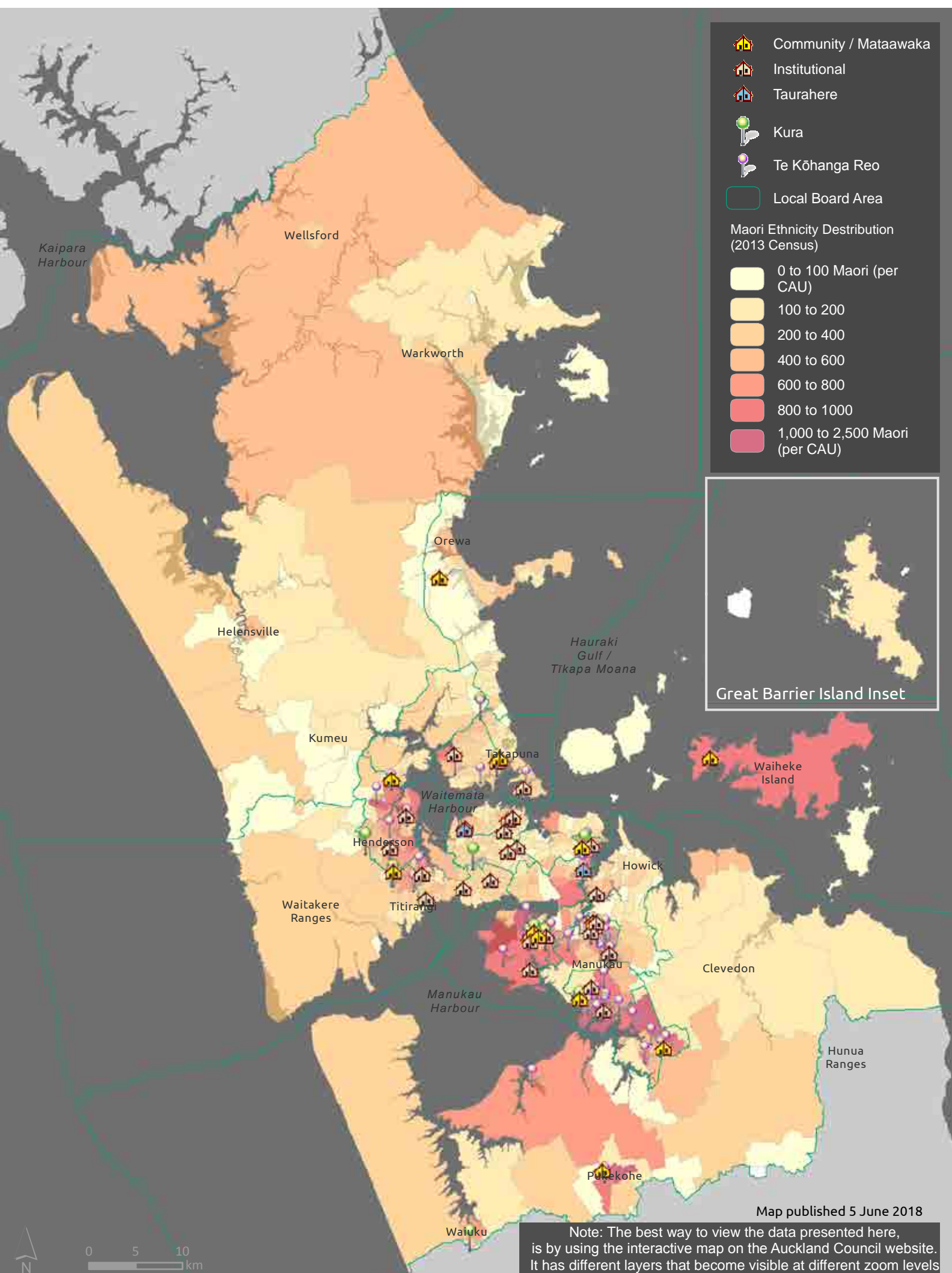
This will require a focus on supporting the governance, management, and physical infrastructure of marae. It will also mean that service providers, hapū and iwi, charities, funders and businesses will need to be better coordinated alongside marae.

How this can be done

Efforts can focus on:

- addressing funding and resourcing barriers for marae facilities and services
- supporting marae aspirations such as developing kaumātua and papakāinga housing
- recognising marae aspirations to explore the design and delivery of culturally appropriate programmes





Strengthen rangatahi participation in leadership, education and employment outcomes

Rangatahi have an important role in shaping Auckland's future.

More than 50 per cent of Māori in Auckland are aged under 25 years.

To enable their leadership, rangatahi must have opportunities to engage in civic and local decision-making. They will need access to relevant education and support to pursue meaningful careers that contribute positively to Auckland's economy.

A key focus is the creation of opportunities for rangatahi to participate as leaders in decisions that affect them. To enable their voices to be heard there needs to be further investment in 'for rangatahi by rangatahi' communication methods and platforms that resonate with them.

Education and training must develop to meet the learning needs and aspirations of rangatahi in an ever evolving education system and job market. Education and training models that enable new thinking and approaches to unlock rangatahi talent will be valuable.

Alongside this the current formal education system needs to:

- accelerate the success of rangatahi
- improve the culturally appropriate learning environment
- steadily reduce the over-representation of rangatahi among those achieving poor educational and employment outcomes.

Fostering Māori models of learning will provide opportunities to build rangatahi capability and to staircase them into career paths they value.

How this can be done

Efforts can focus on:

- valuing the importance of rangatahi and their skills, knowledge and world views as important to the health of the community
- investing in and valuing rangatahi-led approaches to support rangatahi needs and aspirations
- growing rangatahi participation in decisions of importance to them
- increasing rangatahi achievement in education, employment and training.



Grow Māori intergenerational wealth

A key challenge for Māori within Tāmaki Makaurau is to create opportunities for intergenerational wealth (cultural, social and economic wealth transferred from one generation to the next).

Loss of traditional land, undermining of Māori culture and impacts of economic reforms have contributed to a lack of individual and whānau assets handed down to the next generation.

Māori ownership of business, land, and other assets provides the strongest opportunity to express rangatiratanga and aspirations for cultural and social well-being.

Several te Tiriti o Waitangi settlements have occurred within Tāmaki Makaurau with others likely to occur over the coming years. These settlements provide an opportunity for Māori collectives to create economic resilience and build the Māori asset base. Building that asset base can achieve outcomes for their people in education, housing, business and enterprise.

There are a number of ways to create intergenerational wealth for whānau.

Whānau-centric housing models such as papakāinga not only grow hapū and iwi asset bases but also provide homes where tamariki can grow and learn, confident in their identity.

To make more of these whānau-centric models possible, some of the key constraints on the retention and use of Māori land for housing and development will need

to be mitigated. These include access to finance, land use regulations, the capacity of iwi and the challenge of coordinating with various organisations.

Education is also an important pathway for individuals and their whānau to increase their financial literacy and grow their savings. This will empower whānau to determine their future ownership outcomes.

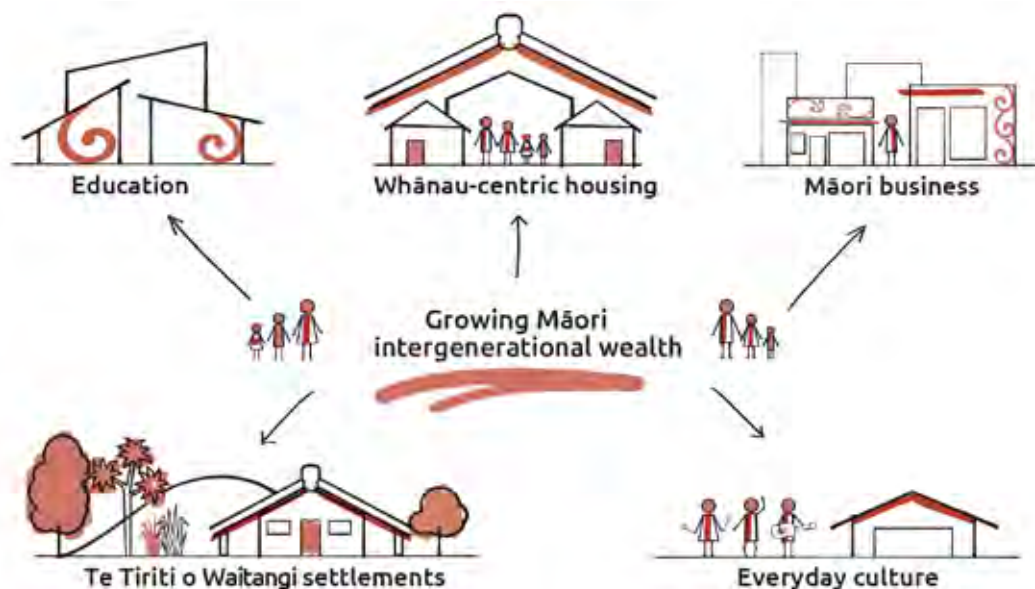
Māori business owners and the self-employed are major contributors to economic activity that can grow intergenerational wealth. Māori businesses are driven by more than profit.

The point of difference that many Māori businesses bring to the market is their intergenerational focus and intentional contribution to multiple outcomes - cultural, social and environmental.

How this can be done

Our efforts can focus on:

- increasing Māori financial and investment literacy and savings practices
- enabling Māori economic outcomes through procurement opportunities
- supporting Māori collaborations to work at a larger scale and share knowledge and experience
- improving regulatory processes and collaboration for Māori land development
- developing partnerships with Māori that enable economic growth for whānau, hapū and iwi.



Advance mana whenua rangatiratanga in leadership and decision-making and provide for customary rights

Mana whenua have a unique role to play in governance and leadership in Auckland. This is a role that they have undertaken for hundreds of years and which was instrumental in the establishment of Auckland.

Enabling partnerships with mana whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau honours our commitment to the Treaty and provides a pathway towards a future-focused dynamic, successful Auckland.

The Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum, a collective of the 19 hapū and iwi authorities, has identified several priorities to advance collectively:

- supporting rangatira ki te rangatira relationships with central and local government
- strengthening mana whenua and Māori identity in Auckland, with a particular focus on advancing te reo Māori in the public realm
- partnering and influencing property and infrastructure development outcomes
- protecting and enhancing natural resources and taonga tuku iho, with a particular focus on freshwater
- advancing Māori economic development and advocating for improved education outcomes for rangatahi.

Achieving these aspirations requires partnership and collaboration with central and local government organisations.

The aspirations of iwi and hapū organisations to partner and collaborate with the private, third sectors and other iwi organisations can further create greater investment outcomes and opportunities that will advance the wellbeing of Tāmaki Makaurau the people and the place.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi settlements require hapū and iwi involvement in decision-making of natural resources through, for example, co-governance models. This ensures mātauranga and tikanga Māori are integrated into the management of these taonga.

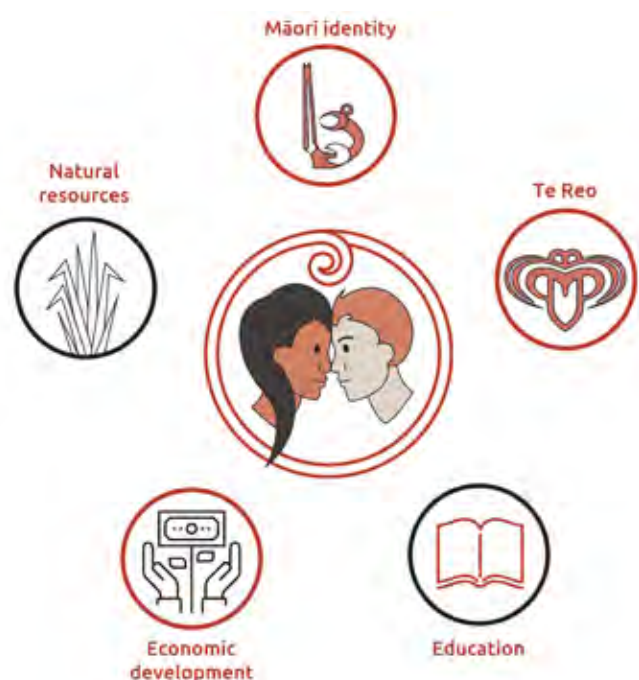
This Treaty-based approach is exemplified by the Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority⁶⁵ which focuses on the health and wellbeing of the maunga in all decisions.

Māori customary rights and interests will continue to evolve as te Tiriti o Waitangi settlements and legal provisions change, as has already occurred in coastal management and the fisheries sector.

How this can be done

Efforts can focus on:

- continuing to identify and protect sites of cultural heritage, particularly in the planning and development of Auckland
- increasing reciprocal partnership, collaboration and decision-making opportunities with mana whenua, public, private and community partners
- enabling kaitiakitanga outcomes in the management of natural resources and customary rights
- advancing mana whenua priorities.



Celebrate Māori culture and support te reo Māori to flourish

Auckland will continue to provide, invest in and support opportunities that celebrate Māori identity and heritage. We can create experiences to share Māori culture in its many forms through a variety of channels that can be seen, heard, spoken and felt.

A culturally vibrant Tāmaki Makaurau showcases Māori art, music and performance locally and globally.

Continued expansion and resourcing is needed for events, and activities associated with Māori events, such as Matariki. Celebrations steeped in Māori culture can ignite all cultures in Auckland to celebrate their relationship with the land.

Te reo Māori, the Māori language, is fundamental to a thriving Māori identity for Tāmaki Makaurau. A bilingual Tāmaki Makaurau can be demonstrated through language on signs, heard on transport modes and reflected on media platforms.

There are many opportunities for investment and action in these areas such as through naming, broadcasting, and major and local events.

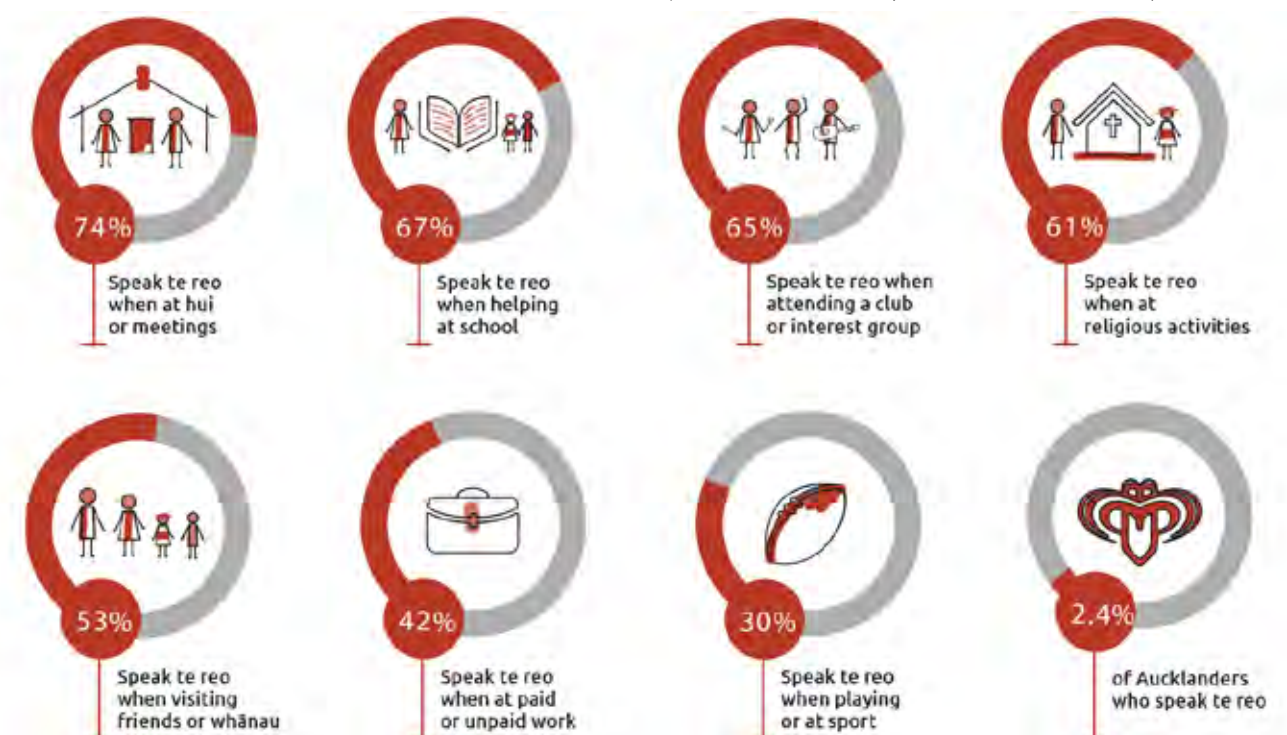
Te reo Māori is an official language in Aotearoa New Zealand. Widespread commitment to increase fluency in day to day usage of te reo will ensure this taonga tuku iho flourishes for generations to come.

How this can be done

Efforts can focus on:

- a programme of Māori local and regional events and activities throughout the year
- more partnership opportunities across public and private sector with mana whenua and mataawaka to advance Auckland specific cultural events and initiatives
- greater involvement and advocacy for te wiki o te reo Māori (Māori language week) activities
- opportunities to develop and utilise the skillsets of rangatahi in the development and promotion of Māori arts, performance and te reo Māori.

Figure 20 - Where te reo speakers use the language outside of the home Source: (Total NZ, Statistics NZ).



Reflect mana whenua mātauranga and Māori design principles throughout Auckland

Mana whenua contribution through Māori design is a critical component of Auckland's future development.

Since 1840, Māori identity and culture has been minimised in the Auckland landscape.

Through Māori design mātauranga Māori can be placed at the centre of planning, design and development. This offers a holistic approach that creates places and spaces that are welcoming to all, from tamariki and young whānau to kaumātua.

Mana whenua opportunities to influence placemaking can reinforce a sense of belonging for generations to come through the expression of their mātauranga and pūrakau in urban design.

Te Aranga Māori design principles provide a way to instil Māori cultural identity in the built landscape, bringing mana whenua to the centre of Auckland's design. Read more about the principles on the Auckland Design Manual website.⁶⁶

There are a number of examples that express the unique forms and benefits of adopting Māori design thinking. One example is Te Oro Music and Arts Centre in Glen Innes, where Māori design is etched into the look, form and function of this community space.

How this can be done

Efforts can focus on:

- providing opportunities for mana whenua to partner, input and influence urban design within Auckland
- requiring the application of Te Aranga Māori design principles in public development
- encouraging greater uptake of Te Aranga Māori design principles in private development
- supporting and advocating opportunities to showcase and protect Auckland's Māori identity, culture and heritage.



Implementing the Māori Identity and Wellbeing outcome

Implementation partners

Many agencies and organisations support and contribute to Māori identity and wellbeing, either as the main focus of their work, or through the delivery of services and activities. This includes various Māori and iwi organisations, government agencies and Auckland Council, as well as non-government and the private sector.

Kaupapa Māori and Māori-led organisations as well as key Māori change agents continue to be critical to delivery of appropriate and effective services for Māori. Public sector organisations also have responsibilities to meet the needs and aspirations of Māori and improve Māori wellbeing.

The Independent Māori Statutory Board was established in 2010 under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009, to assist Auckland Council to make decisions, perform functions, and exercise powers.

It does this through promoting cultural, economic, environmental, and social issues of significance for mana whenua groups and mataawaka of Tāmaki Makaurau. It also must ensure that the council acts in accordance with statutory provisions referring to te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

Auckland Council works with mana whenua and mataawaka, with guidance and support from the Independent Māori Statutory Board, to enable Māori to be involved in decision-making processes. Mana whenua are involved in the consenting process and input into a range of other resource management activities.

The Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority (Maunga Authority) was established in 2014 to co-govern 14 Tūpuna Maunga. The Maunga Authority comprises equal representatives from Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau and Auckland Council, together with Crown (non-voting) representation.

Auckland Council will develop an implementation approach for this outcome working alongside our key partners and stakeholders. This will be built on existing programmes and ensure all new elements introduced in Auckland Plan 2050 are planned for.

Mechanisms used to work together

Here are some examples of current mechanisms that will contribute towards this outcome:

- Co-governance arrangements between Māori and the council, or iwi and the Crown, allow for a more direct influence and greater exercise of authority by mana whenua over the taiao. In 2017 there were eight co-governance and co-management arrangements between Auckland Council and Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. The number of sites that involve Māori in governance roles is expected to grow.
- Actively partnering with others is a key mechanism for Auckland Council to support Māori identity and wellbeing. The Southern Initiative is an example. It brings together a range of organisations and willing partners and challenges existing ways of working. Partnering with the community is imperative to the success of the approach.
- Adoption of Te Aranga Māori design principles by Auckland Council and the development sector will transform the visual elements of Auckland's public and private places.

Supporting strategies and plans

Here are some examples of current strategies, plans and initiatives that contribute towards this outcome:

- The Independent Māori Statutory Board's Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau⁶⁷ This plan provides the high level outcomes and focus areas to achieve a healthy and prosperous Tāmaki Makaurau.
- Auckland Council's Te Aranga design principles, as shown on the Auckland Design Manual website⁶⁸ and Te Reo Māori policy⁶⁹ This supports the use of Māori design and te reo Māori in council infrastructure, communications and publications.

How to get involved

- Check out the Auckland Design Manual website⁷⁰ for guidance to use and apply Te Aranga design principles in urban design.
- The Te Taura Whiri website⁷¹ provides a range of guidance, resources, and research to increase the use of te reo Māori.
- Find more information about Tūpuna Maunga Integrated Management Plan.⁷²

Supporting information

Information about local marae of Tāmaki Makaurau on the Māori Maps website.⁷³

For information about Māori public health in Tāmaki Makaurau check out the Hapai Te Hauora website.⁷⁴

Read the research offering perspectives on Measuring the value of the contribution of Māori language and culture to the New Zealand economy.⁷⁵

Find out about The Southern Initiative⁷⁶ a place-based regeneration programme designed to stimulate and enable social and community innovation in South Auckland.

Homes and Places

Aucklanders live in secure, healthy, and affordable homes, and have access to a range of inclusive public places.

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



Homes and Places explained

Homes

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

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

Addressing these issues will require different ideas and approaches.

How we got to this point

Auckland's housing supply has not kept pace with increases in population or met demand for investment, creating the current housing crisis.

Over the last few decades Aucklanders have generally had high expectations of their housing in terms of size and type: large and free standing. This determined what was being built and affected the average cost of housing.

Today, speculation in the real estate market pits investors against first-home buyers. This has underpinned price increases that have significantly outstripped wage and salary growth.

Since 1981, house prices in Auckland have increased at a faster rate than in the rest of New Zealand. Over the past 15 years they have trebled, and in the past five years they have increased by over 50 per cent.

The result is that a growing number of Aucklanders cannot afford to buy a home and will therefore not benefit from the financial security that home ownership traditionally provides. This puts them at a significant disadvantage in both the short and long-term.

Rents have also outstripped wage and salary growth, straining the budgets of many families and households. This has resulted in increasing incidences of housing stress, and the numbers of people who find themselves homeless and without shelter have increased considerably. Read more about homelessness in Auckland later in this section.

House price and rent increases also mean some households find themselves in unsuitable

accommodation. Some live far from jobs, schools and other facilities due to limited availability of affordable options.

This trade-off between the cost of housing and proximity to jobs and facilities is a driver of spatial inequalities and social exclusion in Auckland.

Changing the housing system

Auckland needs holistic thinking and action. Local and central government, developers, builders, home owners, investors, renters and non-government organisations all have a stake in the system and can all work towards smarter solutions.

The market has failed to supply the number and types of housing to meet Aucklanders' needs.

There are many factors that affect how many homes we build, how quickly we build them, what type of homes we build, and what they cost.

The way we regulate land supply, what we charge for development, and the size and capacity of the building sector are all aspects of the housing system that influence the price of a completed home.

But other fundamentals of the system also have to be looked at. For example:

- how and where urban development is initiated, and by whom
- productivity of the development and building sectors and their ability to innovate
- ability to ramp-up construction activity in times of strong demand
- the cost of new infrastructure for development and who pays for this
- different tax treatment of property investment relative to other investment types
- building material costs and the limits on product choice
- property sales methods
- the financial sector's lending and ownership criteria
- how innovative building approaches become mainstream.

In addition, affordability interventions generally focus on the price of a home. There are other large household

budget items that are often ignored yet are part of ongoing living costs - being able to afford to live in a home once you have it is as important. For example, the urban form and where housing is located increases or minimises people's transport costs.

Demographic change and housing demands

Within the general context of consistent population growth, there are some broad population characteristics and shifts that will drive the demand for different housing solutions.

Auckland's and New Zealand's population is ageing. Over the next 30 years, a larger number of people will be aged 65 years and over. This group will also make up a larger proportion of Auckland's population than ever before.

The ability to find suitable and affordable housing in Auckland is not always straightforward for older people. The available housing stock often does not meet their needs, and the costs of owner-occupied and private and social rental housing are increasing. Also, the overall quality of the housing stock is poor, particularly the quality of rental stock, which has both health and safety implications.

Auckland's Māori and Pacific populations will continue to have relatively younger age structures due to their higher birth rates. By 2038 they are expected to reach a median age of 29.2 years and 29.7 years, respectively, compared with 42.0 years for Europeans.

Māori and Pacific peoples have seen no increase in home ownership over the past 30 years. This has traditionally provided households with both a secure home and greater intergenerational wealth.

If Māori and Pacific peoples are to enjoy the security of tenure, social mobility and levels of wellbeing in line with other groups, their poor housing outcomes cannot continue for the next 30 years.

Places

Auckland's places and spaces are where we live, work and play. Public places can be:

- parks, playgrounds and sports fields
- streets and roadways
- town centres with their squares, plazas and spaces between buildings.

These places are where we meet and interact with each other, relax, enjoy being in the open air, share our differences and celebrate successes.

They have a key role in Aucklanders' mental and physical health as they are places for activity and recreation. Public places where people can interact and connect have always been important and will continue to be vital to Auckland's success.

Public places are part of a holistic approach to wellbeing and can provide respite for those who feel isolated or experience stress or safety issues at home.

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.

At its core, placemaking recognises that the elements of place such as buildings and spaces and the connections between them, and how people use and experience them are created collectively.

When we focus on place, we do things differently. Placemaking recognises that our places foster wellbeing and support the way we live. It is a process that puts community-based participation at its centre.

Good design influences what is possible in a space:

- would you walk through here?
- would you sit here?
- would you enjoy yourself here?
- would you bump into someone you know?

The quality of our public realm is critical to the successful evolution of our urban areas in particular.

Auckland's vision for the future is not only limited to what is measurable such as the number of jobs and homes created; it includes the quality of places that are created.

Getting placemaking right is crucial to the Auckland Plan 2050's quality compact growth model.

Public places reflect who we are and where we have come from; they are the destinations we travel to and they contribute to our sense of belonging.

How we will measure progress

We will track progress against a set of measures.

The measures for this outcome are:

- New dwellings consented by location and type.
- Net new dwellings consented and completed.
- Housing costs as a percentage of household income.
- Homelessness.
- Resident satisfaction with the built environment at a neighbourhood level.

How we can implement the plan

Aucklanders have a shared responsibility for implementing the plan. Read more about implementation later in this section.

Develop a quality compact urban form to accommodate Auckland's growth

Auckland's population will increase significantly over the next 30 years and its urban form will continue to develop and change as a result.

Auckland will follow a quality compact urban form approach to growth to realise the environmental, social and economic benefits and opportunities this approach brings.

The Development Strategy sets out what this means.

Some of the benefits of this approach are that it:

- allows opportunities for more intensive living and working environments, and for more housing to be built around areas of activity and close to good transport options
- improves the efficiency of the substantial investment required in infrastructure – such as transport and wastewater – and other services. This also results in the best asset management and infrastructure provision
- means lower travel costs for people and businesses and increased economic agglomeration benefits
- helps to protect our natural environment and maintain Auckland's rural productivity by limiting urban sprawl.

A quality compact approach to future development will be achieved by:

- enabling sufficient capacity for growth across Auckland
- embedding good design in all developments and new housing
- sequencing and prioritising what gets delivered
- leveraging existing infrastructure investments
- aligning the timing of infrastructure provision with development.



Accelerate the construction of homes that meet Aucklanders' changing needs and preferences

Auckland must make a significant change in its ability to meet housing demand. Our population is increasing at a fast rate, and our housing needs will continue to change.

There are currently about 540,000 dwellings in Auckland. These are made up of stand-alone houses, terraced housing and an increasing number of apartments. Around three quarters of our housing stock is stand-alone dwellings, dispersed throughout Auckland.

At today's rates of population growth and household occupancy, Auckland will likely require another 320,000 dwellings to be built by 2050.

Current levels of construction fall well below demand and a substantial change in how new housing is delivered is needed. This is particularly important given that much of what is currently built is at the higher priced end of the market.

Not only do we need more good quality housing to be built, we must also ensure that a range of housing types and sizes are built across the region.

We need to build more apartments, including for individuals and large families, and townhouses, of

different sizes and at different price points. Other examples could include intergenerational, papakāinga-style, and communal or co- housing.

This will reflect the fact that Aucklanders' lifestyles and housing preferences are changing. For example, there has been positive take-up of terraced housing and apartments that are close to transport corridors and nodes in recent years.

Our housing must also be well-designed and constructed and delivered at affordable prices. This includes homes and developments that are accessible for older people and people with disabilities.

Delivering the number of well-constructed and affordable homes that Aucklanders need is a significant challenge and can only be overcome through concerted effort.

Local and central government, the development, design and construction industries, and the financial sector, need to work together to find smart and practical ways to remove barriers and bottlenecks.



Shift to a housing system that ensures secure and affordable homes for all

A secure and healthy home is the hub of family life and provides a foundation for building strong communities.

Auckland's future economic and social prosperity will be underpinned by our ability to provide housing that people can afford to own or rent, and in which they can feel at home.

Auckland is experiencing a housing affordability crisis. Affordability is measured by the amount a household spends on housing-related costs, like rent or mortgage payments, heating and transport, whether they own or rent their home.

The crisis has resulted in serious social and economic consequences such as an unparalleled surge in the number of people (including whole families):

- without shelter, sleeping rough in cars or on the streets
- living in unsuitable and/or unhealthy temporary accommodation
- sharing units or houses in very crowded conditions.

Key workers such as teachers and nurses are leaving Auckland because they cannot afford to buy or rent a home here. Employers are reporting difficulties in retaining and attracting skilled staff.

This is all symptomatic of a housing system that is not working for all Aucklanders.

It points to the need for more state housing, and other social housing, such as housing provided by community housing providers or housing for older people provided by the council, for example. Also, the prospect of owning a home is becoming increasingly unrealistic for a growing number of Aucklanders. Renting has become a long-term, possibly permanent, reality for many families, individuals and households.

We need to ensure that renting is not a second-rate option to home ownership, and that the rental system better serves Aucklanders.

Specifically, we must ensure that:

- private landlords, including their agents, fulfil their duties and responsibilities under tenancy legislation
- people can afford their rental costs
- the rules are changed to minimise the disruptive effects on individuals and families of evictions at relatively short notice.

The deteriorating quality of much of Auckland's current housing stock is a concern. The financial and systemic barriers to maintaining and improving its condition must also be addressed.

Cold and damp housing all too often results in poor health outcomes, as described in Healthy homes. This creates substantial costs for individuals, families and society as a whole.

Our rental housing stock is typically in poorer condition than owner-occupied homes. We must work to ensure landlords are better able to maintain and repair their properties.

Addressing these issues will not be easy. Bold initiatives are needed if we are to ensure that all Aucklanders can realise their basic human right to adequate housing.

Provide sufficient public places and spaces that are inclusive, accessible and contribute to urban living

Public places and spaces provide 'breathing space' for people. They help us connect with others and with our surroundings, offer respite from the pressures of daily life and are part of a holistic approach to wellbeing.

Public places play a role in the quality of our urban life, as they provide opportunities for people to:

- undertake numerous recreational activities
- enhance their everyday activities such as going from home to work or school.

Our public places are where children play, people relax and meet others, and where we hold celebrations. They are an extension of living space, especially for people who have limited or no private outdoor space. They need to be well designed, inclusive and accessible to a wide range of people.

They help create our identity and define a sense of place by reflecting local communities, local character and local history.

They also help to green the city, play a part in carbon reduction, and contribute to eco-system health and biodiversity.

As Auckland's population increases and becomes more urbanised, our public places and spaces will become even more important to our wellbeing. This is particularly the case in areas of high growth, increased density and socio-economic need.

This has implications for the number, size and location of our public places. It is also an important reason why we need to think differently about what we consider to be a public place and how we conceive its use. We also need to think differently about how we design and deliver them.

They have to:

- support multiple uses
- be able to adapt and change in the future
- reflect who we are as communities, Aucklanders and New Zealanders.

As Auckland grows and intensifies, space will be at an even higher premium.

Acquiring new public space is expensive. Auckland must therefore complement any new public places by getting more out of what we already have. Innovative and thoughtful design will be key ways of meeting this challenge.



Accelerate quality development at scale that improves housing choices

Auckland must increase production efficiencies to deliver new housing at the scale and pace necessary to meet anticipated need. This includes the ability to accelerate the delivery of quality large-scale developments.

Our development and construction sectors must raise their productivity and take up new opportunities. The right support mechanisms need to be in place for this to happen.

This has been recognised by many, including the Mayoral Housing Taskforce Report⁷⁷ charged with finding solutions to address housing supply.

Delivering housing is a complex process. There are multiple players in the system and they need to work together to ensure new housing meets demand, and is affordable.

Some fundamental requirements for long-term success include:

- making the right decisions about development location and development sequencing
- lowering house build and operating costs
- improving access to finance
- raising the capacity and capability of the building industry to deliver an appropriate range of housing types
- well designed, quality new developments and housing
- coordinating investment in infrastructure.

How this can be done

New Zealand's building industry is small-scale and fragmented, and there is a shortage of qualified builders. Local capacity and expertise needs to be strengthened. We also need to attract big development companies from overseas who have expertise in delivering large-scale projects and who will help build local expertise over the medium term.

Auckland needs to replicate overseas construction techniques, and be able to use alternative and newly launched products with ease. The aim is to bring the cost of construction down.

For instance, the level of prefabrication in our construction industry is largely restricted to components, such as panels and trusses, as opposed to at-scale and wholesale prefabrication occurring in factories with dwellings being 'assembled' on-site. Visit the Prefab NZ website⁷⁸ to read more about these construction methods.

Adopting these new approaches, however, requires our legislative, testing and accreditation mechanisms, such as the New Zealand Building Code, to be flexible, less costly and more responsive.

It also requires our building industry to be adaptable, well-coordinated and equipped with sufficient expertise to be able to move away from bespoke houses built largely on-site.

We need to accelerate large-scale quality developments.

This can be done by:

- making it easier to source affordable building materials without compromising quality
- deploying innovative designs at scale
- helping the industry readily adopt modular building techniques or other faster ways of construction
- amalgamating land parcels to allow for at-scale development
- encouraging large-scale overseas development companies to enter the Auckland market.

Increase security of tenure and broaden the range of tenure models, particularly for those most in need

Tenure broadly describes the legal and financial arrangements that give someone the right to live in a home.

Security of tenure is crucial to people's wellbeing as it provides them with stability and continuity. Households that have a reasonable level of control and certainty over their living arrangements are better able to plan for their future.

The tenancy types most common in Auckland are owner-occupier and renting from a landlord. The landlord might be a private individual, a non-governmental organisation such as a community housing association, or local or central government.

How this can be done

Many people are being priced out of the ability to buy a home.

Therefore, we have to explore new and different ways to buy, rent and manage our housing.

This can include:

- cooperative and collective ownership models
- rent-to-buy models
- encouraging long-term institutional landlords.

Body corporates govern many aspects of living in multi-unit developments. It will be increasingly important that body corporates are managed well.

This requires tightening up rules around the management of body corporate funds. It is also important that apartment and unit owners understand their rights and responsibilities when buying into a body corporate.

We must continue to focus on improving stability and security of tenure for households that rent. Households that rent have few legal protections and are subject to power imbalances that limit their ability to plan for financial expenses.

Rent increases in New Zealand are unregulated aside from a frequency limit of once every six months. In contrast, many mortgages may be fixed for two to five years, at the discretion of owners.



Improve the built quality of existing dwellings, particularly rental housing

It is estimated that our current housing stock will make up half of all dwellings in Auckland in 2050.

We must ensure that the quality of existing housing is improved significantly. Healthy homes are fundamental to our health and wellbeing. Housing requires ongoing maintenance, repairs and in some cases modifications. However, this can be costly and disruptive, and there are inadequate levers to enforce minimum standards.

Cold and damp housing is the most serious issue in Auckland's existing dwellings. They cost more to heat, and have links to negative health outcomes. Rental housing stock is typically in poorer condition than owner-occupied houses.

The impact of cold and damp housing is greatest on those with weak or vulnerable respiratory systems, mostly children and older people. Respiratory infections are a leading cause of hospital admissions for children under two years of age.

This also applies to other forms of rental accommodation, such as boarding houses, that equally need to be healthy and warm.

Read more about Healthy homes later in this section.

How this can be done

Auckland's rental households are a priority.

Improvements in the rental housing stock can be made by:

- addressing the inability or unwillingness of some owners to attend to repairs, maintenance and needed upgrades
- addressing the powerlessness of tenants to require owners to undertake ongoing maintenance
- introducing compulsory 'warrants of fitness' for all rental properties and using levers to enforce minimum standards
- clarifying the relative ambiguity of the provisions under the Residential Tenancies Act.

Figure 21- Healthy homes



Invest in and support Māori to meet their specific housing aspirations

Like all Aucklanders, Māori want to live in warm and secure homes. Māori want their homes to support the way they live and the activities they associate with a prosperous quality of life, especially education and employment. Connectivity in terms of transport and communications are equally as important.

In addition, some Māori may prefer housing options such as papakāinga or whanau-oriented housing that reflect te ao Māori, and support the ability to extend manaakitanga and strengthen whanaungatanga.

Many Māori in Auckland live in homes that do not meet these aspirations. Housing choices can be limited by:

- employment options and income
- access to savings and intergenerational equity
- not being able to access services, support, and bank lending on an equitable basis.

How this can be done

Māori have experienced particular housing stresses over many years. Housing-related services therefore need to be responsive and innovative in meeting Māori needs.

Ways to address this could include:

- ensuring Māori have access to affordable housing initiatives to promote community health, whānau stability and Māori social wellbeing
- leveraging off the work that the community and the Māori housing sector is already doing to create increased options and opportunities for housing for Māori.⁷⁹
- ensuring regulatory and consenting processes are effective and responsive to Māori developers and iwi organisations
- tapping into the potential of Māori commercial enterprises from across New Zealand, some of which are already playing a key role in delivering housing
- aligning housing initiatives in Tāmaki Makaurau with the Māori Housing Strategy He Whare Āhuru He Oranga Tāngata – Better Housing, Better Lives.⁷⁸



Create urban places for the future

Well-designed public places and spaces are an integral part of urban living. They are also important for our rural and island communities whose needs are different.

Our urban public places will play an increasingly vital role in the future as Auckland grows and intensifies.

Public places and spaces include a wide range of land that is publicly owned, and potentially available for use by everyone, such as:

- open space, sports fields and parks, ranging from small local parks to large regional parks
- walkways, greenways and cycleways
- roads and footpaths
- squares, plazas and some land between buildings.

Given the cost of land, we will not be able to rely exclusively on acquiring new public places to meet the needs of a growing, and increasingly urbanised population.

It is therefore crucial that we:

- consider all publicly owned land as potential public space that is able to contribute to greening the city
- use existing public places and spaces as effectively and efficiently as possible, including green spaces for sport and recreation
- design our public places to be multi-functional in use, and adaptable in the future
- focus investment in areas of greatest need, such as areas of particularly high population density, or areas characterised by underinvestment
- create public places that are welcoming to all, with inclusive design and architecture
- ensure our public places and spaces are accessible for all people, applying universal design principles.

Placemaking plays an important role in creating high quality urban environments. It also supports our culture and identity, such as Auckland's unique Māori cultural identity, in our public places. We can also reflect and embed our unique local character in the built environment by, for example, incorporating and integrating built heritage and public art into existing and new spaces.

How this can be done

First, we need to shift our perception of what a public place or space ought to be.

Second, we need to adopt different approaches to the design of public places so they:

- can perform many functions at the same time, giving people flexibility in how they use them, and finding the right balance between the various functions of a space
- connect areas and residents to each other and to the public amenities they value.

Auckland is already starting to recognise the value of turning its public places to new and multiple uses. This needs to be accelerated.

While some parts of Auckland are well served with quality public places and spaces, others are not.

Investment must therefore be specifically targeted at:

- those areas that undergo significant growth and where population densities are increasing
- those parts of Auckland that are currently under-served and where it will make the most difference to quality of life.

Our efforts could focus on:

- restructuring streets and other public land into new public places and spaces that support housing intensification and centre development, and provide safe environments for the people who use them
- communities where real improvements in quality of life can be achieved, using place-based initiatives. These combine investment in public spaces, service centres and community facilities to achieve broader social, cultural, environmental and economic outcomes.

Implementing the Homes and Places outcome

Implementation partners

Private sector landlords, not for profit sector housing providers, the development sector, the construction industry, Auckland Council and central government all contribute to delivering Homes and Places across Auckland.

Private individuals, community housing providers, and central government are the main housing providers within Auckland.

Central and local government

Central government is a key contributor to the housing market in Auckland through a variety of functions:

- providing social housing - Housing New Zealand is the largest single residential landowner in Auckland and provides a range of support services to social housing tenants
- providing accommodation support for individuals
- government grants that enable community organisations to provide housing and related services
- policy settings and the legislative frameworks.

Central government has recently signalled its intent to change the legislative framework that provides for minimum quality standards for privately-owned rental properties.

Auckland Council and central government work together to deliver Homes and Places through:

- contributing funding that supports the provision of bulk infrastructure within Auckland, unlocking potential development
- delivering projects that unlock development opportunities.

Auckland Council facilitates the release of land for development through the Auckland Unitary Plan and other planning processes and consenting services.

Panuku Development Auckland⁸¹ helps to rejuvenate parts of Auckland – from small projects that refresh a site or building, to major transformations of town centres or neighbourhoods.

Panuku Development Auckland coordinates with Auckland Council, Auckland Transport and Watercare to deliver many of these projects together with Housing New Zealand, the New Zealand Transport Agency, and other Crown agencies.

The Auckland Design Manual (ADM)⁸² developed by Auckland Council provides guidance on the design concept and development phase in accordance with the Auckland Unitary Plan⁸³ rules. The ADM's Universal Design Tool⁸⁴ and guidance on Māori Design⁸⁵ are examples of more specific guidance that can apply to both private and public places.

Community housing sector

Community housing providers play a fundamental role in supporting people to be well-housed and live in homes that are habitable, affordable, accessible, secure and culturally appropriate. Community Housing Aotearoa⁸⁶ is New Zealand's umbrella organisation that supports the community housing sector and providers to achieve these goals.

Māori housing sector

There are a number of actors across government and the community housing sector that support and enable Māori housing aspirations. Some of these include:

- the Māori Housing Network⁸⁷: this network is led by central government agency Te Puni Kōkiri and provides information, advice and practical support to build capability and improve housing outcomes for Māori
- Te Matapihi⁸⁸: an independent organisation that advocates for Māori housing interests and assists policy development at central and local government levels
- Community Housing Aotearoa: supports other Māori housing providers in partnership with Te Matapihi.

Auckland Council will develop an implementation approach for this outcome working alongside our key partners and stakeholders. This will be built on existing programmes and ensure all new elements introduced in the Auckland Plan 2050 are planned for.

Mechanisms used to work together

The Housing First Auckland partnership applies a multi-agency approach to provide ongoing wrap-around support services to help people stay in their homes and to end homelessness in Auckland. Find out more on the Housing First website.⁸⁹

Central government has signalled its intention to accelerate the construction of housing and development at scale in Auckland through a range of mechanisms.

Some of these mechanisms include:

- working with iwi, councils and the private sector to establish the KiwiBuild home building programme and major greenfield and urban development regeneration projects
- over \$2 billion funding for KiwiBuild⁹⁰ to deliver 100,000 homes for first-home buyers, half of them in Auckland
- establishing an urban development agency to support KiwiBuild and to allow such large-scale projects to be built more quickly
- identifying vacant or under-utilised Crown-owned land that is suitable and available for housing development and facilitating the construction of dwellings to increase housing supply in collaboration with the iwi/hapū of Tāmaki Makaurau and private developers.

In the long-term, Auckland Council needs to find new ways of funding infrastructure through existing funding tools or potentially coming up with new mechanisms.

The Auckland Housing Programme is a joint initiative between Housing New Zealand and its subsidiary company, HLC Ltd, to deliver small, medium and large-scale housing developments in Auckland over the next 10 years. Read more about this initiative on the Housing New Zealand website.⁹¹

Auckland Council offers tailored services to meet consenting needs for large-scale and complex developments. As an alternative to the standard online consenting service, Auckland Council partners with developers through the qualified partner service⁹² (applies to standardised, repeat new builds or selected customers with approved assurance plans) and premium service⁹³ (for large-scale development, infrastructure projects or social infrastructure projects including emergency housing, iwi developments and Māori housing developments).

Supporting strategies and plans

Auckland Unitary Plan

The Auckland Unitary Plan⁹⁴ helps achieve the direction of the Auckland Plan 2050 by setting the rules for:

- what can be built and where
- how to create a higher quality and more compact Auckland
- how to provide for rural activities
- how to mitigate environmental impacts.

How to get involved

- If you're interested in providing community housing visit the Housing assessment website⁹⁵
- to find out more about the building and consents process and other building considerations see Building and consents.⁹⁶

Supporting information

Central government sets the framework for ensuring that Auckland's land for development meets demand, through the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity. Read more on the Ministry for the Environment website.⁹⁷

Auckland's Mayor set up a taskforce early in 2017 to identify barriers and constraints to building new homes in Auckland at a speed and scale needed to meet the demand caused by population growth. Read the Mayoral Housing Taskforce Report.⁹⁸

Supporting information

Homelessness in Auckland

Healthy homes

Household crowding

The housing continuum

Mixed tenure housing

Renting in Auckland

Homelessness in Auckland

One of the worst impacts of the Auckland housing crisis has been the significant increase in homelessness. This includes people sleeping on the streets and in cars but can also be described in other ways.

Stats NZ defines the state of homelessness as a living situation where people, with no other options to acquire safe and secure housing, are:

- without shelter – for example, sleeping rough or living in a car
- living in temporary or emergency accommodation such as night shelters, refuges, hotels/motels, motor camp sites and boarding houses, or sharing accommodation temporarily with others
- living in uninhabitable housing, such as dilapidated dwellings or those not intended for human habitation, like garages.

Read more about the New Zealand definition of homelessness on the Stats NZ website.⁹⁹

Homelessness is complex and results from multiple factors.

A key driver is a lack of social and affordable housing. The most at-risk groups include those with mental health issues or alcohol and drug addictions, and those experiencing family violence.

Homelessness is increasingly affecting groups who have not traditionally been at risk.

This includes low-income households (both working and beneficiaries), sole parent households, and young people (in particular gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex - GLBTI).

The rate of homelessness in Auckland is likely to remain high – and possibly get worse – unless there is a systematic and coordinated effort from all partners and stakeholders to end it.

Initiatives to address this may include increasing the social housing stock, reviewing the eligibility criteria for social housing, and enhancing security of tenure.

Numbers of homeless in Auckland

Analysis of 2013 Census data by the University of Otago¹⁰⁰ found 20,296 Aucklanders met the definition of homeless:

- 771 people without shelter
- 3175 people in temporary accommodation
- 16,350 sharing temporarily
- an additional unknown number of people living in uninhabitable dwellings.

The number of homeless people in Auckland is likely to have been understated because of:

- the unknown number of people living in uninhabitable dwellings
- the complexities involved in reaching the homeless
- a reluctance by households to reveal their true circumstances.

Homelessness in Auckland had increased by 35 per cent between the 2006 and 2013 censuses. The study also found that nationally, 52 per cent of homeless adults were working, studying or both.

Read the Severe housing deprivation in Aotearoa/New Zealand 2001-2013¹⁰¹ on the Healthy Housing website.

Healthy homes

Housing is one of the key modifiable determinants of health. Inadequate housing can have far-reaching consequences for health outcomes.

A healthy home is a core foundation for positive health and wellbeing.

A healthy home can be defined as one that is:

- of good quality and habitable
- well insulated, ventilated and fitted with good, reliable heating
- not overcrowded
- pest and contaminant free
- safe (potential hazards are minimised and/or isolated and/or eliminated)
- clean and maintained¹⁰²

Unhealthy homes are often cold, damp and mouldy due to inadequate insulation, heating and ventilation.

People who live in unhealthy homes have increased risk of contracting a range of serious and avoidable illnesses such as meningitis, rheumatic fever and pneumonia.

Unhealthy homes also heighten the risk of physical injury and can lead to depression and other forms of mental illness.

These health risks are often exacerbated by the fact that people who live in unhealthy homes are more likely to have to make trade-offs between housing costs and decent food, heating, health services and other necessities of life.

Those who are affected, including children, are often hospitalised and treated but they return home to the same conditions that caused the illness. The most vulnerable people, particularly children and older people, are among those who experience the worst effects of inadequate housing.

Unhealthy homes and health

Poor quality housing is a significant driver of hospitalisation among children.¹⁰³

Poor quality housing, particularly cold and damp houses, is linked to the following diseases:

- asthma
- respiratory infections
- rheumatic fever

- cardiovascular disease
- respiratory illnesses and infections, including asthma, bronchiolitis, pneumonia, bronchiectasis, tuberculosis.¹⁰⁴

Doctors report that illnesses related to poor quality housing are increasing in number and severity, with serious long-term consequences and disability. The rate of bronchiectasis in children (an irreversible, life-threatening lung disease usually only seen in adults or in developing countries) has tripled in 15 years.¹⁰⁵

Hospitalisation rates for bronchiolitis have nearly doubled from 2000 to 2015, over 2000 per 100,000 children.¹⁰⁶

Over 400 per 100,000 children were hospitalised in 2015 for asthma.¹⁰⁷

Sub-standard, high-cost housing at least doubles the risk of admittance to hospital for pneumonia, and is the most important risk factor for rheumatic fever and meningococcal disease.¹⁰⁸

Māori and Pacific children are at significantly greater risk of hospitalisation and death from preventable housing related disease. Rates of hospitalisation for Māori aged 15-29 with bronchiectasis were 14.5 times higher than for non-Māori, Pacific, Asian (MPA) peoples.

Overall, Pacific peoples were 8 times more likely to be hospitalised than non-MPA and Māori were 4.4 times more likely to be hospitalised.¹⁰⁹

Poverty is one of the most significant determinants of poor health outcomes, and poor housing is a key component of poverty. Auckland's low-income suburbs have the worst rates of preventable, poverty-related childhood diseases in Auckland.

There is no simple means of ensuring all Aucklanders have access to healthy homes.

Solutions will involve increasing supply, and building to high standards, increasing the social housing stock, as well as improving the built quality of existing dwellings (particularly rental properties).

Household crowding

A key impact of Auckland's housing crisis is household crowding.

What is considered to be a crowded household can vary across Aucklanders, and there is no official statistic or index of household crowding in New Zealand.¹¹⁰

Stats NZ reports that the Canadian National Occupancy Standard provides the best fit to measure crowding for the New Zealand context, although it is acknowledged that it may not fully align with all social and cultural norms.

This measure states that crowding occurs where a household needs one or more additional bedrooms to meet the following conditions:

- no more than two people per bedroom
- children aged between five and 18 of different genders should not share a bedroom
- single adults aged 18 years or over should have their own bedroom.

Using this definition, Goodyear and Fabian^{111 112} found that at the 2013 Census:

- 8 per cent of Auckland households were considered crowded – over 36,500 households
- 15 per cent of Aucklanders lived in crowded households – more than 203,000 Aucklanders
- Auckland accounted for almost half of all crowded households in New Zealand

- crowding rates varied significantly by ethnic group:
 - 45 per cent of Pacific peoples lived in crowded households
 - 25 per cent of Māori
 - 19 per cent of Asians
 - 5 per cent of Europeans
- by local board area the highest rates of household crowding were in:
 - Māngere-Ōtāhuhu – 42 per cent of residents lived in a crowded household
 - Ōtara-Papatoetoe – 39 per cent of residents lived in a crowded household.

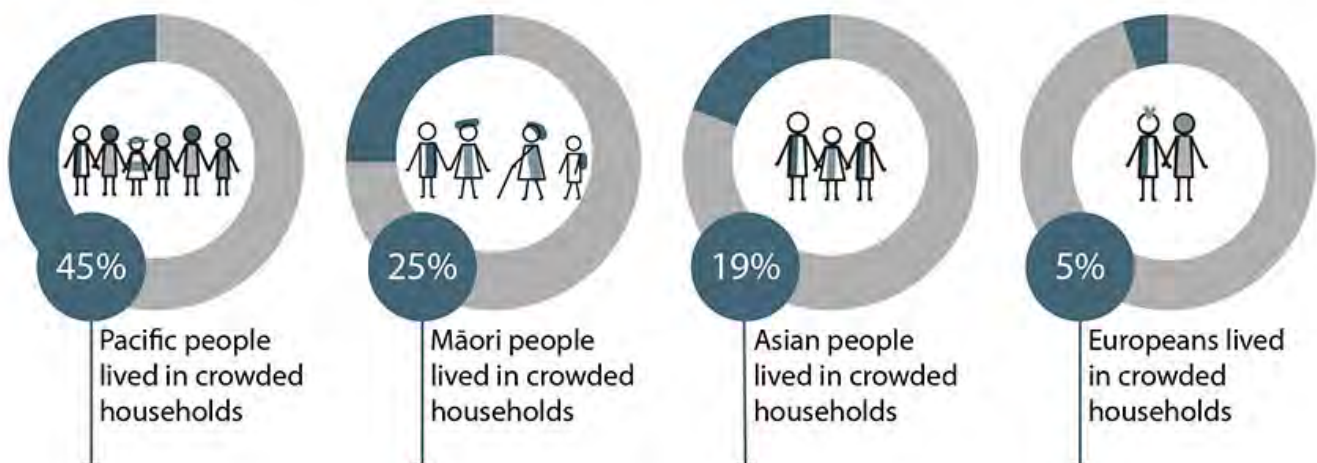
Between 1991 and 2013, crowding rates fell considerably in most parts of New Zealand, but remained at around the same level in Auckland.

There is no official data for the years since 2013.

However, given the increase in housing costs and the continued shortfall in housing supply, it is reasonable to expect that household crowding in Auckland has worsened since the 2013 Census.

It is important to note that levels of household crowding are likely to be understated as people tend to feel uneasy about fully disclosing their living arrangement in an official capacity such as the census. Similarly, these statistics will not reflect instances of 'functional crowding' where household members sleep, live and eat together in a single room to cut down on heating costs.

Figure 22- House crowding in Auckland by ethnic group.



The link between household crowding and negative health consequences is well documented.¹¹³ For example, there is a well-established association between overcrowding and avoidable diseases such as rheumatic fever and respiratory illnesses.

Household crowding can also affect mental and emotional wellbeing. Living in close quarters, without adequate privacy or enough space for all, can place significant strain on the relationship between household occupants.

As with many of the other problems associated with the housing crisis, reducing household crowding requires acceleration in the construction of affordable houses and new measures to enhance the security of tenure. Increasing Auckland's social housing stock will make a significant difference as well.

The housing continuum

The Auckland Plan 2050 has a strong focus on ensuring that Aucklanders have security of tenure, as renting is becoming a long-term, possibly permanent, reality for many households. Not every Aucklander may be able to, or will choose to, own their own home.

The diagram below shows the continuum, or range, of housing tenure models from emergency housing through to private home ownership.

It helps us understand the levels of housing assistance that different households may need.

The diagram also shows the importance of using a combination of central and local government policy levers to deliver optimal housing outcomes, for example:

- ending homelessness
- delivering mixed tenure housing.

Emergency housing

Emergency housing is temporary and includes overnight accommodation and short term stays of around 12 weeks. This type of housing responds to an urgent and immediate need for accommodation. The affected household either has nowhere else to go or is unable to remain in its usual residence. This type of accommodation requires high levels of subsidy.

Social housing

Social housing is subsidised rental accommodation. It is usually funded by the Income Related Rent Subsidy and provided by the government or community housing providers, with support services as needed.

Assisted rental housing

Assisted rental housing is rental housing usually made available below market rent levels and usually part funded by the government through the accommodation supplement. Assisted ownership includes schemes which provide household income-related pathways to home ownership such as rent to buy, affordable equity and shared ownership. Schemes are typically provided by community housing providers with criteria-based eligibility. The role of assisted home ownership has increased recently and this is likely to continue.

Private ownership and private rental

Private ownership and private rental are tenures under the free market with affordability determined by market conditions. Some eligible households may be able to access an accommodation supplement from the government to lower the burden of housing costs.



Mixed tenure housing

The term 'mixed tenure housing' generally refers to the provision of housing options at a variety of costs and tenures in developments. For example, developments which include social and affordable housing alongside housing offered at full market price.

This can be done in several ways.

Legislation can require developers to ensure that a certain proportion of completed dwellings in a subdivision or multi-unit development is sold at a price that is accepted (often specified) as being affordable. Other delivery mechanisms include long-term renting options, rent-to-buy options and social housing.¹¹⁴

Mixed tenure housing models also seek to integrate communities.

This can involve developing whole neighbourhoods in which some streets are intended for owner occupiers, and others for social housing, or adopting a 'pepper-potting' approach in which social housing is located amongst privately-owned housing.

Mixed tenure communities reduce spatial inequality and bring about wider benefits such as de-stigmatisation of an area, social cohesion and better health outcomes.

These have positive multiplier effects that:

- help enhance the sense of belonging
- induce positive, participatory actions
- improve access and connectivity
- create opportunities for sustained prosperity.

In Auckland, a mixed tenure housing model is being used by the Auckland Housing Programme, a joint venture between Housing New Zealand and its subsidiary company HLC Ltd. Visit the Housing New Zealand website¹¹⁵ for more information about the housing programme.

The programme is designed to deliver small, medium and large-scale housing developments in Auckland.

It involves increasing the number of new and affordable dwellings in areas of existing Housing New Zealand stock, by replacing current stock.

New dwellings are sold on the open market, some at a price deemed affordable, and the remainder are retained by Housing New Zealand for social housing purposes.

The programme is seeking to build around 11,000 additional new social housing homes and just over 12,600 new affordable and market homes by 2026.

The mixed tenure housing model will remain an important consideration for the life of the Auckland Plan 2050 because its aim is not just to increase the supply of new dwellings, but to optimise housing outcomes for all Aucklanders.

Renting in Auckland

The current rental situation

Secure, healthy and affordable housing is fundamental to the health and wellbeing of Aucklanders.

An adequate supply of quality, affordable housing located near jobs and transport links is a core foundation for strong communities, society and the economy.

Auckland's housing landscape has changed in the last 10 years, and more so in the past five years.

Auckland's housing challenges are escalating. Home ownership rates are decreasing and finding affordable housing is moving beyond the reach of many Aucklanders. This has resulted in lengthy travel times to employment, and increased financial stress, overcrowding and homelessness.

Business productivity, competitiveness, economic stability and social cohesion in our communities are all affected by a lack of affordable housing.

With a growing pool of potential tenants, landlords can be selective about who they rent to and what price they charge. This can disadvantage some potential renters already struggling to find secure accommodation.

Renting is no longer a short-term step before home ownership. It is becoming a long-term housing solution for many, and the number of lifelong renters is likely to increase.

Long-term renters increasingly include professionals, higher income earners and families who are unable to transition into home ownership. This will have a significant, and as yet unknown, impact on social and economic outcomes.

Traditionally, financial security in New Zealand has been largely predicated on home ownership.

Lifelong renters do not have the same opportunities, through property, to create wealth for their retirement or for the next generation.

A shortage of rental properties that are suitable for people living with physical disabilities, or that can be modified to suit their needs, such as handrails, level access showers and wider doorways, and the often prohibitive cost of private rentals for people on fixed incomes, will result in higher levels of stress for many older Aucklanders. This will place greater pressure on government for support.

Compared to other countries, renters have less protection and security. Renting costs can be high, and the quality of housing is often poor.

The scope for renters to create a home of their own (by making minor alterations, redecorating, hanging pictures or even having a pet) is also usually more restricted.

Regulation

The New Zealand Residential Tenancies Act 1986 (RTA)¹¹⁶ is the principal act relating to residential tenancies. It defines the rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants of residential properties.

Tenancy disputes and mediation are considered by the Tenancy Tribunal, which has legal powers.



There are two main types of residential tenancy in New Zealand:

- a periodic tenancy - this continues until either landlord or tenant gives written notice to end it
- a fixed term tenancy – this lasts for a predefined period of time.

The rental market and the associated policy settings have not caught up with the changes in Auckland's housing landscape resulting in issues of affordability, security of tenure and housing quality.

Affordability

Households in Auckland spend more of their income on housing than elsewhere in New Zealand.¹¹⁷

Rents are largely unregulated, and high demand means tenants can face regular rent increases with little recourse. The only restriction is that under the RTA, rents can only be increased once every six months.

High housing costs can mean there is little left over to meet basic needs such as food and heating, particularly for lower-income renters.

The negative trade-offs can include:

- frequent moves to find cheaper accommodation
- taking lodgers or overcrowding
- substantial commute times.

Rates of overcrowding are estimated to be higher in rental accommodation than in owner-occupied housing. There are frequent reports of multiple people sharing a home that was not designed to accommodate large numbers of occupants, particularly in the southern parts of Auckland.

Read more in the Housing Continuum in this section.

Worsening housing affordability also creates pressure for government finances in the form of increased payments to support low income households meet their housing costs.

Security of tenure

By international standards, security of tenure provided by the RTA is weak, short term tenancies are the norm and tenants can be asked to leave at short notice, and for no stated reason. Under a periodic tenancy, landlords must give at least 90 days written notice, or 42 days if the property is being sold or a member of the landlord's family is going to live there. Tenants must give at least 21 days written notice.

Germany, for example, has a well-established rental sector with high levels of legislative protection for tenants, and gives tenants the ability to decorate their home. Indefinite tenancies are the norm and there are few reasons a tenancy can be terminated.

Transience is more common for Auckland renters, affecting their ability to be part of a cohesive community.

At the time of the 2013 Census, 35 per cent of renters had lived in their house for less than one year, compared with 14 per cent who owned their own home.¹¹⁸

Seniors and school age children are particularly affected by transience in the rental market. Transience increases the frequency of school moves which impacts on educational attainment.

The 2013 Census recorded 44 per cent (more than 120,000) of Auckland's children living in rental housing. Just over a quarter (28 per cent) of 5 to 9 year olds, and 25 per cent of 10 to 14 year olds in Auckland rented households had moved at least once in the past year.



By contrast, only 12 per cent of 5 to 9 year old children in owner-occupied households, and 10 per cent of 10 to 14 year olds, had moved during the previous year.¹¹⁹

For older Aucklanders, moving to new areas without connections can lead to isolation and security concerns.

Housing quality

Poor and deteriorating housing quality is a pandemic issue in New Zealand, particularly for private rental housing.

Tenants are more likely to experience poor quality housing than owner-occupiers.

A comprehensive study into housing quality in New Zealand undertaken in 2015 found that almost half (49 per cent) of all houses surveyed showed some visible signs of mould, and that there was a higher prevalence among the properties that were rented (56 per cent) compared to owner-occupied (44 per cent).^{120, 121, 122}

Few minimum quality standards are required under the RTA. The Act introduced new obligations for landlords and tenants, including provisions to make working smoke alarms in all rental properties compulsory, and requiring minimum standards of insulation in rental properties by 2019.

There is an under-supply of good quality rental stock in Auckland, and it often comes at a premium price.

Lower-income renters, facing greater restrictions on their ability to pay, are most affected by quality issues and trade off quality for affordable accommodation.

Housing quality remains a key priority.

Research such as the BRANZ 2015 Housing Condition Survey¹²³ articulates the link between a warm, dry home and positive health outcomes, particularly for children.