

# 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.<sup>1</sup>

## 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 website<sup>2</sup>). 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 Plan<sup>3</sup> indicates where Auckland's population, commercial and industrial growth can be accommodated.

### Independent Māori Statutory Board

The Independent Māori Statutory Board<sup>4</sup> 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,<sup>5</sup> 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 Authority<sup>6</sup> 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)<sup>7</sup> 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.

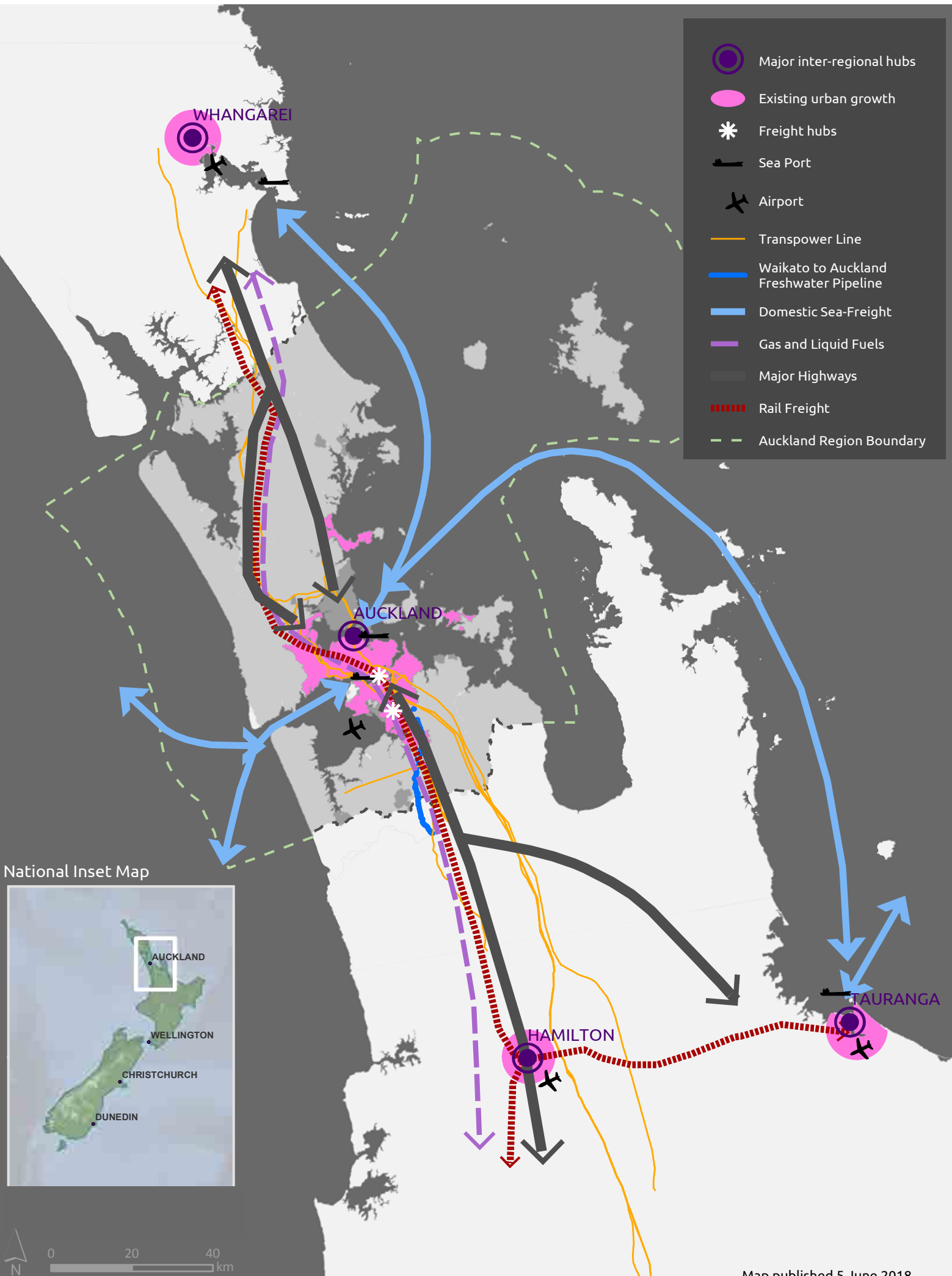
### The impact of Auckland's growth on its neighbours

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.

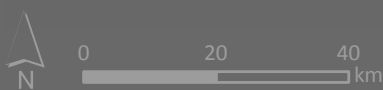
Despite Auckland's high amenity and liveability, growth can have negative consequences: increased demand for housing, when unmatched by supply, can drive up the cost of housing; and poor travel choices leads to more congestion on the roads.

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.





- Major inter-regional hubs
- Existing urban growth
- Freight hubs
- Sea Port
- Airport
- Transpower Line
- Waikato to Auckland Freshwater Pipeline
- Domestic Sea-Freight
- Gas and Liquid Fuels
- Major Highways
- Rail Freight
- Auckland Region Boundary



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.<sup>8</sup>

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 Strategy<sup>9</sup> 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 environment<sup>10</sup> 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:

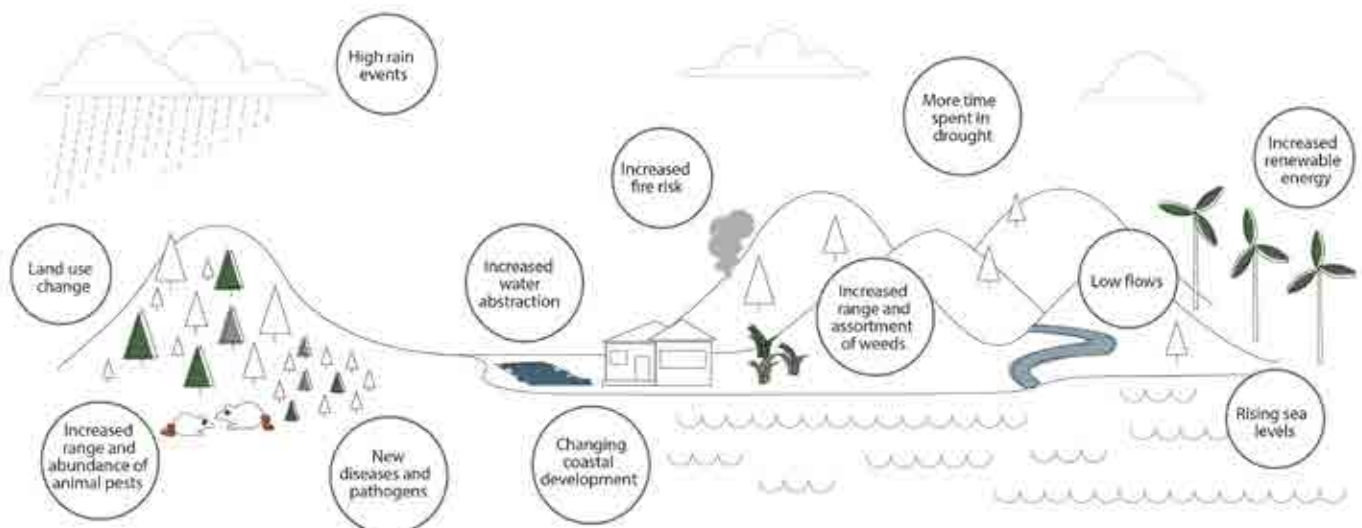
- damage to ecosystems and infrastructure as a result of changing climate conditions leading to issues such as sea level rise, and/or more frequent extreme weather events
- direct impacts on economic productivity, and changes in market demand for some goods and services
- unequal distribution of impacts 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.

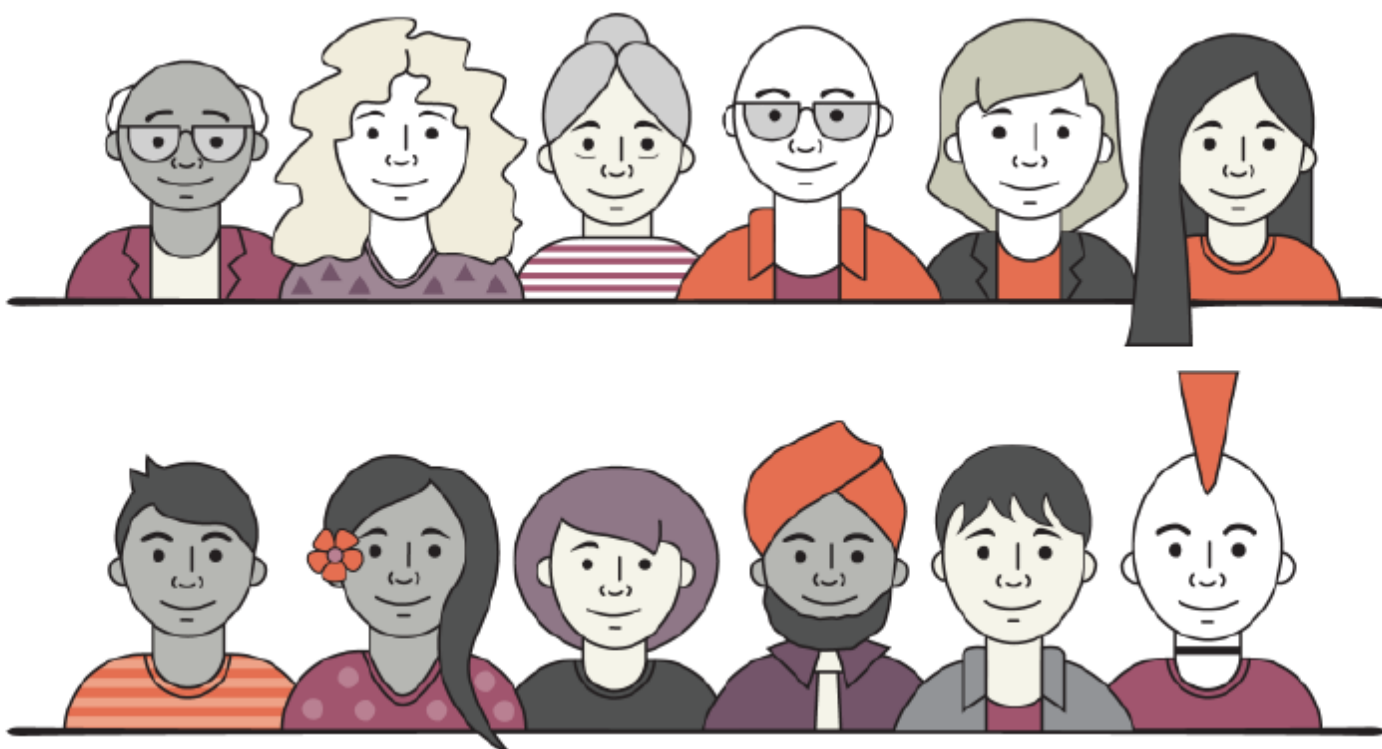
Auckland's Māori population is increasing and will continue to grow.

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 Aucklanders<sup>11</sup> (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.<sup>12</sup>

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.

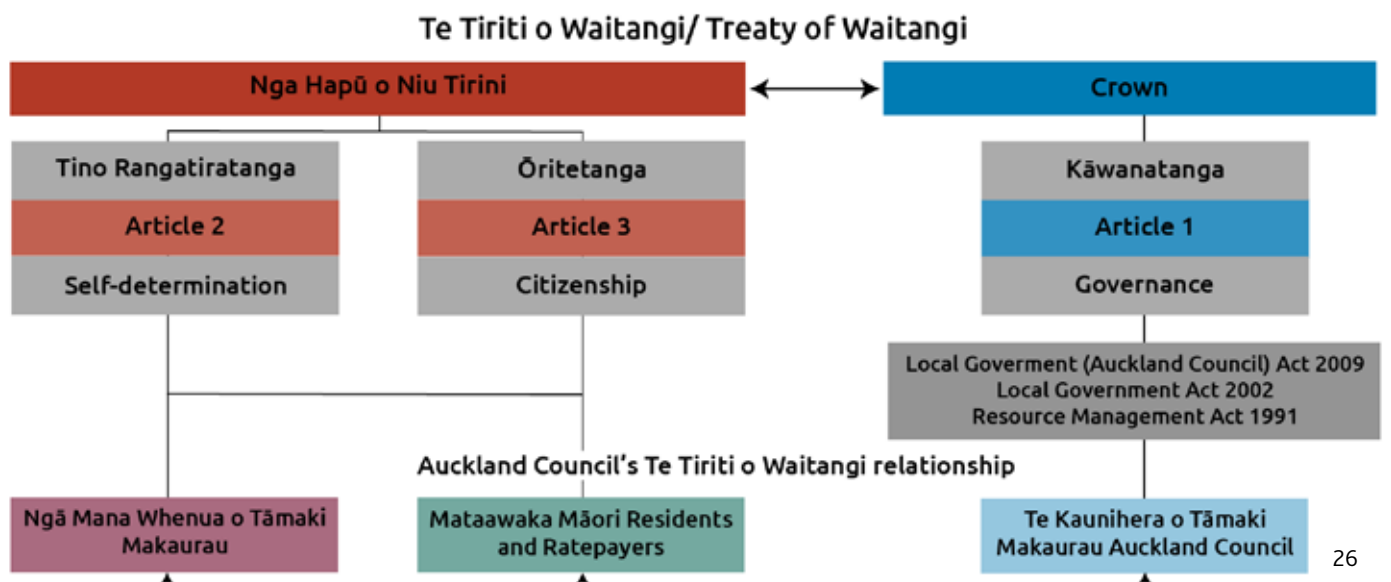
- partnership
- active protection
- rangatiratanga
- reciprocity
- mutual benefit
- options
- right of development
- redress
- informed decision making

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 Board<sup>13</sup> 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 Waiohau
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 Waiohau	Ngāti Whanaunga
Te Uri o Hau	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ngāti Maru
Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara	Ngāti Te Ata Waiohau	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.<sup>14</sup>

## 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 Tamaki 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 (%)
<b>Tāmaki Makaurau iwi</b>			
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
<b>Tāmaki Makaurau (top ten other iwi affiliations)[2]</b>			
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 Rangiwēwehi (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.

# Number of people of Māori descent

Tāmaki Makaurau and Aotearoa

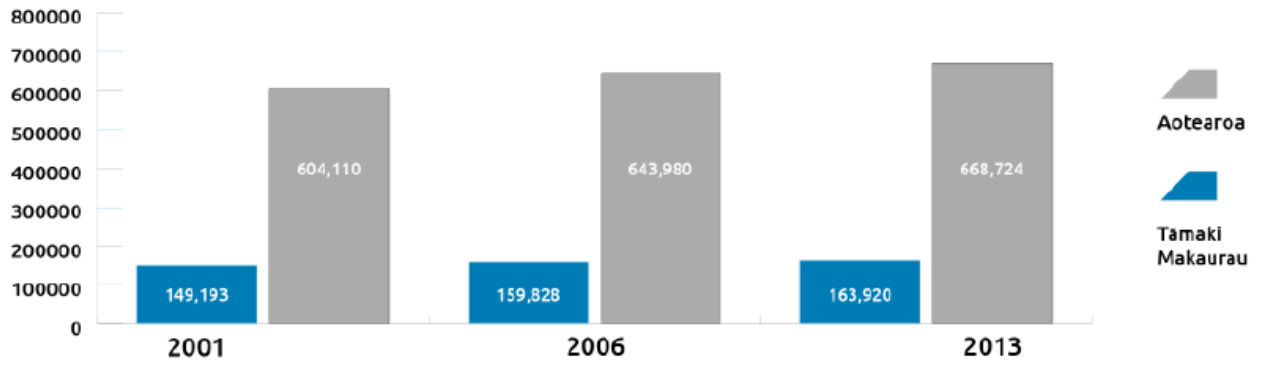


Figure 2 - Number of people of Maori descent in Tamaki Makaurau and the rest of Aotearoa. Source: Stats NZ Census of population and

## Māori Descent by Local Board, 2013 Census

- 168 - 1038
- 1039 - 6021
- 6022 - 9261
- 9262 - 12465
- 12466 - 19314

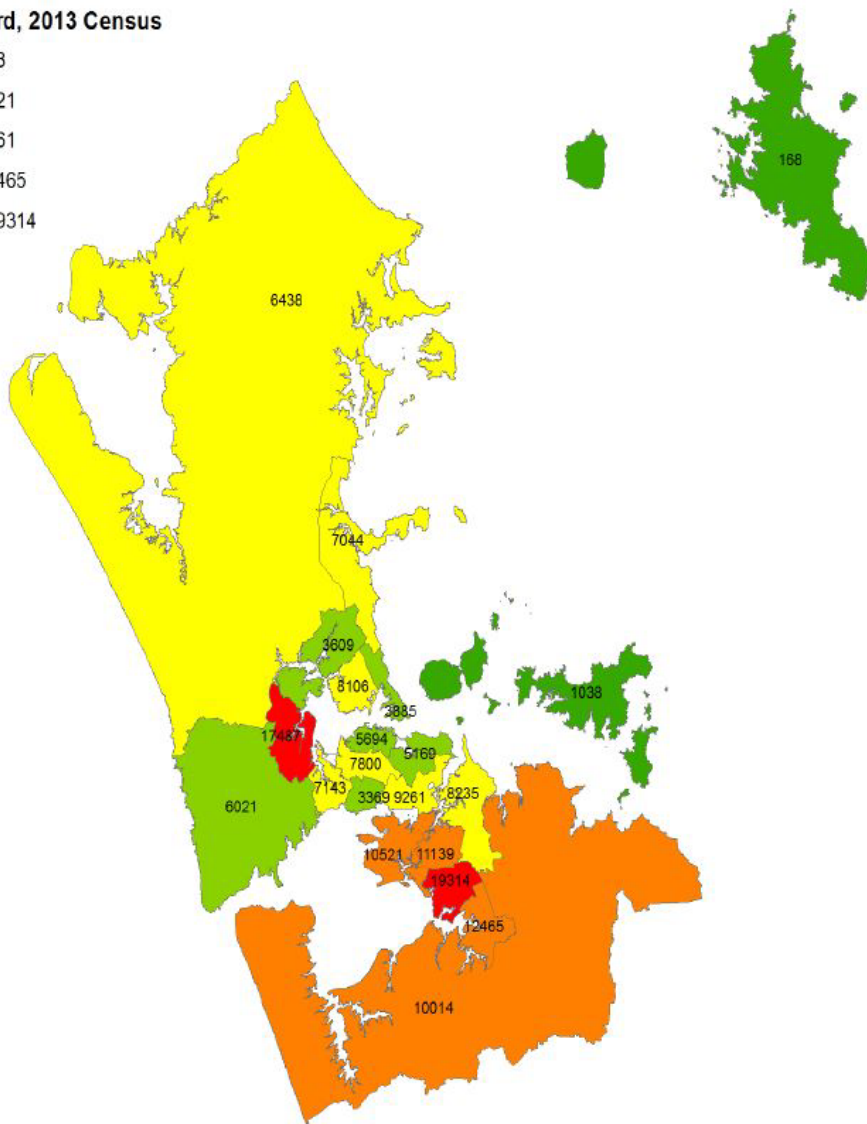


Figure 3 - Māori population in Tāmaki Makaurau by local board area 2013

## 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 Tamaki 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.<sup>15</sup>

### 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 Maori by ethnicity aged 15 years and over in Tamaki 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

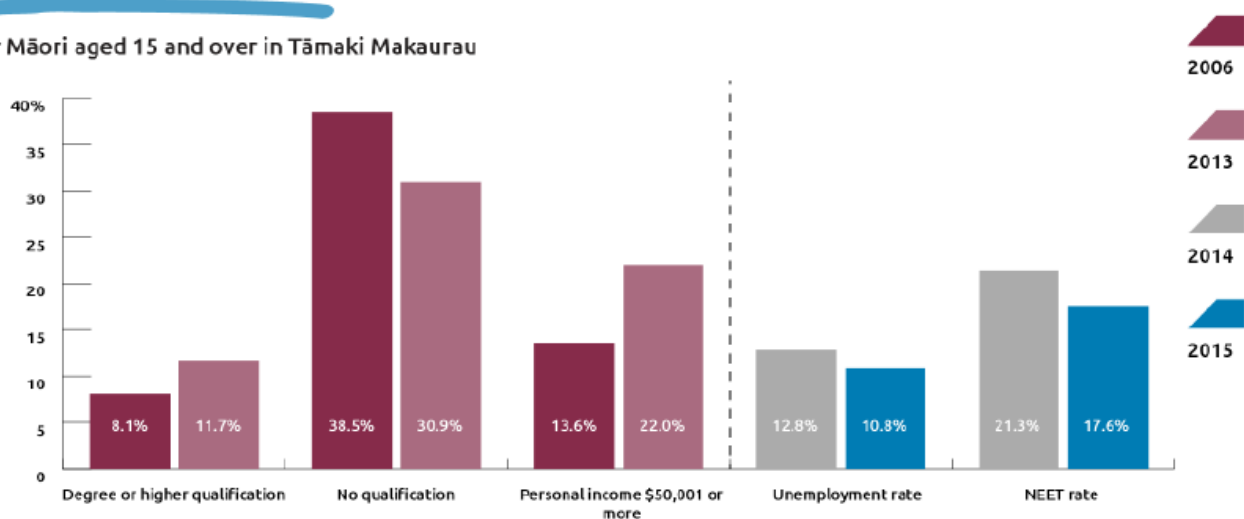
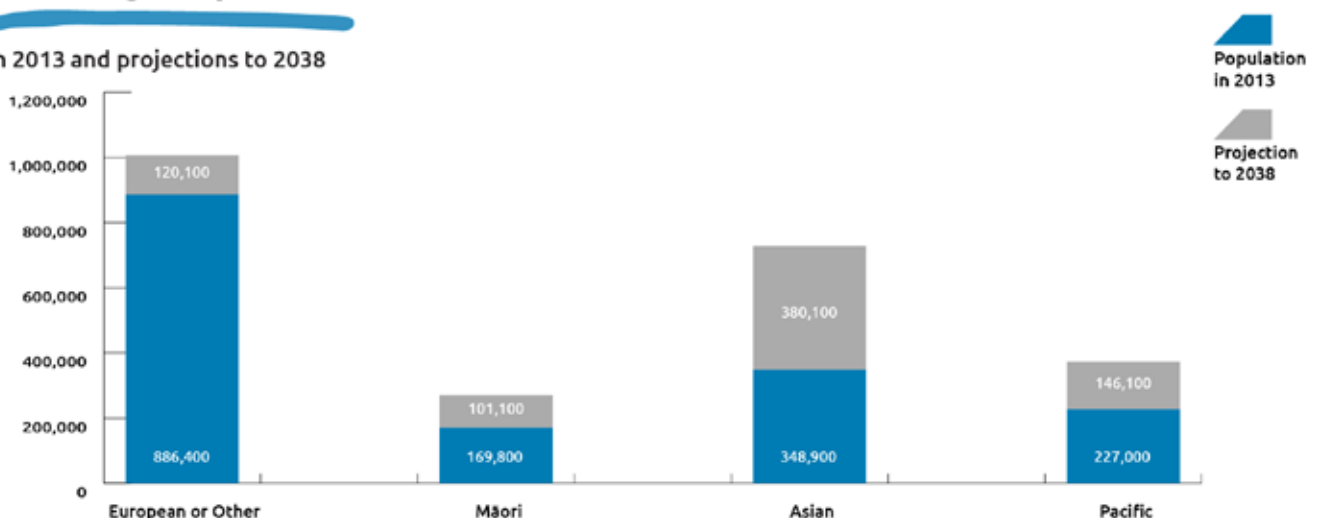


Figure 5 - Projected growth in ethnic groups in Auckland, 2013 to 2038. Source: Stats NZ, Subnational ethnic population projections (released 2017)

## Ethnic groups in Tāmaki Makaurau

in 2013 and projections to 2038

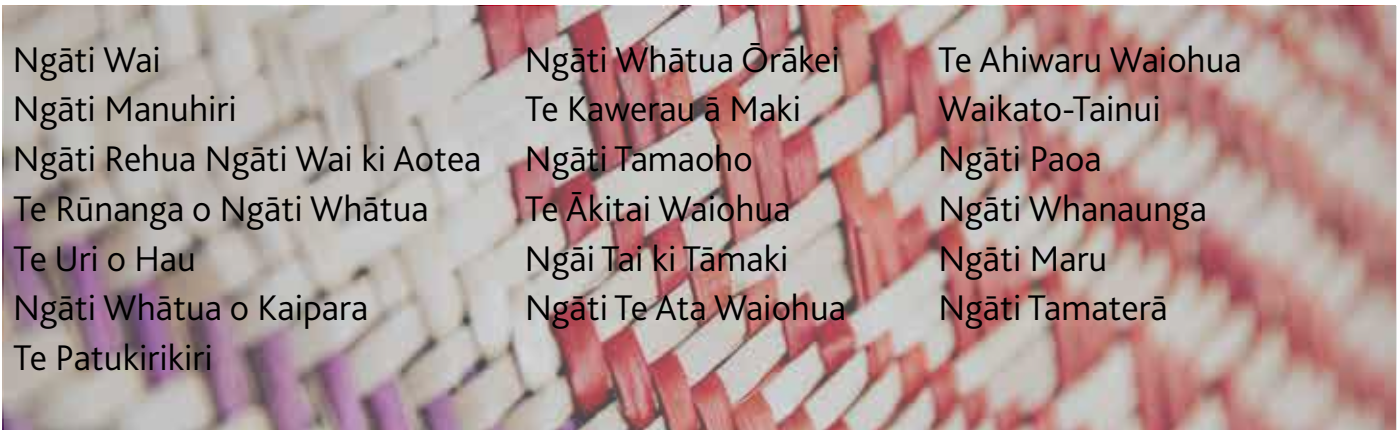


# The hapū and iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau

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).<sup>16</sup>

Auckland Council recognises 19 iwi authorities.

These are:



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](http://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.<sup>17</sup>

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.<sup>18</sup>*

## 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.<sup>19, 20</sup> 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 1970s<sup>21</sup>.

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

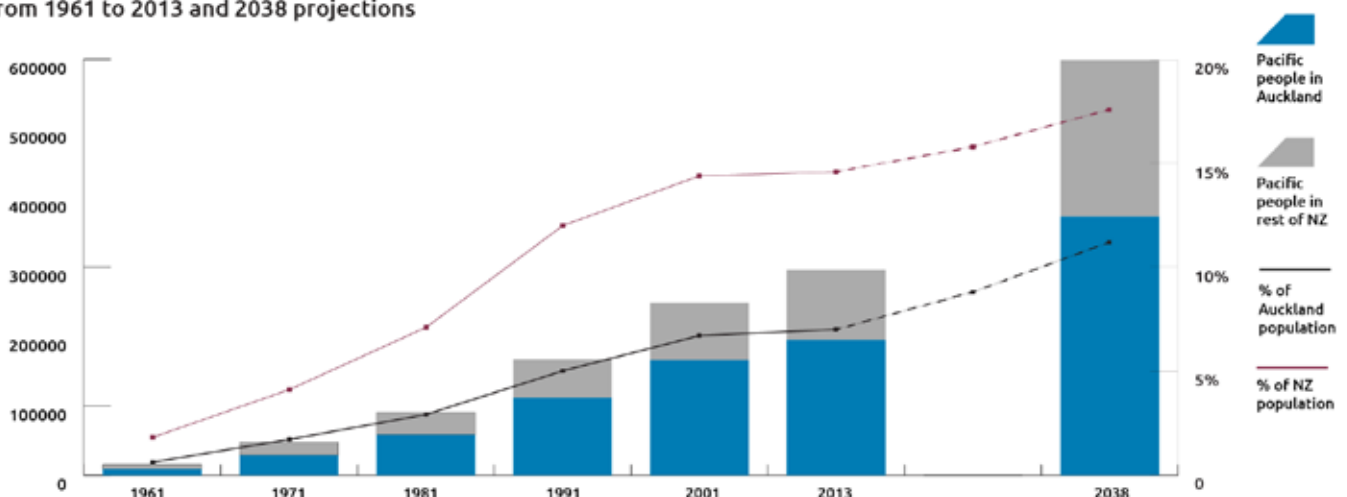
Most early Pacific migrants to New Zealand settled in Auckland, where the job opportunities were and where Pacific communities were starting to form.

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

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)

## Number and proportion of Pacific people in Auckland and New Zealand

from 1961 to 2013 and 2038 projections



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

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.<sup>22</sup>

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.

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.<sup>23</sup>

### 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

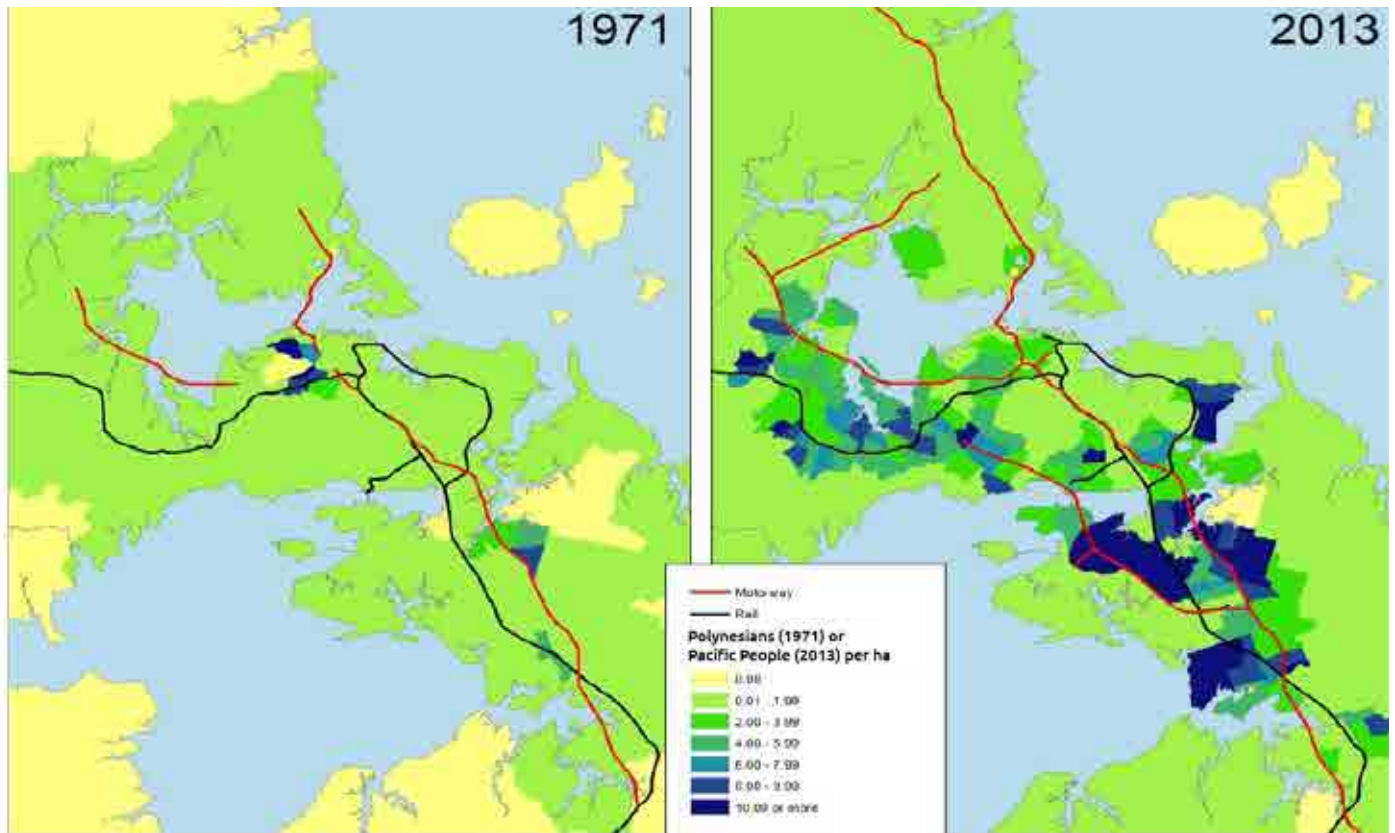
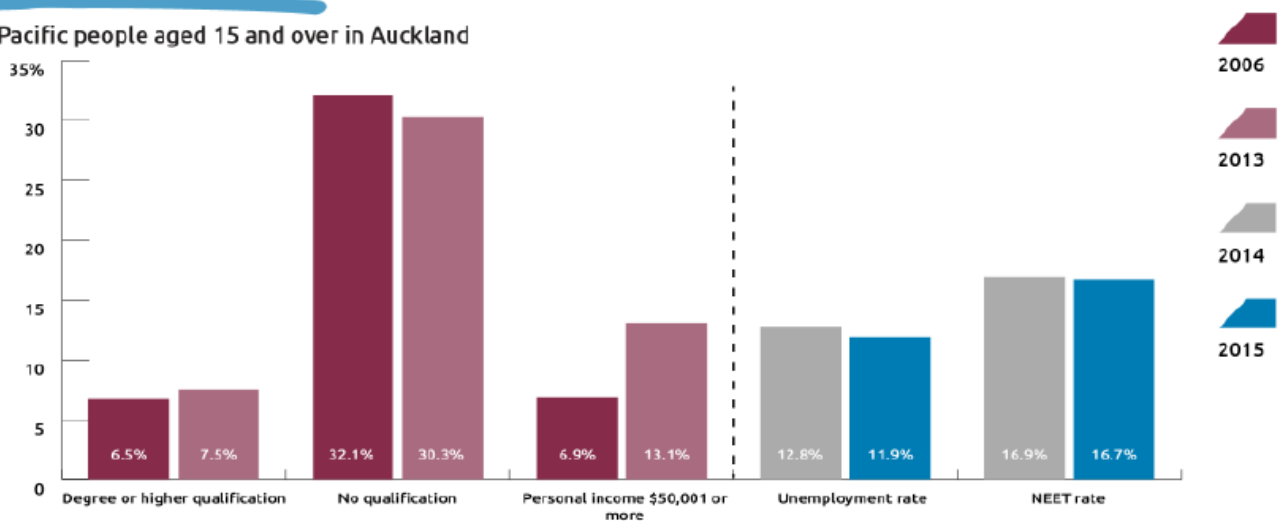


Figure 8 - Socio-economic indicators for Pacific people aged 15 years and over in Auckland, 2006 to 2013 (Census) and 2014 to 2015 (Household Labour Force Survey). Source: Stats NZ, Census and Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)

## 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).

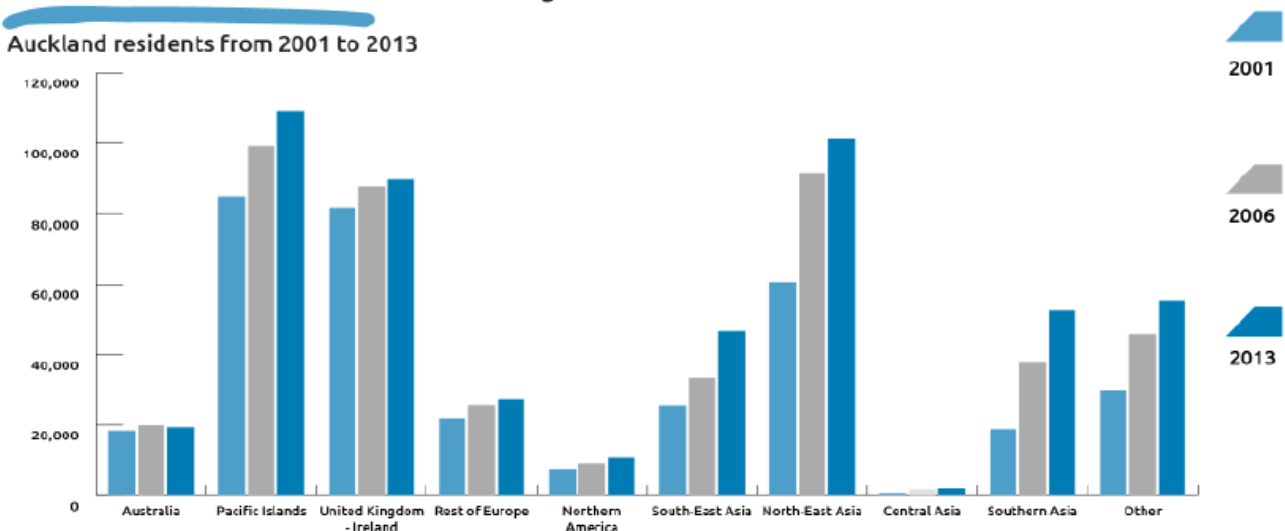
A further breakdown of Auckland’s Asian-born population by country of birth shows that the largest number was born in China (65,385 in 2013). The second largest group were those born in India (43,407 in 2013).

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.

Figure 9 - Number of overseas born by area of birth, Auckland residents, 2001, 2006, 2013. Data source: Stats NZ censuses 2001-2013<sup>24</sup>

### Number of overseas born by area of birth



## 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 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

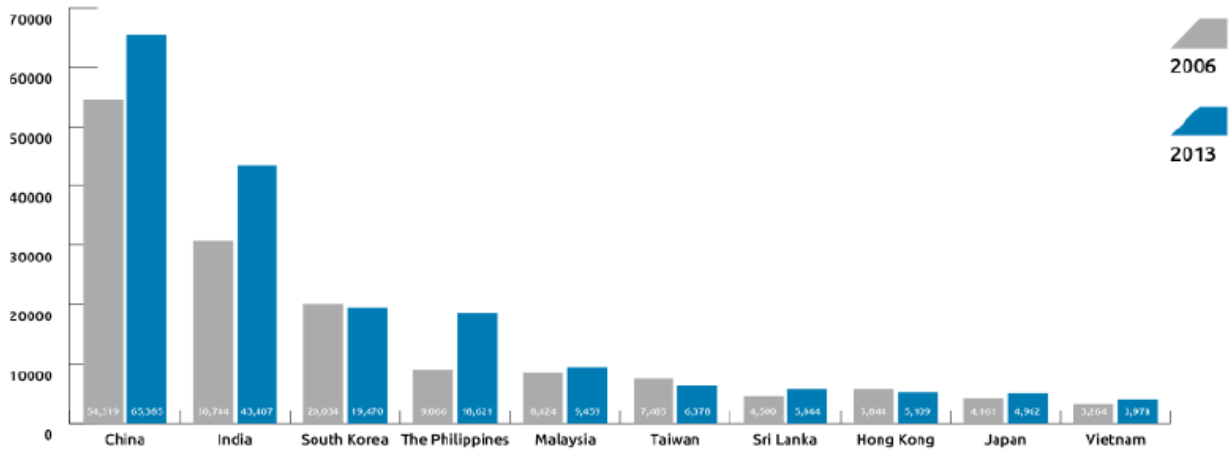
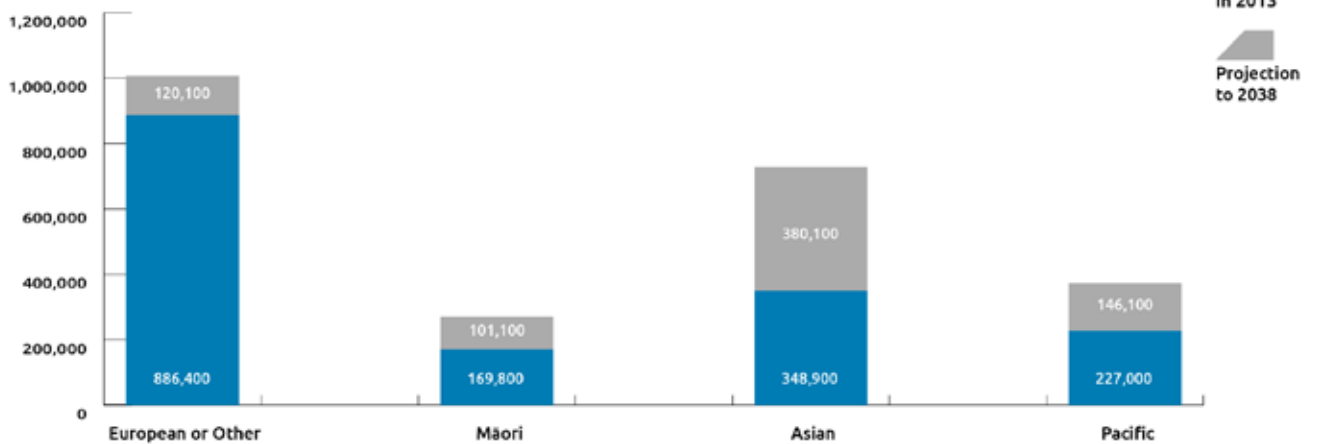


Figure 11 - Projected growth in ethnic groups in Auckland, 2013 to 2038. Source: Stats NZ, subnational ethnic population projections. People can identify with more than one ethnicity and the four groups are not mutually exclusive.

## Ethnic groups in Tāmaki Makaurau

in 2013 and projections to 2038



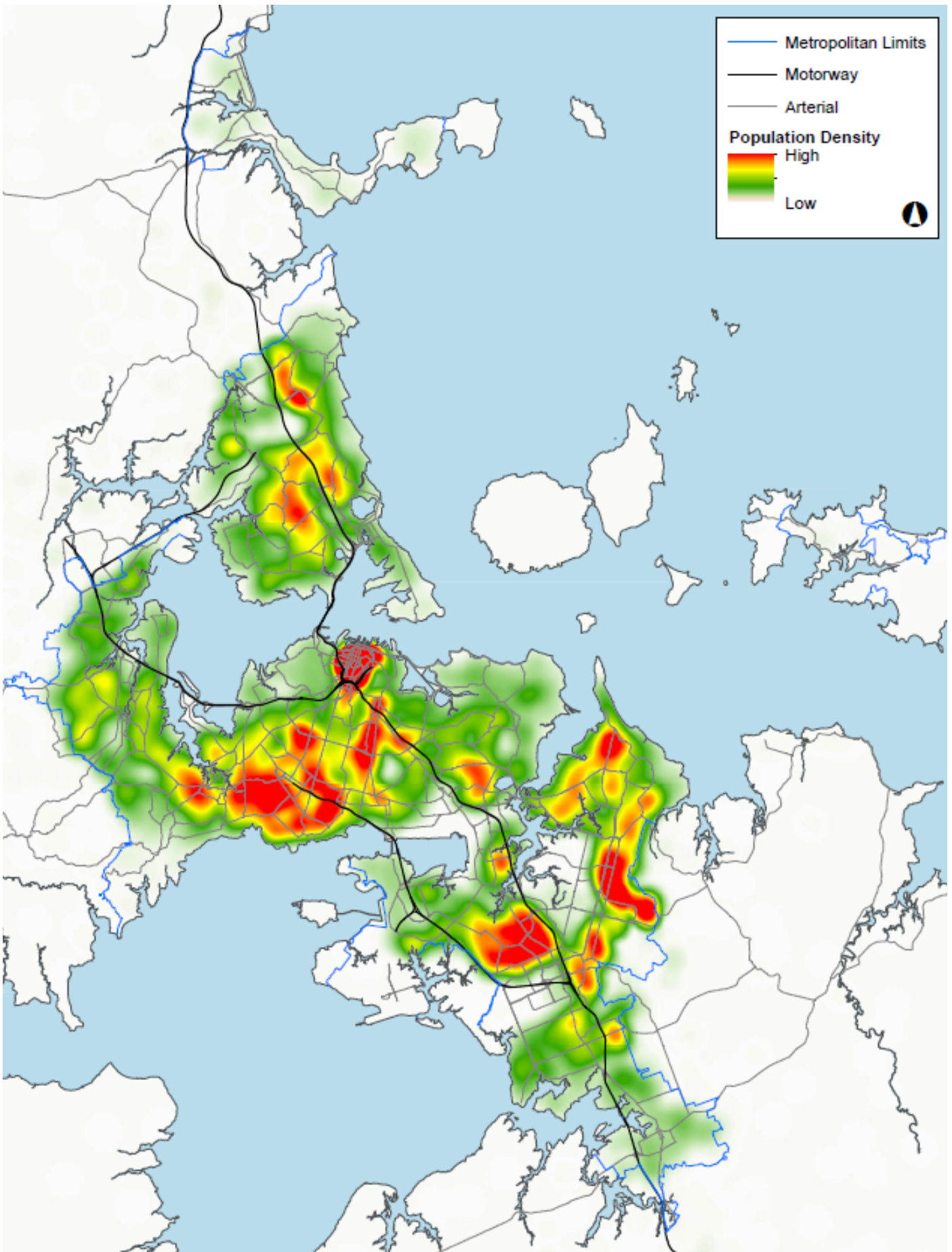


Figure 12 - Asian population density - map for Auckland's urban core. Source: Auckland Council; density calculations based on the 2013 Census from Stats NZ

## 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).

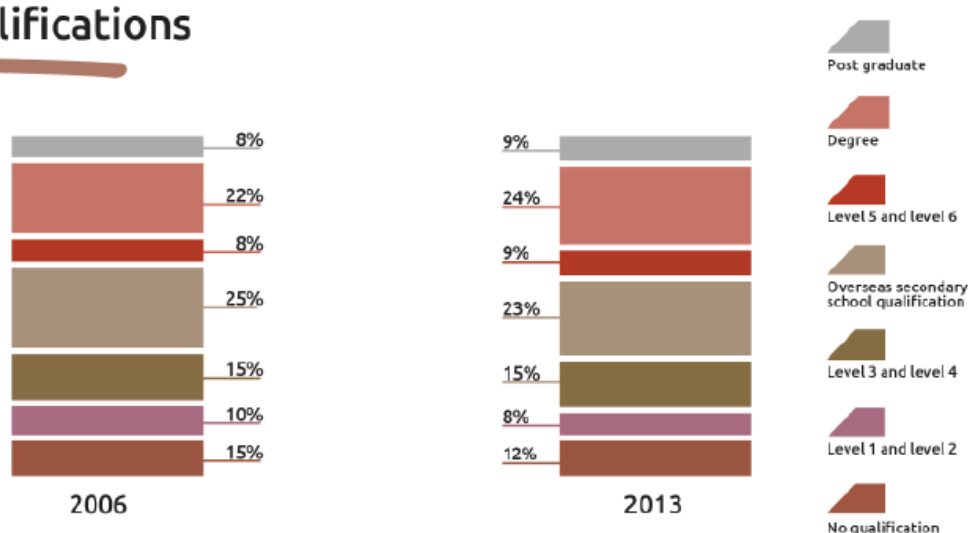
The educational attainment of the Asian population also reflects the large inflows of international students from Asia undertaking tertiary studies in Auckland and those settling in Auckland afterwards.

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

Source: Stats NZ, Census of Population and Dwellings <sup>25</sup>

### Highest qualifications

for 15 years and older



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.



# 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.

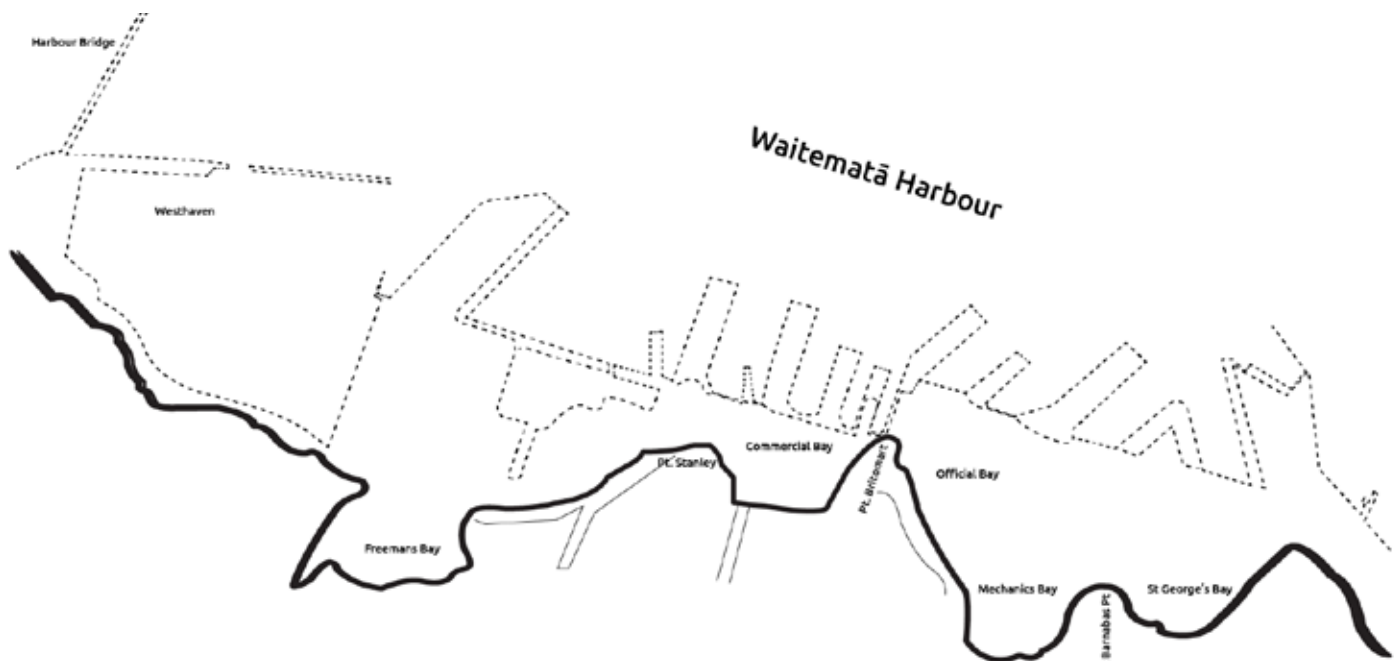
There are differing stakeholder aspirations for the area leading to tensions between the growth in freight volumes on the one hand, and increasing residential and recreational use of the waterfront on the other.

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.

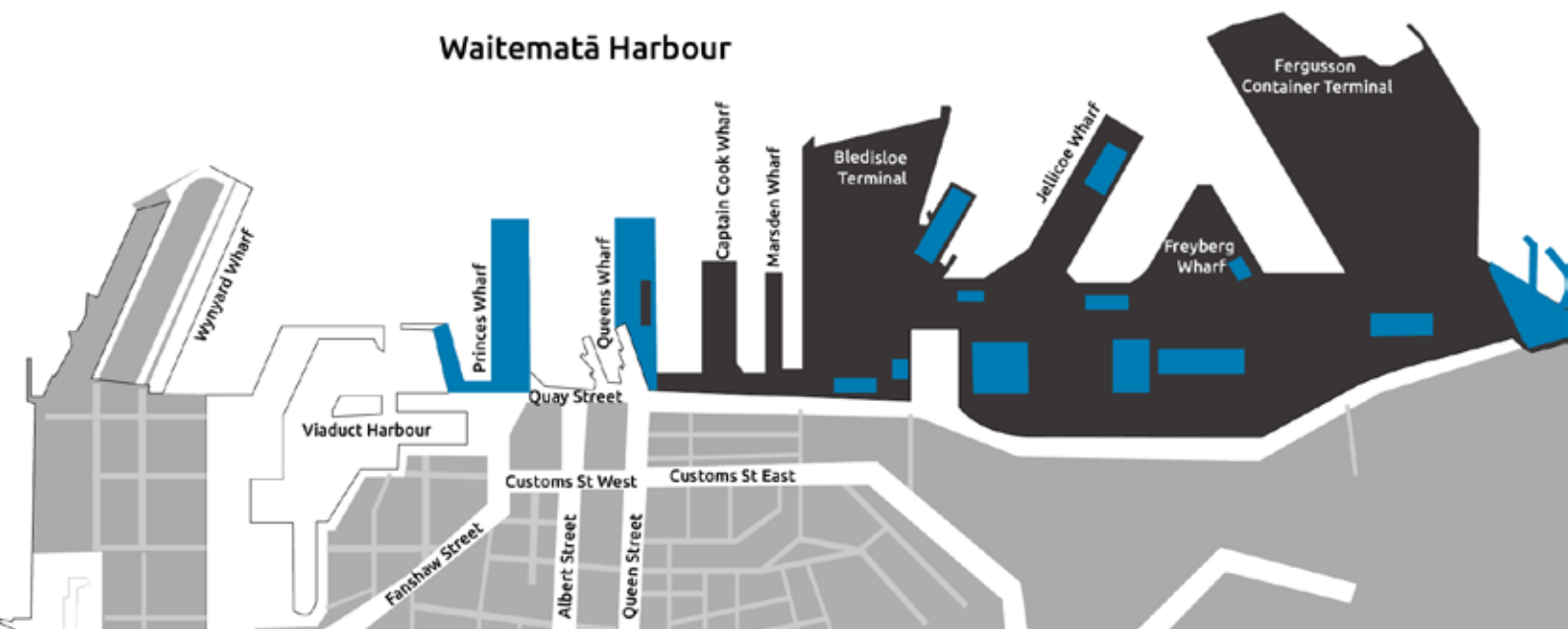
2. Growth of Auckland's city centre

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 Study<sup>26</sup> 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.