
Waipapa Taumata Rau, University of Auckland

15	Waipapa Taumata Rau, University of Auckland
15	Arms of the University of Auckland
15	University of Auckland Act 1961
15	History of Waipapa Taumata Rau, University of Auckland
21	Waipapa Taumata Rau, University of Auckland
22	Structure of the University
23	The City Campus
23	The Epsom Campus
23	The Grafton Campus
23	The Leigh Campus
23	The Newmarket Campus
23	Te Papa Ako o Tai Tonga The South Auckland Campus
24	Te Papa Ako o te Tai Tokerau Te Tai Tokerau Campus
24	Alumni Relations and Development
24	Auckland UniServices Ltd

WAIPAPA TAUMATA RAU, UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

Arms of the University of Auckland



Heraldic description

The shield is azure (blue) with an argent (silver) mullet (five-pointed star). Between the stars is an open book 'proper' i.e. in its natural colours. The edge of the book and the binding are gold ('Or') and it is bound with seven gold clasps on either side, which close the book securely. Its 'chief' (broad strip at the top of the shield) is wavy, that is the base of the chief is in a wave-like line. The chief is argent and on it are three kiwis 'proper', meaning they are shown in their natural colour.

Symbolism

The open book together with the motto 'Ingenio et Labore', freely translated as 'by natural ability and hard work', reflects the aim of the institution and, combined with the three stars, expresses the idea of learning pursued under the Southern Hemisphere sky. The kiwis are indicative of New Zealand, as the bird is confined to its islands, and the silver wavy chief upon which they are set directs attention to the fact that Auckland is on the coast.

The shield, minus the ribbon containing the Latin motto (called the Crest), is used in combination with wordmark and graphic elements to form the University logo. Guidelines for the logo are prescribed in the University's Style Guide.

University of Auckland Act 1961

The University of Auckland was established under the University of Auckland Act 1961.

The full text of the University of Auckland Act can be found by visiting www.legislation.govt.nz and typing the name of the Act into the search box.

History of Waipapa Taumata Rau, University of Auckland

University of New Zealand

As early as 1862 an unknown writer, "J.G.", proposed in *Chapman's New Zealand Monthly Magazine* that a university should be established in Auckland. The pioneer town, founded less than a quarter of a century before, had other more pressing issues and initially there was no response to the suggestion. Consequently, the first university, Otago, was created in 1869 in the South Island, where the inhabitants were wealthier and keener on education.

In 1870, Parliament passed legislation to create the University of New Zealand as an examining body with affiliated teaching colleges. Auckland politician Maurice O'Rorke, later Speaker of the House of Representatives, advocated that the University be located in Auckland but it was established as a federal body with no fixed location. Canterbury, which had been planning to create a university, became the first place to open a college of the new federal university, in 1873.

The citizens of Auckland at first received university instruction at the Auckland Grammar School. Students sat the examinations of the University of New Zealand. In 1877, one of these students, Kate Edger, became the first woman to graduate with a Bachelor of Arts from a British university.

Auckland University College

In 1878, O'Rorke chaired a Royal Commission on higher education that recommended the establishment of university colleges in Auckland and Wellington. In 1882, the Auckland University College was set up by Act of Parliament and was formally opened on 21 May 1883 in the Choral Hall, then the largest hall in Auckland. The Governor, Sir William Jervois, announced that the College was to be a thoroughly democratic institution, open to women as well as men, and to all classes.

The applicants for the first four chairs, of Classics and English, Mathematics, Natural Science, and Chemistry and Physics, were interviewed in England by the New Zealand Agent-General and some of the most famous scientists and scholars of the day, including the great Benjamin Jowett of Balliol College, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. The men appointed were an impressive group. The chemist, F.D. Brown, had studied in France and Leipzig as well as London, and taught at Oxford and London. He had published a dozen papers. Algernon Phillips Thomas, the biologist, was a Balliol man who had revealed the life history of the liver fluke. The classicist, T.G. Tucker, was to become a famous

scholar. When he left to go to Melbourne University in 1885, he was succeeded by Hutcheson Macaulay Posnett, an Irishman who had written several books, including one on comparative literature – that would now be called the sociology of literature – a subject he is credited with inventing. The first professor of Mathematics, George Walker, was accidentally drowned shortly after he reached Auckland and was succeeded by W.S. Aldis, who had been the top scholar in his subject at Cambridge and was the author of several mathematical books.

Finding a home

When O'Rorke first tried to secure a university for Auckland he suggested housing it in Government House, left empty when the Governor moved with the capital to Wellington in 1865. This immediately aroused opposition in the press because many Aucklanders hoped that the capital – and the Governor – would eventually return to Auckland. These conflicting ambitions lay at the basis of a recurrent feature of the history of the College, the great 'site row', with the College trying to get at least part of the grounds of Government House while some influential citizens strongly opposed it. One result was that for years the College had no permanent site or permanent buildings. Teaching started in the disused District Court House, expanded into Admiralty House and, in 1890, into the original Parliament Building. In 1907, the Choral Hall was purchased and, in 1917, the College occupied the building vacated by the Grammar School. In 1926, the College acquired its first permanent building, now the ClockTower Building, in Princes Street.

Early difficulties

The College was poor: its statutory grant was for many years only £4,000 a year while land reserves, set aside by the government to provide an income, brought in very little. There were few students: 95 in 1883, 156 by 1901. Some had not passed the matriculation examination and were not studying for degrees. Most were part-time, trainee teachers and law clerks, with music students from 1888 onwards, and commerce students by 1905. The College was dominated by the lay members of Council, especially by Sir Maurice O'Rorke, who was an autocratic chairman from 1883 to 1916.

The early College struggled to keep its small staff – some left for positions in Australia and elsewhere. Most of the remainder grew increasingly out-of-date in their subjects. There was no system of sabbatical or study leave until the 1920s. The teachers' role was to hand on traditional knowledge. The staff lectured for very long hours and, in general, the students were given a good, traditional undergraduate education. Research was not expected and was rarely done. In some subjects, research was impossible. For instance, the Library took no mathematical journals, so the mathematicians knew little about recent work. Some students, however, started to carry out good research, notably in Chemistry.

Progress

In the 1920s and well into the 1930s the College was ruled by a Registrar, Rocke O'Shea, and a new Chairman of the

Council (President after 1924), another former Cabinet Minister, Sir George Fowlds. Under their leadership the University started to change. The first New Zealand graduates with postgraduate education abroad were appointed to the staff, notably the very able economist Horace Belshaw, the philosopher R.P. Anschutz, and the physicist P.W. Burbidge. An excellent researcher, W.F. Short, was appointed as a lecturer in Chemistry.

Some advances were made in providing professional education. The only such education offered at the College was in Law, which attracted large numbers of students. The only 'professional schools' recognised by the University of New Zealand were Medicine at Otago and Engineering at Canterbury. In 1906, the College established a School of Mining, which slowly and covertly was turned into a 'School of Engineering'. After fierce battles with Canterbury, fired by provincial rivalry, the Auckland School received University recognition for its teaching in the first two professional years. Students then had to go to Canterbury to complete the final year of their degree. In 1917, the College began instruction in Architecture.

Academic freedom and development

During the Depression of the early 1930s, the College experienced its first dispute over academic freedom. The temporary appointment of a lecturer in History, J.C. Beaglehole, later a world-famous scholar, was terminated, his friends believed, because of a letter he wrote to a newspaper defending the right of communists to distribute their literature. This episode led to a Council election in which the liberal, Hollis Cocker, defeated a conservative candidate. The College Council then adopted resolutions in favour of academic freedom and received the unreserved congratulations of the British academic establishment, including Lord Ernest Rutherford and philosopher Lord Wittgenstein.

Around the same time, the College enrolled a lively group of students led by James Bertram, who established a new literary journal, *Phoenix*. This journal was the focus for the first literary movement in New Zealand history and featured the works of Allen Curnow, A.R.D. Fairburn, R.A.K. Mason and other distinguished writers.

The College received great intellectual stimulus in 1934 when four new professors arrived: H.G. Forder, a very able mathematician; Arthur Sewell, a brilliant lecturer in English; classicist C.G. Cooper; and a new historian, James Rutherford.

The University of Auckland

The College gained its first academic leader in the 1950s, when the Council appointed a Principal (later Vice-Chancellor) K.J. Maidment, a Classics don from Merton College, Oxford. He came in 1950 and remained for two decades. Maidment faced a further, fierce site row. The Council wanted to move the College to a larger site out of town. Instead, in 1956, the National Government offered Government House as compensation for staying in Princes Street. Another citizens' "save Government House" campaign followed. Both academic staff and the

public were deeply divided over the issue, which was resolved in 1960: the University was to stay where it was. In 1957, the slow move towards autonomy was marked by legislation that changed the title of the College to the University of Auckland while leaving the functions and powers of the University of New Zealand intact.

The site row held up the building programme for about six years, while student rolls rose rapidly, to 4,000 by 1959, with the result that there was overcrowding in quite inadequate buildings. Universities everywhere were expanding rapidly. New Zealand academic salaries could not compete with those of overseas universities and many able Auckland staff left for positions in Australian and other universities. Despite these problems, there was significant progress. New subjects were introduced: Geography, Anthropology, Māori Studies and Fine Arts. There was a new emphasis on staff research. Many of the new and younger academics became very active researchers, reflected in the growing lists of staff publications.

In the 1960s, the Report of the Hughes Parry Committee led to major improvements in University conditions and governance. Staff salaries were raised. For the first time, the students were given fairly generous bursaries, which led to a rapid increase in the proportion of full-time students. The government grant to the University rose rapidly. In 1962, the University at last became independent when the University of New Zealand was abolished.

Growth and change

Over the next two decades, the campus was transformed as a massive building programme began and one large building after another was erected: for Fine Arts, Science, Engineering, the Student Union, and a new Library. New subjects were introduced, including Political Studies, Art History and Sociology. In 1968, teaching commenced in the new Medical School on the Grafton Campus. By the end of the 1960s, Auckland had the largest University Library in the country.

When Dr Maidment departed in 1970, there were 9,300 students. His successor, Dr Colin Maiden, was an Auckland engineer who had headed a research division of General Motors in Michigan. One of the first things that struck him in Auckland was the need for better student facilities. He pushed ahead to provide a theatre, a gymnasium and recreation centre, and a large playing-field complex. The entire administrative organisation, from faculties and committees to deputy vice-chancellors, was reformed. The academic boom of the 1960s continued well into the 1970s and several new buildings, such as Human Sciences, were constructed, and new subjects including Management Studies and Computer Science were introduced. Also established, in 1964, was the Leigh Marine Laboratory, north of Auckland. In 2009 this underwent redevelopment with new facilities opened in 2010.

The 1970s brought numerous social changes: an increase in the proportion of Māori and Pacific students and in the proportion of women and older students. In 1975 and

1981 the first two women professors were appointed, Marie Clay and Patricia Bergquist. At a time of high inflation, the government grant to the University rose rapidly, to \$95.2 million by 1989.

In 1983 the University celebrated its centennial. Although there was a certain economic austerity, after a century of growth the University had established itself strongly within its own community and nationally.

There were still to be challenges. The wide-ranging restructuring of education, undertaken by the Labour Government after 1984, encompassed the universities, and their autonomy and identity were seen to be threatened. As a result of efforts by the universities, supported by alumni, some changes were secured in the Education Amendment Acts of 1989 and 1990, but the University Grants Committee was abolished. The Ministry of Education became responsible for tertiary education policy, and the composition of the Council was altered. At the turn of the century, the government took another look at the range of tertiary education through the Tertiary Education Advisory Commission, out of which came the Tertiary Education Commission, as the funder of tertiary education.

The 1990s onwards

Anxious to respond to the growing demand for university education in the early 1990s, the University offered courses at other tertiary institutions in Auckland and Northland. Acquiring buildings used for the 1990 Commonwealth Games village, it began to develop a campus at Tāmaki, initially offering courses in Commerce. Increasing student enrolments obliged it, like other universities, to introduce quotas for all first-year courses in 1992, breaking the historic policy of 'open entry'.

In the mid-1990s, the University introduced semesters, launched its first major fund-raising appeal, produced its first strategic plan and inaugurated a Summer School. It joined Universitas 21, an international network of research-intensive universities in Australasia, Asia, North America and Europe, as a foundation member. In the late 1990s, the School of Medicine expanded to become the Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, introducing degrees in Nursing, Health Sciences and Pharmacy.

The third Vice-Chancellor, Professor Kit Carson, served from 1995 to 1998 and was followed by Dr John Hood in 1999. Dr Hood was an alumnus of the University, a former Rhodes Scholar and business leader. He faced a difficult financial situation as governments had progressively reduced tuition subsidies per student, and the University needed to reactivate its building programme. The last period of intensive construction ended with the completion of a new School of Music in 1986 and the Waipapa Marae in 1988. The Law School had moved into refurbished premises in a new precinct to the north of Waterloo Quadrant in 1992. However, the University was growing very rapidly, with increasing numbers of international students as well as a growing number of domestic students who could now borrow to

fund their tuition and other costs. This growth reached a peak in 2004 before starting to slow.

In its 2005 Strategic Plan, the University resolved to pursue a quality agenda and to limit student growth to an average of one percent per annum over time. Consequently, the University extended limits on admission from a few professional qualifications to all of its undergraduate degrees. In 2010, the student roll was 40,997 or 32,654 equivalent full-time students (EFTS).

From the 1990s, research became much more important in the life of the University and its academics. The country started to look more than ever to universities to generate new ideas and knowledge, including innovations that might be harnessed for economic development. The University had already founded UniServices as an organisation to commercialise research. The University also hosts four of eight national Centres of Research Excellence (CoREs) funded by the government until 2028.

University leadership

Dr John Hood left the University in mid-2004 to take up the position of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Professor Stuart McCutcheon, formerly Vice-Chancellor at Victoria University of Wellington, succeeded him as Vice-Chancellor in January 2005. Under his leadership a new strategic plan, which was refreshed in 2013, envisaged the development of a University focused on excellent undergraduate teaching and learning, dynamic and challenging postgraduate education, and research that contributes to international knowledge, understanding, and economic and social development. The University also recognised that it must play a role in addressing inequities in educational participation and achievement by Māori and Pacific students, and placed an emphasis on enhancing its recruitment and support programmes for potential students. In 2018, the University appointed its first Pro Vice-Chancellor Pacific, Associate Professor Damon Salesa, and in October the same year, Professor Cynthia (Cindy) Kiro took over the role of Pro Vice-Chancellor Māori from Mr Jim Peters (2006–2017). In 2021, Associate Professor Te Kawehau Hoskins became the Pro Vice-Chancellor Māori, after Dame Cindy Kiro was appointed Governor-General.

Following Salesa's departure to become Vice-Chancellor of AUT in March 2022, Professor Jemaima Tiatia-Siau was appointed Pro Vice-Chancellor Pacific, the first Pacific woman to be named pro vice-chancellor at any New Zealand university.

Professor McCutcheon retired as Vice-Chancellor in early 2020 and was succeeded in March 2020 by Professor Dawn Freshwater, the former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Western Australia. She was the first woman to hold the position since the University was founded. Professor Freshwater initially performed her duties under quarantine, then lockdown, amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

From mid-2020, Professor Freshwater consulted with staff and students on a new strategic plan for the University to replace the one that expired that year. *Taumata Teitei* – Vision 2030 and Strategic Plan 2025 – was approved by Council in March 2021. The words 'taumata teitei' refer to 'lofty peaks', a figurative idea of reaching high for excellence.

In 2021, the University appointed its inaugural Provost, Professor Valerie Linton. Professor Linton had been the executive dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Information Sciences at the University of Wollongong in Australia. The Provost was the senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University, with responsibility for leading the academic mission. The position was disestablished in 2025.

Funding

A new CoRE funding round for 2021–2028 resulted in the University successfully extending three existing hosted CoREs and establishing a new CoRE, Healthy Hearts for Aotearoa New Zealand – Manaaki Mānawa. From 2020 the University hosted four of the ten CoREs, including Te Pūnaha Matatini, whose researchers played a critical role in Covid-19 modelling for New Zealand, and contributed to five others hosted by other universities.

Since 2003, the University of Auckland has received funding through the Performance Based Research Fund (PBRF) assessment, carried out by the Tertiary Education Commission, which is a fund encouraging tertiary education providers to produce high-quality research. The PBRF has designated the University the country's leading research university 'on virtually any measure'. Revenue from the University's research and contract activities grew from \$153 million in 2006 to \$330 million in 2023. In 2019, the government announced it would review the PBRF funding model and this process is continuing.

In the 2000s, international ranking systems started to become important to university reputations and placed great significance on research performance. The University was consistently placed first among New Zealand universities, although its actual placement varied from year to year and among the ranking systems.

The University has performed well in the university world rankings in recent years – placed 65th in the 2026 QS World University Rankings, and 152nd equal in the 2025 Times Higher Education World Rankings. The University also ranked 17th in the world in the 2025 QS World University Rankings for Sustainability.

Organisational changes

In 2006, Architecture, Dance Studies, Fine and Visual Arts, Music, and Planning combined to form the National Institute of Creative Arts and Industries (NICAI). In 2016, NICAI changed its name to the Faculty of Creative Arts and Industries (CAI) to align with the naming conventions of other University faculties. After consultation in 2024, the University announced the formation of two amalgamated faculties, effective 1

January 2025. The new Faculty of Arts and Education integrated the Faculties of Arts, Education and Social Work, the Elam School of Fine Arts, the School of Music and the Dance programme. The School of Architecture and Planning and the Design Programme became part of the Faculty of Engineering, which was renamed the Faculty of Engineering and Design.

The University and the Auckland College of Education amalgamated in September 2004 to form the Faculty of Education. This faculty, based primarily at the College's campus in Epsom, was established with the aim of becoming New Zealand's leading provider of teacher and social services education. In 2015, the Faculty of Education changed its name to the Faculty of Education and Social Work, making more visible the two main practitioner communities the faculty engages with and serves – teachers and educators – and those in the human services/social work and counselling professions. In 2024 this faculty moved to the City Campus, and in 2025 it became part of the new amalgamated Faculty of Arts and Education.

Funding and gifting

The University has become increasingly dependent on its own ability to raise the funds it requires to operate. Student tuition fees, including the fees of international students, have been an important part of University income. The worldwide disruption caused by the Covid-19 pandemic impacted the University's capacity to attract international students and this extended through to 2023 when border restrictions eased.

The University also receives tuition subsidies contributed by government. Income from research is substantial. Philanthropic donations have also become an important way in which friends and alumni of the University show their support for its activities, for the staff and the students. The University also runs six reserves for research across a wide range of disciplines. Anawhata Reserve, for example, was gifted to the University in 1966 by a group of alumni. In 2011, the Goldwater family gifted Goldie Vineyard and its related wine business to the University for use as a Wine Science teaching facility.

The University has come a long way from the early fund-raising appeal of the 1990s. A "Leading the Way" fundraising campaign, which ran from 2009 to 2012, exceeded its target of \$150 million in 2011. The "For All Our Futures" campaign, which ran from 2016–2019, raised \$380 million, \$80 million more than its target and the largest amount ever raised by any university in New Zealand. The campaign earned an award from the Fundraising Institute of NZ, which named it Best High Value Campaign and winner of the overall Fundraising Excellence Award. The funds are used to support the aspirations of students as well as supporting life-changing research to address critical challenges facing our communities and New Zealand.

In 2023, the University received new commitments of \$57.9 million in philanthropic gifts and pledges. Almost 2,400 donations were used to support student scholarships and projects. The largest area of giving by

dollar value was \$30.5 million, given to support research at the University.

Campus developments

Between 2000 and 2007 the University embarked on another major building programme. The Kate Edger Information Commons and Student Commons, the Engineering Atrium and greatly expanded library wing, and a seven-floor extension to the Science Centre, which houses Computer Science and Software Engineering, enhanced the City Campus. A Fale Pasifika opened in 2004 and the Sir Owen G. Glenn Building, a large and striking complex for the Business School, was completed in 2007.

In 2009, the University adopted a Campus Development Strategy that proposed a major investment in infrastructure. Initial projects included the redevelopment of the Grafton Campus to refurbish laboratories, upgrade plant and construct the Boyle building (completed 2012); a student accommodation building at Elam to house 442 students (completed 2011); and a new South Pacific Centre for Marine Science, based at the Leigh Marine Laboratory, which fosters marine research and educates visitors on the marine environment. A major development of the Maths and Physics buildings was completed in 2011.

In 2013, in a bid to underpin 50 years of growth on a site close to the existing City and Grafton Campuses, the University purchased a 5.2-hectare site at Newmarket. The site, previously owned and occupied by Lion Breweries, has been partially redeveloped, and the mixed-use campus was opened in May 2015, with Engineering and Science occupying the first facilities.

As a result of the Newmarket purchase, in January 2014 the University transferred the 20-hectare Colin Maiden Park and its associated facilities at the Tāmaki Innovation Campus to Auckland Council. This transaction was followed by a sale of the balance of the campus in April 2016, with the University exiting the Tāmaki Campus at the end of 2019. This sale was part of the University's long-term strategy to consolidate activities at the City, Grafton and Newmarket campuses and significantly reduce landholdings. It also reflects the growing importance of cross-disciplinary teaching and research at the University and the need for faculties to be co-located.

After partial refurbishment in 2014, the University's iconic building, the ClockTower on Princes Street, now houses the Office of the Vice-Chancellor, the Council Room, teaching facilities and aspects of administration.

The Maidment Theatre, which opened in 1976 and played a crucial role in Auckland's vibrant theatre scene, was closed in December 2015 and demolished due to concerns about its seismic strength. In 2024, the University announced plans for a new Performing Arts Centre and Law Faculty building as part of its progressive approach to providing distinctive, sustainable, high-quality built environments for research, teaching and a vibrant student experience.

The Science Centre, completed in 2016, on the corner of Princes and Wellesley streets was a significant enhancement to the City Campus as was the new state-of-the-art Engineering building (B405) that opened in Semester One 2020. The new Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences home, Building 507 on Park Avenue in Grafton, opened in March 2020. It houses the School of Population Health, School of Medicine, Growing Up in New Zealand, the National Institute for Health Innovation (NIHI), Speech Science, the Immunisation Advisory Centre and health-related clinics.

In 2018, Council approved the development of a new state-of-the-art Recreation Centre to replace the Recreation Centre built in 1978 when the University had 10,000 students. The University now has more than 46,000 students and more than 6,000 staff. Demolition of the old centre and surrounding structures on the City Campus began in 2020, and temporary sports and recreation facilities were made available. In November 2024, the new nine-level, 22,000 square-metre Hiwa Recreation Centre opened on the City Campus, a world-class facility featuring two sports halls, an aquatics area, multi-sport turf and track as well as a 1,000 seat show court.

As part of its long-term strategy to consolidate activities at the City, Grafton and Newmarket campuses, the University completed its relocation of teaching, research and other activities from the Tāmaki Innovation Campus, which it had previously sold, in 2019. The Tāmaki campus closed in late 2019. With the move towards cross-disciplinary teaching and research, the Faculty of Education and Social Work relocated from its Epsom Campus to the City Campus in 2024.

After more than 20 years of offering programmes in partnership with Manukau Institute of Technology (MIT) in South Auckland, the University opened its own South Auckland campus in 2020. Te Papa Ako o Tai Tonga (Tai Tonga) in Manukau caters to a growing need from the community and continues the University's commitment to South Auckland. The campus has space and resources to build and support community and school relationships, and provide study options for communities in South and East Auckland. Tai Tonga runs the Tertiary Foundation Certificate and New Start programmes. University of Auckland students can use the spaces for study, and study support services are available for all students. A Student Hub is on site.

The provision of accommodation has increased dramatically to cater for the increased number of students seeking a residential experience. Additional self-catered student accommodation, the Carlaw Park Student Village, opened in 2014 next to the Domain, to provide more than 700 student places; a further 315 self-catered single and double studio apartments in Symonds Street opened for Semester One, 2017. Grafton Hall reopened in 2019 after a two-year refurbishment, and provides catered student accommodation, while Waipārūrū Hall was completed in 2020, providing 786 first-year student places. A further 488 self-catered single rooms became available in Te Tirohanga o te

Tōangaroa on Anzac Ave in Semester One, 2020 and the Carlaw Park student village was expanded by an additional 907 beds in 2023.

In 2018, the new Early Childhood Centre opened at Park Avenue in the city.

In May 2019, the Newmarket Campus-based facility for the Department of Exercise Sciences was officially opened, after its move from Tāmaki. The facilities include a Health and Rehabilitation Clinic and a Movement Neuroscience Laboratory, and the move brought the department closer to allied health organisations with which it has relationships, as well as Auckland City Hospital. The Newmarket Campus has also become part of the Newmarket Innovation Precinct, a hub fostering collaboration between industry, academia and technology companies.

In August 2020, the government announced the University would receive 'shovel-ready' funding for a construction project to relocate the Faculty of Education and Social Work to the City Campus. Work began on the complex building programme across six structures in 2021. The flagship of the programme was Building 201, which opened in September 2023. It arose from the old Human Sciences Building, which was stripped back and rebuilt as an environmentally sustainable fit-for-purpose facility, originally housing the Faculties of Education and Social Work, Arts, and Creative Arts and Industries. As a world-class adaptive reuse project, B201 has won a number of architecture and sustainability awards and made its mark early winning a 6 Star Green Star from the NZ Green Building Council in 2021 for its design.

The University adopted its inaugural Estate Strategy 2021–2030 Te Rautaki Tūāpapa in 2021. The aim of the strategy is to provide a cohesive, future-focused approach to investment in, and management of, the University's physical environment and to develop innovative campuses as sustainable ecosystems.

Te ao Māori and a gifted name

In 2019, the University presented its Language Plan for the Revitalisation of te reo Māori, Te Taonga Nō Tua Whakarere, He Taonga Mo Āpōpō, which aligns with the Crown strategy. Council adopted a goal of having 50 percent of staff participate in professional development to learn te reo Māori by 2025, and students having the option of a te reo Māori course in their programme of study.

In the same year, the University launched its te reo and tikanga Māori digital learning app called Te Kūaha – the Doorway, an educational resource for staff, students and alumni to learn te reo Māori and protocol.

In 2021, the University was gifted a new Māori name by the people of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei. Waipapa Taumata Rau was added to the University of Auckland name, replacing Te Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau.

Waipapa Taumata Rau locates the University in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland, an important destination historically and currently that reflects connections

between people. The name is an exhortation to excellence and achievement, and reflects the many journeys of the people in the University community.

The University's logo was also amended to include the new Māori name.

In 2024, a second marae opened on the City Campus. The new marae, Ngā Tauira, which incorporates Tūtahi Tonu, the wharehau formerly located on the Epsom Campus, provides another space for education and will support Waipapa Marae, which opened on the City Campus in 1988.

Beyond Covid-19

In 2020, the University of Auckland responded to the challenges of Covid-19 by quickly transferring all teaching to online, allowing continuity of the academic programme. The University also organised support for disadvantaged students, including provision of computer equipment and internet access, and increased student financial hardship support.

Support programmes and online teaching were put in place for around 2,000 international students who were unable to return to Aotearoa New Zealand.

Covid-19 had a serious impact on all major University operations, weakening its overall financial position and requiring a business recovery programme to deliver the changes required to return the University to its strong pre-Covid-19 position.

By 2022, the University had just over 46,000 equivalent full-time students, up from 34,500 in 2019.

Waipapa Taumata Rau, University of Auckland

Waipapa Taumata Rau, University of Auckland, is located in Aotearoa New Zealand, a place of extraordinary beauty and diversity, where Māori are tangata whenua. From here, the University reaches out to the Pacific, Asia and the world.

The University's special connection with the Auckland region, and unique place in the world, is personified in its Māori name, Waipapa Taumata Rau, which was gifted to the University by the people of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei in 2021. The enduring relationship with tangata whenua is based on Te Tiriti o Waitangi, an essential part of our distinctiveness, and is a key component of Taumata Teitei, our Vision 2030 and Strategic Plan 2025.

The University has five main campuses and two research sites (Leigh and Waiheke Island). Six faculties represent its main disciplines: Arts and Education, Business and Economics, Engineering and Design, Law, Medical and Health Sciences, and Science. It also has two Large Scale Research Institutes: the Auckland Bioengineering Institute and the Liggins Institute. The Liggins Institute also has a research farm at Ngapouri, south of Rotorua, established in 2004.

Many courses and research activities reflect Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland's and Aotearoa New Zealand's place in the world. This perspective has long been a feature of the University's programmes. For example, Pacific archaeology, ethnology and languages are emphasised in the discipline of Anthropology. Asian languages, including Chinese, Japanese and Korean, are taught, and Pacific languages were introduced in 1991. Te Wānanga o Waipapa in the Faculty of Arts offers Māori Studies and Pacific Studies, as well as Indigenous Studies.

Geographers carry out fieldwork in the Pacific Islands, while University scientists make regular study trips to the Antarctic. The Leigh Marine Laboratory, about 100km north of Auckland and part of the Faculty of Science, brings together a wide range of expertise and facilities to work towards the understanding of the marine environment.

The University continued to build on these foundations with the introduction of the Bachelor of Global Studies in 2018, the Bachelor of Design in 2020 and the Bachelor of Communication in 2022. Additionally, a suite of exclusively online taught masters programmes was introduced in 2020 as part of the University of Auckland Online initiative, and these offerings have since been expanded. The University also began offering industry-endorsed micro-credentials in 2021.

Waipapa Taumata Rau recognises research and research-led teaching as a primary responsibility of its academic staff. High-quality research on a large scale and across the full range of disciplines, represented by faculties and Large Scale Research Institutes, is essential to ensure the place of the University among the leading international research universities. University of Auckland researchers contribute to the growth of new knowledge by conducting fundamental research across a wide range of fields in the natural, human and social sciences, the humanities and creative arts. Its expertise across a number of research disciplines was called upon by the government in 2020 to assist in managing the Covid-19 pandemic.

The University fosters the commercialisation of its research to assist in the pursuit of the country's economic objectives and applies it to enhance social values and advance the well-being of all New Zealanders.

In 2022, the University launched seven flagship Hikina kia Tutuki Research Centres, to tackle persistent and urgent challenges faced by Aotearoa New Zealand.

The University's strategy, *Taumata Teitei*, focuses researchers and professional staff on four impact areas: sustainability; health and well-being; advancing just, cultured and engaged communities; and ethical innovation and technology. These transdisciplinary centres and institutes focus on pioneering research.

Research also underpins the University's obligation to act as a critic and conscience of society. As the leading research university in New Zealand, the University of Auckland is committed to the quality and excellence

of its degree courses, including its postgraduate and doctoral programmes.

Since the launch of the University Impact Rankings by Times Higher Education (THE) in 2019, the University of Auckland has been ranked first twice, and in the top 20 every year. This reflects the University's strong teaching, research, policy and operational performance against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Structure of the University

Council

The University's governing body is the Council, a mixture of elected staff, students and graduates, and outside appointees. The Vice-Chancellor, the University's chief academic and administrative officer, is also a member. Council is chaired by the Chancellor, who is a lay member of the Council.

Senate

On academic matters, Council is bound to consult the Senate, which the Vice-Chancellor chairs. This body includes all the professors, some non-professorial staff and student representatives. The Senate takes advice from the Education and Research Committees, and from specialist committees, dealing for example with the Library and the Faculties.

Ihorangi | Vice-Chancellor

The Vice-Chancellor is the head of the University: its chief academic and administrative officer and the employer of all staff. The Vice-Chancellor is responsible for providing academic leadership along with effective management, and for leading strategic planning and directing resource allocation.

Ihorua | Deputy Vice-Chancellors

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor Education is responsible for providing strategic leadership for the University's academic mission, overseeing learning and teaching, curriculum, and academic standards.

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor Operations and Registrar is responsible for Finance, IT, Property, Student and Scholarly Services, Organisational Performance, Planning and Information, Libraries and Learning Services, Campus Life, Legal and Risk functions.

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor Research and Innovation is responsible for assisting and advising the Vice-Chancellor and University Council on research policy, research management and performance.

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor Strategic Engagement is responsible for the University's Sustainability Strategy, Communications and Engagement, Marketing and Recruitment, Alumni Relations and Development and for ensuring that the University develops, maintains and grows the key national and international relationships that will enhance and enable its ability to perform as a leading university.

Ihonuku | Pro Vice-Chancellors

The Pro Vice-Chancellor Māori has responsibility for developing a positive Māori profile, engaging with tangata whenua and other iwi. They champion the University's plan for the Revitalisation of Te Reo Māori, Te Taonga Nō Tua Whakarere, He Taonga Mo Āpōpō; as well as Waipapa Tangata Rau, the Māori staffing plan, and the Māori student cohort plan.

The Pro Vice-Chancellor Pacific has responsibility for developing a positive Pacific profile, engaging with Pacific communities, leading the Tai Tonga Campus and assisting in the development of Pacific programmes in liaison with the Vice-Chancellor, Pacific staff, students and the community.

The Pro Vice-Chancellor Equity has responsibility for advising, monitoring, reporting, and developing policies and programmes that support our diverse students and staff to experience equitable access, participation and success.

The Pro Vice-Chancellor Education contributes to the oversight of cross-University academic matters, ensuring the quality of its academic policy and offerings, and excellence in learning and teaching approaches.

The Pro Vice-Chancellor Global and Graduate Research is responsible for leading the School of Graduate Studies to enhance and grow the University's graduate research offerings and advises on strategic international research collaborations to expand research partnerships.

The Pro Vice-Chancellor Innovation and Enterprise leads strategic opportunities to advance knowledge translation and impact of research with industry, investors, public bodies and charities seeking to tap the expertise, inventions, technologies and intellectual property available from the University of Auckland.

Faculties

Each faculty is a sub-committee of Senate and is headed by a Dean who is supported by a Deputy Dean, Associate Deans, a Director of Faculty Operations and other administrative staff. The Dean is responsible for leading the academic and research activities of individual schools, departments and research centres and liaises with both the Office of the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate committees on academic programmes, staff appointments, buildings, research funding, library facilities, timetabling etc.

Large Scale Research Institutes

Each Large Scale Research Institute (LSRI) is headed by a Director, supported by a Deputy Director and administrative staff. The Director is responsible for coordinating the research activities of LSRI staff, including postgraduate research supervision, and liaises with both the Office of the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate committees on regulations, staff appointments, buildings, research funding, library facilities etc. Information is available on LSRI websites.

Central administration and services

Day-to-day central administration and service provision is performed by the Vice-Chancellor's Office, Student and Scholarly Services, Alumni Relations and Development, Campus Life, Communications and Engagement, Marketing and Recruitment, Finance, Human Resources, International Office, Digital Services, Te Tumu Herenga Libraries and Learning Services (including the University Library), the Research and Innovation Office, Organisational Performance and Improvement, Property Services and the School of Graduate Studies.

The City Campus

The City Campus, established in 1883, is in the heart of Auckland City. Separated from the tower blocks of the central business district by historic Albert Park on its western flank, the campus covers more than 20 hectares. To the southeast lie the trees and open spaces of the Auckland Domain. Its proximity to the cultural and commercial amenities of the country's largest city, attractive green setting and harbour views bestows advantages enjoyed by few inner-city campuses anywhere.

The City Campus has undergone major development during its existence with many refurbished and new building works.

A new 32,000 square-metre building for the Faculty of Engineering opened in 2020, and B201, the refurbished building originally for the Faculties of Education and Social Work, Arts, and Creative Arts and Industries, opened on Symonds Street in 2023. The Hiwa Recreation Centre opened in November 2024.

The Epsom Campus

At the end of 2023, the Faculty of Education and Social Work's teaching, research and related activities were relocated to the City Campus.

The Epsom Campus was established in 1926 as the site of the Auckland College of Education, formerly known as the Auckland Teachers' College and the Auckland Teachers' Training College (established 1881). Upon the amalgamation of the Auckland College of Education and the University of Auckland in 2004, the Epsom Campus became the primary site for the new Faculty of Education and Social Work.

The Grafton Campus

Located opposite Auckland City Hospital and the entrance to the Domain, the Grafton Campus covers a 2.75 hectare site on Park Road, Grafton. Originally established for the School of Medicine in 1968, the site was recognised as a separate campus in 1995 and in 2008 was formally designated as the Grafton Campus.

Home to the Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences (FMHS) and the University's first Large Scale Research Institute, the Liggins Institute, the campus is a modern

biomedical, health education, research and training facility, complemented by a specialist medical library, the Philson.

In addition to teaching undergraduate and postgraduate students across six different schools, the campus also facilitates significant research. As well as the Liggins Institute, the campus notably hosts four of the University's seven transdisciplinary research centres, being the Centre for Brain Research, Te Aka Mātauranga Matepukupuku | Centre for Cancer Research, Centre for Co-Created Ageing Research, and Centre for Pacific and Global Health. The campus also hosts Pūtahi Manawa | Healthy Hearts for Aotearoa New Zealand through the Manaaki Mānawa | Centre for Heart Research, one of four Centres of Research Excellence (CoREs) hosted by the University.

To facilitate our student learning, the campus also hosts publicly accessible teaching clinics including Optometry, Audiology, Nutrition and Dietetics, and Speech Language Therapy, in addition to our Clinical Research Centre, which enables invited members of the public to participate in some of our world-leading clinical research programmes.

Satellite clinical campuses of FMHS operate at Waitematā (North Shore and Waitākere Hospitals), South Auckland (Middlemore Hospital), Waikato Hospital and Tauranga Hospital, with further clinical sites in Northland (Whangārei Hospital), Rotorua, Whakatāne, Taranaki and Hāwera.

The Leigh Campus

The Leigh Marine Laboratory, situated at Leigh, north of Auckland, houses the University's Marine Science Research Facility.

The Newmarket Campus

The 5.2 hectare Newmarket site was previously owned and occupied by Lion Breweries, and was acquired by the University in 2013 to develop as a long-term, mixed-use campus. The Newmarket Campus is a major strategic acquisition for the University, which provides opportunities for long-term growth close to the City and Grafton campuses. The site's benefits include the opportunity to integrate campus development across the city, providing long term additional space to develop purpose-built research facilities and student accommodation, as well as other business development opportunities.

The campus houses the Faculty of Engineering and Design research facilities as well as the Department of Exercise Sciences (Faculty of Science).

Te Papa Ako o Tai Tonga | The South Auckland Campus

The University of Auckland has been present in South Auckland for over 20 years. The opening of Te Papa Ako o Tai Tonga in central Manukau continues the University's commitment to South Auckland. Te Papa Ako o Tai Tonga has space and resources to build and support community and school relationships, and provide more study options for communities in South and East Auckland.

Currently, the Tertiary Foundation Certificate and New Start programmes are being offered at the new South Auckland Campus. Other local University of Auckland students can use the space for informal study, and study-support services will be available to all students. Student Hubs are also situated at the campus to support student or visitor queries.

The opening of the new campus marks the end of a 20-year partnership with Manukau Institute of Technology (MIT), with whom the University previously delivered its programmes from Ōtara.

Te Papa Ako o te Tai Tokerau | Te Tai Tokerau Campus

Te Tai Tokerau Campus in Whangārei was established by the Auckland College of Education in 1992 and is now known as Te Papa Ako o te Tai Tokerau. Centrally located in Whangārei, the campus offers lecture rooms, the Sylvia Ashton Library and a base for Faculty of Education and Social Work programmes and staff. The campus also currently hosts the Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences and provides a wider presence for the University of Auckland in the North.

Alumni Relations and Development

Alumni Relations and Development is the University's centralised point of contact for two key groups:

- Alumni and friends, an over 243,000-strong network spread across the Auckland region, throughout New Zealand and around the globe. Alumni Relations and Development enables alumni and friends to stay connected with the University and one another and to enjoy a range of benefits and services. Those who wish to have a closer relationship with the University can engage in a number of ways, including the following:
 - find out what's happening on campus, attend events, watch videos of public lectures, browse our galleries of recent graduation ceremonies or read our recent alumni publications (visit www.auckland.ac.nz/en/alumni/whats-happening.html)
 - join the free mentoring platform, Alumni Connect, to get career advice from other

alumni or to share experiences and expertise with students (visit www.auckland.ac.nz/en/alumni/get-involved/alumni-connect.html)

- connect with a range of alumni groups and clubs listed on the alumni and friends website (visit www.auckland.ac.nz/globalalumni).
- Philanthropic partners and donors, whose generosity has a transformative effect on research, teaching and learning at the University. To donate or to find out more about ways to give, and for general information about areas that can be supported, visit www.giving.auckland.ac.nz or email giving@auckland.ac.nz.

Alumni Relations and Development operates in close collaboration with the University's senior leadership, faculties and other service divisions. It is located at Old Choral Hall, 7 Symonds Street.

For further information visit www.alumni.auckland.ac.nz or email alumni@auckland.ac.nz.

Auckland UniServices Ltd

At UniServices, we bring ideas to life. We partner with the best minds at the University of Auckland to apply intelligent thinking to ideas that have the potential to change the world.

As the University of Auckland's research and knowledge transfer company, UniServices' core business is to transform knowledge into solutions for real-world challenges, working with government and industry for more than 30 years.

The objectives of UniServices are to:

- Support researchers and help them grow their research portfolios, increasing the impact of research on society and expanding the value of research outputs.
- Develop mutually-beneficial relationships with research funders and commercial clients, bringing the external worldview into the University research environment.
- Identify, protect and develop the intellectual property of the University that arises from world-class research.
- Commercialise University-sourced technology and innovations, developing and investing in the commercial potential of new ideas produced by University staff and students.
- Deliver social and economic benefits of research outputs to the wider community across New Zealand.

The head office is located at Level 10, 49 Symonds Street. Opening hours are Monday to Friday 8.30am to 5pm. Phone: +64 9 373 7522 or visit www.uniservices.co.nz.
