Future Development Strategy

Organisations

WRITTEN FEEDBACK
Volume 1

Date published: **Friday, 10 August 2023**

Future Development Plan 2023 #229

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Green fields provides a clean slate approach and does not over tax already strained inner city infrastructure

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

I don't know

Tell us why

Well if this is your objective, why are you removing the Drury / Opaheke area from the FUZ ... particularly when the Oyster development has demonstrated how water can be managed to avoid any flood risk.?

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Firstly you are assuming weather events are getting worse when looking at data shows they are not but, if we accept there will be heavy rain events in the future then the answer is not to change the FUZ, rather it is to build storm water management systems and not rely on natural watercourses to mitigate against such a risk. No mitigation then don't approve development. The FUZ is not an approval for unfettered development

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

Agree in that this is the point I make above . But disagree with reliance on nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing strategy. Firstly what is mauri-enhancing when it is at home. But mostly you need to create channels to move high volumes of water (its is heavy rainfall events that are the problem not everyday runoff) and stop relying on the small creeks running through farmland.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I would like to know why it is necessary to change FUZ - none of the arguments put up justify undoing the multiple plans that have been in place since 2016 (in the case of Drury) - the only thing that happened was heavy rainfall in West Auckland which its infrastructure could not cope with. Heavy rain events also happen in Drury (including earlier this year) and are not a drama, we did not flood, there is even less of a chance of flooding when the new highway is built and the railway line which dams the Slippery Creek flow is removed. So the story is simple - change the requirements for investing infrastructure and LEAVE THE MAPS ALONE. As it is I and many others I know have invested in what is currently a FUZ which will cease to be so if this change proceeds. It is ill conceived and knee jerk in terms of the Drury area.

Future Development Plan 2023 #467

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Your feedback

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Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

It is very concerning to see high quality arable land being swallowed up by houses and apartments with little or no land to grow food. One day there will be lots of homes but nothing to eat

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It reduces the need for people to travel and if we are really smart the local centres could also become hubs for public transport

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Climate change shows that some areas will be a problem - sea front, flood zones

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

It seems as though no one is considering the social infrastructure. Just building homes is not enough - people need parks, greenspaces, leisure activities in their neighborhood. Not only would it reduce travel it will also help to reduce crime and social issues. There are many examples overseas of ghetto communities which were constructed just to provide accommodation. I am very concerned about Mangere West. The local school and the graveyard are the only places for the children to play and other venues are not in walking distance. The community needs playgrounds, a skatepark, a swimming pool, a cinema, a medical centre, green spaces to walk and cycle and shops including a supermarket closer than those in the mall. While these things cost money - its cheaper than the social costs later.

Not surprisingly locals take supermarket trolleys and dump them - because they have no car and its too far to walk carrying groceries.

I see no where where planning for the community has been included by the council. I have asked the local council to come to the school to meet us and discuss this but so far no luck!

Future Development Plan 2023 #479

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Focussing most of Auckland's growth in our existing urban centres is the commonsense approach, supported by evidence nationally and internationally.
Our concern is when increased urban residential development is not accompanied by increased investment in public amenity and infrastructure. For longterm community wellbeing outcomes to be met, Auckland Council and your CCOs must commit to providing high quality, accessible, community centres, libraries, civic/town squares etc, green spaces, playgrounds and more.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Again, this is a commonsense approach and should be pursued. And again, our concern is that communities need more than easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops. We need easy access to free, vibrant community centres, libraries, civic/town squares etc, green spaces, playgrounds and more. This community-focused amenity and infrastructure needs to reflect unique local cultures and aspirations.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It would be irresponsible not to proceed with this approach. As the flooding and cyclone events of early 2023 have shown us; the cost to communities and businesses of growth in hazardous areas is huge. As well as halting growth in hazardous areas in the future, we need the Auckland Council family to enact duty of care for the communities that are already in hazardous areas.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

We would absolutely support nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing. I'm not sure how your approach can be decentralised. If that means you will devolve funding and other resourcing to communities, there needs to be appropriate support and guidance.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

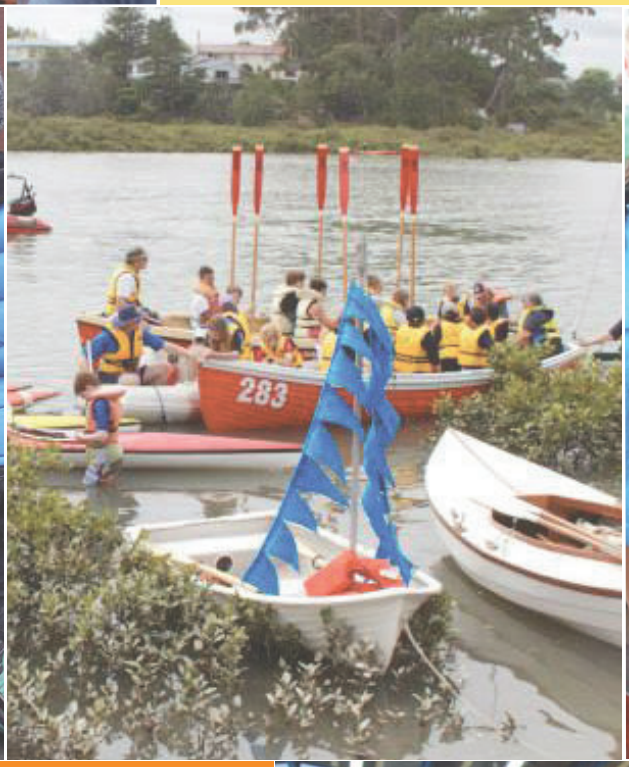
In Avondale, there is already a lot of public and private housing development. We support these residential developments, and hope that they will increase the existing cultural flair and diversity of our community. However, Avondale's public/community infrastructure has been under-invested in for a number of decades - under Auckland City and Auckland Council. It is hard to trust that Auckland Council and your CCOs will commit to providing the community centres, youth hubs, libraries, green spaces/parks and playgrounds, roading, pavements that are necessary for our growth and change to be equitable. Our existing social and economic disparities in Avondale could be exacerbated by more residential developments IF there isn't the appropriate - and urgent - levels of investment in core areas of community infrastructure and amenity.



OUR FUTURE AVONDALE









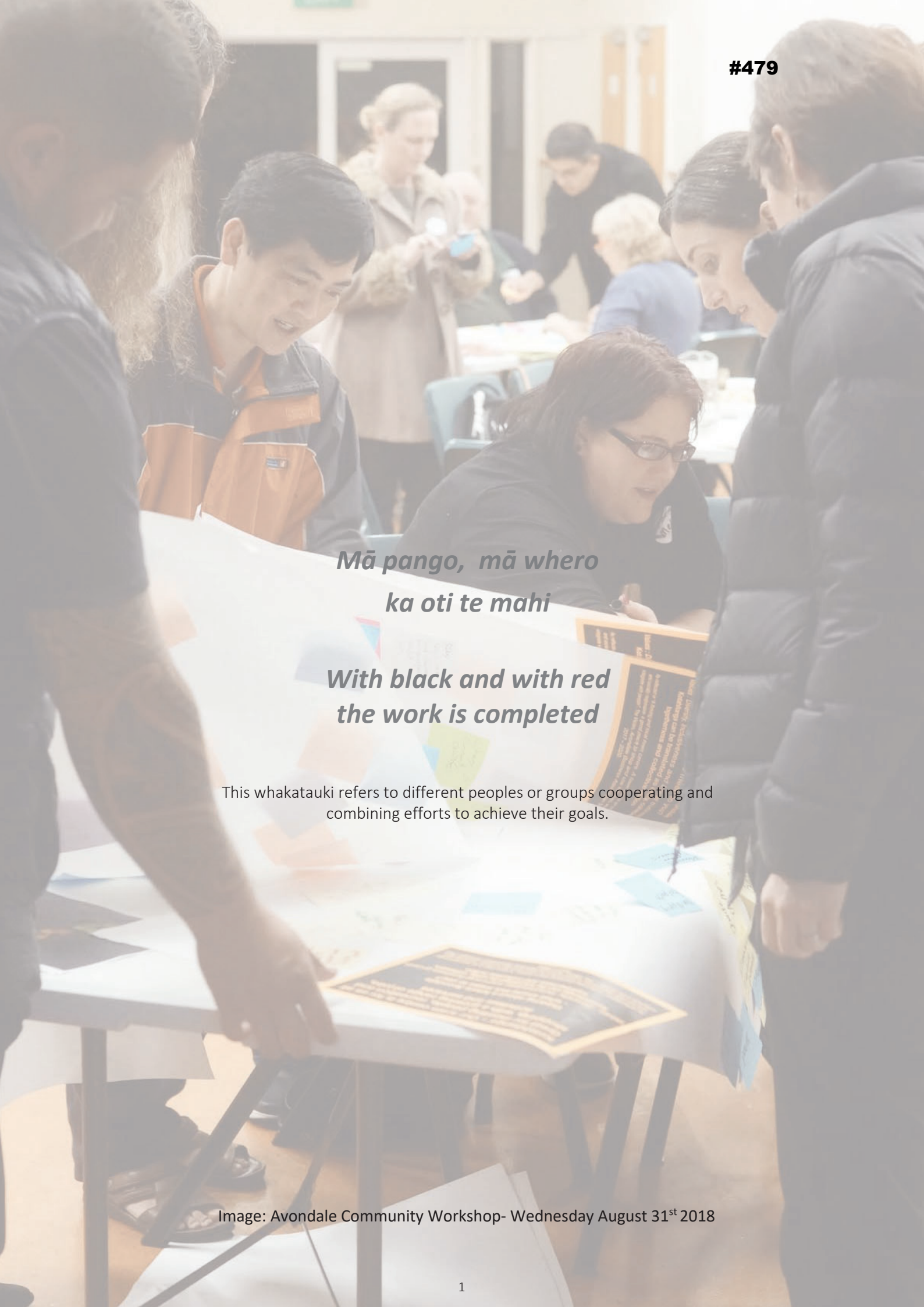
The Communities of Avondale

Vision and Design Principles

April 2019







Mā pango, mā whero

ka oti te mahi

With black and with red
the work is completed

This whakatauki refers to different peoples or groups cooperating and combining efforts to achieve their goals.

Image: Avondale Community Workshop- Wednesday August 31st 2018

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Introduction

Our Future Avondale vision is a living document, and the ideas and aspirations are not fixed, but provide a start for ongoing discussion and collaboration.

This document has been produced with members of the Avondale Community to help them form a community-led vision for the future of Avondale.

Avondale is a town-centre and suburb where significant change and development is anticipated over next 5 – 15 years. This will include many more apartments and terraced houses, a new community centre, and upgrade works in the town centre. Redevelopment of several large sites is anticipated, including land owned by Housing New Zealand and Panuku Development Auckland, Auckland Council's urban development agency. Auckland Council related projects will include future community consultation, specific to each project, when work is underway.

The purpose of this vision document is to provide the communities of Avondale with a clear voice on what is currently important to them for the future of Avondale; and to help designers and decision makers to better understand community aspirations when new development is being planned. It is not intended to be a technical planning document, and priority has been given to reflecting the community's voices, and shared values that can be applied in a variety of ways to both public and private development projects.

The vision also provides the opportunity for new community-led initiatives to be identified, and existing organisations to know that they have support and interest from the wider community.

The workshop process and research also highlighted the important relationship between the Rosebank Peninsula and Avondale both in the past and in the present day due to the geography, connecting routes, residential and business areas, schools, sports and recreational facilities and this should be reflected in future development, projects and planning.



In the community workshops (August 2018) participants were asked: *When you think of an ideal future Avondale, what are the one or two words that come to mind?* These are recorded in the 'wordle' and the most popular words are largest. The most common words were **diversity, green spaces, safety** and **affordable.**

How was the vision produced?

This draft vision document was facilitated by Motu Design, through analysing and summarising the comments and ideas provided by people who attended the Avondale community workshop events. Three community workshops were held in August/September 2018. Although participants at the workshops came from diverse backgrounds there was less representation from the youth, migrant and Chinese populations of our Avondale area although efforts were made to reach out to these groups. Project limitations meant no specific child focussed sessions were held.

The initial draft document was then reviewed against a summary and analysis of 459 comments shared by people made on the I Love Avondale and Avondale Community Action Facebook pages between July and September included as Attachment A.
Additional comments received from a library display and via email, were also considered.

The draft vision document has been provided for further consultation with the Avondale community including at two public events before finalising. Key feedback resulting in additional changes to the final document included the use and interpretation of the term mana; the importance of trust to ensure a sense of belonging and social connectedness; the need to acknowledge the impact of the CLR link and Whau Low Carbon Plan along with the upcoming zero carbon legislation.

The project was enabled by the Whau Local Board, supported by the Community Empowerment team at Auckland Council and facilitated by Motu Design Ltd as an independent community project and not part of a statutory consultation process. Additional support to finalise, share and print the document was provided by Avondale Community Action. The project was also discussed and shared with Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei.

Community Working Group and Supporters
A community working group made up of a range of people who live and work in the Avondale community provided support for the workshops. This included providing advice on the workshop process, a review of the draft vision themes, and assistance with advertising, communications, workshop set up and hosting.



Workshop process

The workshops were held in August and September 2018. Around 200 people attended the community workshops that were hosted by individuals from Avondale Community Action, The Walking Samoans (Whau Area), Avondale Business Association, Avondale Collaboration Group and Avondale Union Parish.

Workshop discussions were based on six draft vision themes. These themes were identified by Motu Design through a review of what various community organisations had already recorded as being important to the people of Avondale. Attachment B includes information on the purpose of the workshops, the draft vision themes, and how they were sourced. Attachment C includes additional context maps and Unitary Plan information about the Avondale area.

The workshops provided an opportunity for a diverse range of people to discuss the draft vision themes within small groups. For each theme, people at the workshops were asked to share what would be important to them in the future of Avondale. Their hopes, dreams and aspirations were recorded on 'post it notes'. They also had the chance to discuss and share ideas about how these aspirations could be shared.

Some changes have been made to the vision themes to better reflect the comments received in the workshops before including them in this vision document.
A record for all the comments received in the workshops has been kept, and is available on request if groups would like to review them in more detail.







Avondale from the past

Avondale can be described as starting at Rangimatariki (Rosebank Domain) in the north. It is bordered by the Te Whau River to west and Motu Manawa marine reserve to the east. Avondale extends approximately to the ridgeline south-east of the railway line which forms the border between the catchments of Oakley Creek and the Te Whau River. Avondale is located on the edge of Auckland's main volcanic field with Owairaka (Mt Albert) visible to the east, New Lynn and the Waitakere ranges to the west.

Avondale has always been a place of movement and gathering. For seabirds it provides a crossing between the Waitemata and Manukau harbours. For Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Whatua and other Maori iwi (tribes), the Whau River was an important part of the Te Tōanga Waka portage route, used to travel between the harbours.

The Te Whau river is named after the Whau Tree that for Maori was an important resource for making floats for fishing nets. Along the river were seasonal villages and areas for gathering kai (food), including seafood, fish and birds.

When Auckland city was first established the area was known locally as 'the Whau' before being renamed Avondale in 1882. The town started as a staging post along the early trail route that headed west, and then Great North Road became the main road heading north of Auckland until the Harbour Bridge was built in 1959.

In 1889 Avondale Racecourse was established, serviced by the western Railway line that opened in 1880. The Rosebank peninsula became an important area of market gardens, orchards and plant nurseries. One of Avondale's early heroes is Hayward Wright who selected and propagated the "Hayward" cultivar of the Chinese gooseberry (today known as kiwifruit) that is still the main kiwifruit commercially grown in countries around the world.



Avondale intersection of Great North Road with Rosebank Road, 1963
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 580-7643

Avondale today

Avondale's town centre, that is located on the historically significant Great North Road, is often *"seen as a drive through not a place to stop"* and since the 1960s the private motor car has been the primary mode of travel. Many people choose to shop outside of the area for a variety of reasons although the town centre retains a number of smaller independent retailers, businesses and services and is home to a number of community organisations.

The town centre and surrounding residential areas are not well connected to the railway station and pedestrian and cycle safety is a significant concern to residents because many people want to be less dependent on private car use. The future City Rail Link due to open in 2024 will also reduce travel times to the central Auckland and both the future Te Whau Pathway and Avondale to New Lynn Shared Path will also improve connections to both New Lynn and to the Te Whau River. Avondale is also highly dependent on the existing Avondale Racecourse for community sports fields and for the Avondale Sunday Market that is valued for its fresh produce, secondhand goods and as an important gathering place.

The Rosebank Peninsula area, that used to be market gardens before the north western motorway provided access to the area, is now home to a large area of industry as well as suburban housing. Most of the housing in the area is from the 1960s onwards. Avondale College is now one of Auckland's largest schools with many student coming from outside the local area to attend.

Avondale currently includes housing of varying type and quality and has a significant number of Housing New Zealand properties. Its population (2013 census) was roughly 10% Māori, 20% Pacific Island people, and a third each Asian and European people. As property prices have increased, the area's demographics have started to change with more professionals and new families moving into the area. The area is particularly diverse in terms of ethnicity/culture and socio-economic groups compared to other parts of Auckland.

The provision of affordable housing options, support for community health and well-being, and maintaining cultural diversity have all been raised as important issues for the future of Avondale. More recently, Avondale has become known for its creativity, local festivals, and great range of musicians and artists.



Avondale in the future?

Lots of change is anticipated in the future of Avondale. As the population of Auckland grows, so will the community of Avondale. More housing (including apartments and terraced houses), and taller buildings are likely to be built. New community spaces (including a new Library and Community Centre) are planned, along with improvements to the streets in the town centre, and more options for getting around including cycle paths. And over 50 years, all sorts of other changes could occur.

The vision for our future Avondale is described in the following section. It provides goals and aspirations for the type of place and community Avondale could be, and a direction for people to work towards. It includes a list of aims, design principles and actions under the following key themes:

- *Ngā Ara Whau – Safety and Accessibility*
- *Hauora - Health and Well-being*
- *Kotahitanga – Inclusiveness and Local Business Growth*
- *Taiao – Natural Environment*
- *Mahi Toi – Creativity and Diversity*
- *Mana – Character and Heritage*



Ideas for the future

“The area’s natural ecology is highlighted and cared for like a precious gem”

“All our young people are cared for and provided for"

“make Great North Road great again”

“Food is where we first meet other cultures”

“prioritise social exchange rather than financial exchange”

“keep the market”

“pride in our horticultural heritage - Hayward Wright”

“A destination for a fun and safe outing with friends and family”

“marae-type building for important cultural events”

“don’t be overly prescriptive … give us a flexible space”

“Te Ao Maori culture is part of everyday life”

“more than the spider”

“Intergenerational Knowledge sharing”

"People have a place to hang”

“Community Gardens. Access to good food”

“Whau= Learning Environment”

“There’s good support services so people don’t fall through the cracks…”

“Sense of sharing the physical space with nature- trees, courtyards, public garden space"

“be famous here before elsewhere”.

“Quirky things”

“Everyone feels welcome"

Avondale Community Workshops - 2018

IN OUR FUTURE AVONDALE #479

Everyone feels welcome, we celebrate the diversity of our people and places, and groups within our community are well supported and connected.

Avondale is a friendly and interesting place to live, with well maintained parks, creative public spaces and good things going on.

We value our land and waterways, honour our past and work together to secure a bright and healthy future for us all.



Ngā Ara Whau-
Our Avondale is the gateway to the Whau, safe, friendly and easy for everyone to get around

Our future Avondale is well connected to the Te Whau river, town centre, railway station, key destinations, Rosebank peninsula and surrounding areas.

Our streets and pathways are safe and pleasant places to walk or cycle, day or night.

As the area intensifies, access to public transport is prioritised, so that even our less mobile people can get around with ease.

We trust our community to look out for each other, in particular the young and the old.

Ngā Ara Whau refers to the many paths within the Whau area.
This theme focuses safety and accessibility.



Hauora-
Good health and wellbeing for ourselves, families and communities.

Avondale is a community of people that value their children, youth and elders.

Our future Avondale has a range of easily accessible community facilities, parks and public spaces that support a variety of different activities that connect us to each other and the natural environment, in support of physical, spiritual and mental wellbeing.

Our housing is of good quality, and supports the lifetime needs of people and our diverse communities.

Affordable healthy food and fresh fruit and vegetables is locally accessible to us all.

Hauora means fit, healthy, well and in good spirits.
This theme is about Health and Wellbeing.



Kotahitanga -
Our town is for us all. Great for meeting people, recreation and shopping, with a growing range of jobs, activities and services.

Our future town centre is a safe, family-friendly destination that is a creative and fun place to live, work and visit.

It has a range of quality buildings, public spaces, community services, facilities and businesses that support social connectedness and our local economy.

The local businesses, community groups, schools, council and mana whenua work together to support development in the town centre to create places of civic generosity and community cohesion.

There is always something to do, with options including shopping, food retailing, sports, entertainment, arts, learning, markets, bars and cafes.

Kotahitanga means unity, cohesion, togetherness and collective action.
This theme focuses on inclusiveness and local business growth in the Avondale town centre.



Mā pango, mā whero
ka oti te mahi

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With black and with red the work is completed

This whakatauki refers to different peoples or groups cooperating and combining efforts to achieve their goals.



Taiao -
Our land, waterways and natural environment are protected, restored and ecologically strengthened.

The Te Whau river is important to us, and so is Oakley Creek, the Motu Manawa Marine Reserve and the small streams and creeks that flow to these areas.

Mana whenua relationships to the natural environment are valued and we work together to ensure our parks and waterways are beautiful, protected and enhanced.

Both public and private development supports the cultural heritage and ecology of our place and there is a strong sense of being in and part of our natural environment, with lots of mature trees and planting.

In caring for our environment we aim to be a low carbon community.

Taiao means natural world and environment and is the focus of this theme.



Mahi Toi -
We are creative in what we do and how we do it.

In our future Avondale we continue to value and celebrate cultural diversity, creativity and independent expression. The arts are celebrated and accessible.

Our future Avondale has structures to better support learning, creative processes and the future impact of climate change.

Our creative scene encompasses a breadth of talent, interests, cultural practices and skills.

There are opportunities for children, youth and inter-generational learning as well as professionals, with spaces and places that encourage events, activities, and a mix of temporary and long term projects.

Mahi Toi means creative work.
This theme focuses on creativity and diversity.



Mana –
We respect and celebrate the achievements of our people, places and histories.

In our future Avondale, we respect the past, hold on to the good and embrace the future.

We continue to take pride in the cultural diversity of our communities, and te ao Māori is part of our everyday life.

Māori and more recent histories are visible and celebrated in our place names, buildings, parks and public spaces.

Our stories are woven into the fabric of our place

Avondale is a community that builds up the mana of all its residents- their self-esteem, confidence, influence and status.

Mana means prestige, status and authority.
This theme is about being proud of people and places in Avondale.

Ngā Ara Whau - Our Avondale is the gateway to the Whau, safe, friendly and easy to get around

Our future Avondale is well connected to the Te Whau River, town centre, railway station, key destinations, Rosebank peninsula and surrounding areas. Our streets and pathways are safe, friendly and pleasant places to walk or cycle, day and night.

As the area intensifies, access to public transport is prioritised, so that everyone can get around with ease.

We trust our community to look out for each other, in particular the young and the old.

Ngā Ara Whau refers to the many paths with the Whau area.
This theme focuses safety and accessibility.

Vision Aims

Public transport is easy, safe, frequent and pleasant to use with good connections between bus and rail, and to key destinations including Avondale College and the Rosebank Peninsula.

Our train station is a safe and pleasant place to use during the day and at night with a unique local identity, cycle parking and accessible routes to and from surrounding areas.

Great North Road is safe for pedestrians, and an enjoyable place to walk through, to sit and spend time.

Our streets are child friendly, and our children can safely get to and from school without a car.

Cycle and pedestrian routes connect to key destinations, including the town centre, parks, bus stops, schools, and the river; and are safe, easy and pleasant to use.

Vehicle access through the area, and car parking to key destinations, is well managed in particular around the train station, schools, and major activities, including our markets.

Design principles and actions to help achieve these aims:

- Good lighting, for safety and attractiveness, along key pedestrian and cycle routes that connect to public transport, and the town centre.

- Fun wayfinding signage identifies pedestrian and cycle routes to access the river, town centre, and other local destinations.

- Hills are tricky for people with limited mobility, so universal access routes should be carefully planned and signed.

- Creation of new safe 'short cuts' so walking and cycling is faster than driving.

- Safe areas to cross main roads, in multiple locations that are convenient for pedestrians and cyclists.

- Resting spots on key pedestrian routes, and seating for older people, included some sheltered locations.

- Well maintained streets, street trees, planting and footpaths.

- Safe wet weather paving, to prevent slipping.

- More safe cycle routes, in a variety of forms, including connections to the river, between main cycle routes, and to key local destinations.

- Sheltered, lockable and monitored bike parking at the train station and town centre.

- Additional bus services from Rosebank residential and business areas, and to the town centre and train station.

- Community ambassadors, Maori wardens, Neighbourhood Support groups and police work together to build relationships, social connectedness and community wellbeing.

- Traffic is managed to better support pedestrian and cycle safety, general movement through the centre, and access to key destinations.

- Parking and pick up / drop off car parking options in and around the train station, markets and schools are well managed.

- Easy access to the Whau River, to support water sports and transport, such as boats and kayaks.

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Hauora - Good health and wellbeing for ourselves, families and communities.

Avondale is a community of people that value their children, youth and elders.

Our future Avondale has a range of easily accessible community facilities, parks and public spaces that support a variety of different activities that connect us to each other and the natural environment, in support of physical, spiritual and mental wellbeing.

Our housing is of good quality, and supports the lifetime needs of our diverse communities.

Affordable healthy food and fresh fruit and vegetables is locally accessible to us all.

Hauora means fit, healthy, well & in good spirits.
This theme is about Health and Wellbeing.

Vision Aims

Our public spaces and places are safe and welcoming for socialising in a variety of ways, at both day and night and are designed to support a mix of ages.

Our people have access to activities and services that support their needs and interests including learning, arts and sports.

Quality physical and mental health services are accessible locally.

Our green spaces maximise opportunities to connect with the natural world, for contemplation and exercise, as well as play.

Markets, including our weekly Sunday market, continue to provide for community interaction and access to fresh produce.

Our community locally grows, buys and shares fresh fruit and vegetables, and has a wide range of food choices.

Our housing is of good quality and includes a mix of different types of units, and tenures that provide affordable options for life.

Design principles and actions to help achieve these outcomes:

- Provide a range of small and large gathering spaces with different seating options
- Places respond to the seasons and environment (sun, shade, rain, wind and views)
- Areas to sit and eat, for picnics or bought food
- Spaces and facilities for large community or family events including public BBQ's, grill pits, Umu/Hangi pits etc.
- Formal and informal play options for children
- A fabulous community centre and library
- Large scale residential developments include communal spaces and options for growing food in their design.
- Community groups and facilities (private and public) support a wide range of interests, including faith, music, arts, dance, culture, food, learning and exercise groups.
- Lots of exercise options, formal and informal including a swimming pool and community gym, good walkways, cycleways, public exercise equipment in a range of spaces including dog friendly areas.
- Destination play spaces, for children and youth, including water features, adventurous play, skate-parks and basketball.
- Safely lit walkway and open space options for after dark and early evening activity, that could include adjustable lighting options.
- Fruit trees in streets and public spaces and supported with bee hives.
- Community gardens and allotments are encouraged alongside healthy eating / local growing education programmes
- Local shops, services and events provide a culturally diverse range of healthy, affordable food options.
- Transport options enable youth, elderly and women to easily and safely access spaces, activities and facilities particularly outside of peak travel time

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Kotahitanga - Our town is for us all. Great for meeting people, recreation and shopping, with a growing range of jobs, activities and services.

Our future town centre is a safe, family-friendly destination that is a creative and fun place to live, work and visit.

It has a range of quality buildings, public spaces, community services, facilities and businesses that support social connectedness and our local economy.

The local businesses, community groups, schools, council and mana whenua work together to support development in the town centre and create places of civic generosity and community cohesion.

There is always something to do, with options including shopping, food retailing, sports, entertainment, arts, learning, markets, bars and cafes.

Kotahitanga means unity, cohesion, togetherness and collective action.
This theme focuses on inclusiveness and local business growth in the Avondale town centre.

Vision Aims

Avondale is a self-supporting township which caters for the day to day needs and preferences of its diverse communities, different ages, socio-economic and cultural groups.

Avondale is safe, clean, easy and enjoyable to walk to around with an active and creative street scene, and a range of large and small public spaces to explore.

It is also a multi-experience destination that attracts visitors to its markets including our weekly Sunday market, shops, sports facilities, playgrounds, arts, events and festivals with lots of options for entertainment, buying food and 'hanging out'.

Our histories and cultures of the area are reflected in the town centre, its buildings, streets and public spaces.

Buildings are well-designed and support a rich pedestrian experience and quality apartment living including a low carbon lifestyle.

Landscaping, mature trees, views and planting, support the creation of a 'green' town centre.

Design principles and actions to help achieve these outcomes:

- Public and private development, including community facilities and residential apartments, are designed to support local retail viability and business growth.

- A small supermarket, other food retailers, the Avondale Sunday market and alternative market options, such as permanent covered market or regular night market are all provided for.

- A range of small and large public spaces, and streets of different character support family friendly activity throughout the town centre, with options for events, markets, community and creative use including a 'central' town square.

- Generous footpaths are provided in addition to street trees and planting, seats, and amenities such as recycling bins.

- People are prioritised over cars at street crossings, with good connections to and from the train station and surrounding areas.

- The Whau River, Hollywood Theatre, Racecourse and Great North Road are recognised as important heritage features in the town centre.

- Quality public toilets and additional facilities such as free wi-fi and communal work spaces support the use of the centre.

- Parking, public transport and pedestrian routes are located and designed to support easy access to the town centre.

- Views to the west of the Waitakere Ranges and sunsets are preserved from key locations.

- Planting and landscape features support connections to the natural environment of the wider Avondale area.

- Heritage and character buildings are protected and new development is designed to complement them.

- Mana whenua and heritage values are acknowledged and reflected in the centre, its community facilities, landscaping and public spaces.

- Creative art and lighting also support local character and identity.

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Taiao - Our land, waterways and natural environment are protected, restored and ecologically strengthened.

The Te Whau river is important to us, and so is Oakley Creek, the Motu Manawa Marine Reserve and the small streams and creeks that flow to these areas.

Mana whenua relationships to the natural environment are valued and we work together to ensure our parks and waterways are beautiful, protected and enhanced.

Both public and private development supports the cultural heritage and ecology of our place and there is a strong sense of being in and part of our natural environment, with lots of mature trees and planting.

In caring for our environment we aim to be a low carbon community.

Taiao means natural world and environment and is the focus of this theme.

Vision Aims

We can swim in the waterways, with clean healthy water supporting native habitats and recreational activity.

Our parks and streams are connected with pathways and native planting form ecological linkages. Throughout the area native bird song can be heard.

Our green spaces are also protected and enhanced as places for recreation, interaction and learning to support the well-being of our communities.

Littering is socially unacceptable. Recycling and reuse is easy, and education programmes plus waste management services ensure that Avondale is always clean.

Future changes due to climate change including a rise in sea level, and flood risks are understood and addressed in future planning.

The Te Whau River and Te Whau Pathway is accessible from Avondale, with new activities along the river's edge. The Motu Manawa greenway is completed, and links to Oakley Creek are strengthened.

Buildings and public spaces demonstrate environmental responsibility, leadership and innovation e.g. solar power, water sensitive design, adaptive re-use, electric vehicle charging, underground utilities.

Design principles and actions to help achieve these outcomes include:

- Native planting along streams and waterways and areas of bush are protected, with new areas established to ensure bio-diversity is maximised and connected to the North-West Wildlife link.

- Existing and planned walkways along streams and coastal edges are connected with new links where required and landscaped to support biodiversity and wildlife.

- Creative and well thought out planting includes a range of approaches responding to use and location, including flowers and fruit trees.

- Mature trees are protected.

- Views to the Te Whau River are maintained, and activities that engage with the river are supported e.g. waka ama, swimming, kayaking, fishing, picnics.

- Businesses that border parks and waterways ensure they are ecologically responsible and support the safety of walkways.

- The Whau tree is celebrated as an ecological signature for Avondale.

- Waste management processes ensure ease of re-use, recycling, composting and rubbish disposal, and prevent dumping and littering in public areas.

- Innovative stormwater management ensures water quality is protected and improved in streams, rivers and the marine reserve.

- Pest management processes are developed, including management of weeds, rodents, possums etc.

- Education in schools and other learning opportunities, promote environmental initiatives and use local examples.

- New and existing housing is built or retrofitted to a high standard of environmental design.

- Large developments include communal areas.

- Community gardens support local food production and community well-being and celebrate the horticulture heritages of the area.

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Mahi Toi - We are creative in what we do and how we do it.

In our future Avondale we continue to value and celebrate cultural diversity, creativity and independent expression. The arts are celebrated and accessible.

Our future Avondale has the structures to better support learning, creative processes and the future impact of climate change.

Our creative scene encompasses a breadth of talent, interests, cultural practices and skills. There are learning opportunities for children, youth, adults and professionals, with spaces and places that encourage events, activities, and a mix of temporary and long term projects.

Mahi Toi means creative work.
This theme focuses on creativity and diversity.

Vision Aims

Our creativity is regularly seen, heard and experienced in many ways.

Our parks, public buildings, places and streets welcome creative expression in their use, as well as in their design.

Our culturally diverse range of skills are easily able to be shared and new ones learnt with a range of affordable spaces to support community use e.g. spaces for dance, music, wood working, robots and technology, traditional crafts, pottery, weaving, artist's studios, food, print making, glass blowing…

There are opportunities through our weekly Sunday market and other markets, galleries, shops and community events to support local artists and small businesses.

There are ongoing opportunities for community involvement, participation and leadership in events, education, town planning and public space design.

Design principles and actions to help achieve these outcomes:

- The design of public buildings and spaces include opportunities for community collaboration, and expression of local heritage and cultures.
- Our footpaths are wide enough for buskers.
- Our public spaces provide power points, water supply and other services to support events.
- Our murals are valued and tell stories of the area.
- The design and retrofitting of buildings integrates environmental responsiveness into creative design solutions.
- Artists are invited to contribute to the design of public spaces, and visually prominent buildings.
- Artworks in parks and public spaces are diverse including grass roots and big thought-provoking art.
- A diverse range of free or affordable community run events are supported, that include music, performance and a range of interests.
- A range of affordable and accessible spaces support community involvement in creative activities, including rehearsal areas and workshops.
- Galleries and performance spaces are integrated into the design of new public buildings.
- A range of local icons are celebrated in temporary and permanent projects.
- Mana whenua values and heritage are creatively expressed.
- Art is encouraged to be part of buildings.
- Local art trails are encouraged, and have the potential to be a tourism feature in addition to heritage trails.
- A range of markets including our weekly Sunday market provide opportunities for artists, craft, music, performance and small businesses.

Mana – We respect and celebrate the achievements of our people, places and histories.

In our future Avondale, we respect the past, hold on to the good and embrace the future. We continue to take pride in the cultural diversity of our communities, and te ao Māori is part of our everyday life.

Māori and more recent histories are visible and celebrated in our place names, buildings, parks and public spaces. Our stories are woven into the fabric of our place.

Avondale is a community that builds up the mana of all its residents- their self-esteem, confidence, influence and status.

Mana means prestige, status and authority.
This theme is about being proud of people and places in Avondale.

Vision Outcomes

Mana whenua relationships with land, water and natural resources are valued.

The Maori histories of the area, including the Rangimatariki (Rosebank Park Domain) and the waka portage route, are celebrated and acknowledged.

Stories, events, people and places from Avondale's past are known and shared throughout the area in a variety of ways, including our horticulture, racecourse and sporting heritage.

Valued buildings are retained and restored, including the Hollywood theatre.

In the town centre, our heritage, character and cultural diversity is expressed through the design of buildings, streets and public spaces.

We have events, activities and spaces to share and celebrate our cultural heritage.

People of Avondale are connected and share a sense of belonging.

Design principles and actions to help achieve these outcomes:

- Our horticulture heritage and knowledge is expressed in our planting and landscape design in public and private places.

- Landscape design is appropriate to the location, and reflects Maori heritage and cultural values in environmentally and culturally sensitive areas.

- The natural heritage of our rivers, waterways and coastal edge is preserved and restored.

- Old mature trees are protected.

- Art that expresses the diversity of our histories and communities is supported, including murals and graffiti walls.

- Activities and events showcase and celebrate the achievements of our people, past and present.

- Heritage trails, artwork, signage and plaques record sites of historical significance.

- Maori place names are known and used, and te reo signage is supported.

- A range of old buildings, of good character are protected.

- New buildings, in particular within the town centre, are designed to respond to the character of older buildings and Avondale's past.

- A diverse range of community organisations including schools, sports clubs, cultural and religious groups are respected, connected and supported.

- Communication and promotion of local people, community organisations, businesses and events are supported, including local notice boards, newsletters, and social media.

- A local museum and gallery spaces are encouraged.

- Local history is supported by education programmes and able to be experienced by children and youth, potentially through schools.



Images Top & Centre: *Vision feedback displays at Avondale Library, Sirens and Sounds Event & Avondale Xmas Market.*
Lower Image: *Handover of Our Future Avondale Document at 'All Goods' Whau Arts Space.*

A BIG THANKS TO...

Everyone who has helped make this project possible.

Ka mihinui kia koutou.



Attachment A - Summary of Facebook Comments

459 social media posts from the 'I love Avondale' and 'Avondale Community Action' Facebook pages were collated and analysed. These were collected from 27 July to 2 September and relate to both media coverage on Avondale, and specific questions posted by the facebook page hosts seeking comments.

The most talked about topics related to the Avondale town centre (Kotahitanga), Mana (Pride) and Ngā Ara Whau. However, these also reflect the angle of the host's posts and the time period that they were made in that included media attention referring to Avondale as a third world suburb, the announcement regarding the uncertain future of the Racecourse and recent Housing New Zealand projects in the neighbourhood. A spreadsheet with all the raw data, methodology and a table showing some figures is available on request.

Below is a summary of the main comments:

- The Kotahitanga theme was the most prominent, with 155 comments. Conversations were mainly around the town centre (eg better shops, shopping in general) and recreation spaces (eg retaining the racecourse sports fields).

- Mana was the second most common, with 126 comments. There was a lot of pride expressed in Avondale as it is, especially with respect to its cultural diversity. The appearance of the town centre and retaining the Avondale Markets were other prominent topics within the Mana theme.

- There were 103 comments relating to Nga Ara Whau. This included conversations about traffic – especially regarding planned housing intensification – and other modes of transport, especially active modes. There were also comments about feeling unsafe in the town centre or in parks.

- The Taiao theme was especially prominent on ACA's page. Many people supported the idea of a new indoor produce market with the caveat that it was plastic-free. Other ideas were about 'green' infrastructure – harnessing solar and wind, capturing rainfall etc.

- Mahi Toi (13 comments) and Mauri (5) topics were discussed far less frequently than the others. I'd suggest the main reason for this was that the angle of the posts analysed didn't encourage these responses (aside from a single ACA post specifically about the creative arts here).

- The Mahi Toi comments that did exist often acknowledged the number of creatives here and/or celebrated the street art here, including the historical murals. There were many comments about retaining green spaces for recreational use, but without a solid link to health and wellbeing otherwise there would have been more Mauri-related comments.

Facebook Community quotes

Sourced from the 'I Love Avondale' and 'Avondale Community Action' Facebook pages

"Walk through the town centre and exclaim how attractive all the shops are".

"Lights on at night and CCTV at eastdale reserve so we have a well lit safe place to exercise after work in winter. And more use of the council installed outdoor gym! And improve the pathway - very slippery".

"We're lucky to have Whau the People, Whau Arts Festival, Whau Pacific Festival, The Creative Souls Project, Arts Whau, Avondale Art Park etc. Wouldn't say no to more! Bring on all the colour and expression - public murals and sculpture, light installations, pop-up performances on main street - keeps Avondale different and interesting."

"I like the murals with a nod to the historic nature of the area. Be nice to continue to celebrate the old and new".

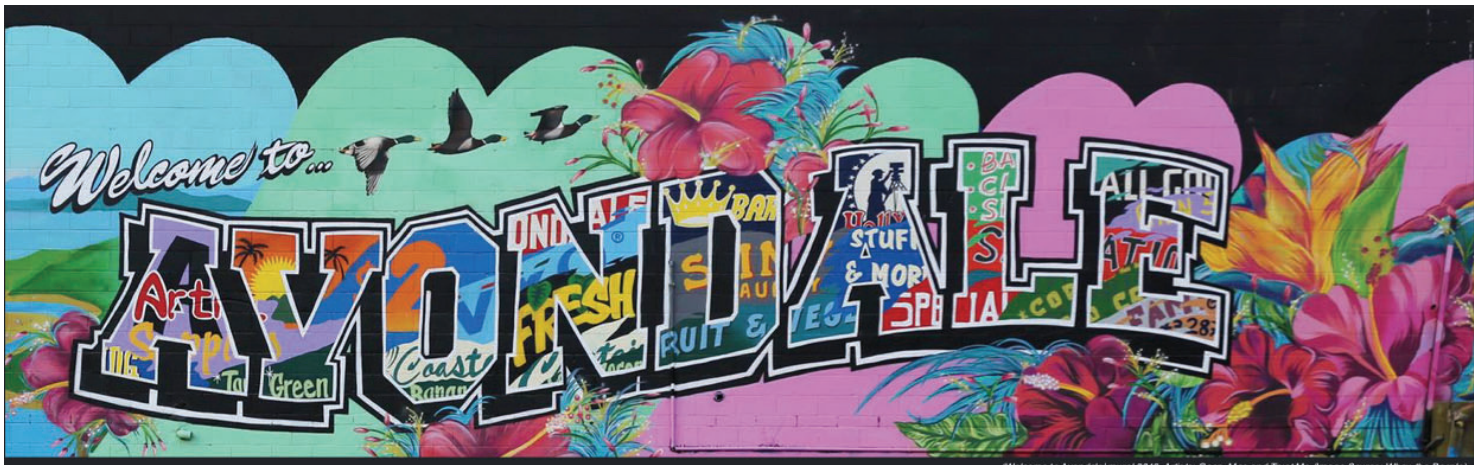
"Maximise sun and shade, create places that make people feel good and want to stay a while, relax, socialise. Incredible opportunity ahead with Racecourse to retain the lungs of Avondale and open up the green for more people to enjoy".

"We have such great bones in the town centre - there's hardly anywhere else in Auckland that has shops, places for gatherings and events (the community centre, the square by spider, the school), places for sport & rec (the racecourse, courts and cycle park) all within the same few blocks. - maybe Māngere Bridge is the only similar place with such a mix. We just need a bigger range of shops and some other places to eat / drink and it would be A++. I agree it's been getting better over the last few years too!"

"maybe our main street is a bit crap - yet it is definitely improving with the arrival of Cain, Woodworks, Subway, the posh new dentist building(ugh), the new laundromats etc, and what about our community? Our vibe? Our whanau we have built? Our free book shop in Victor Street? Our parks? Our lovely whau? Our schools and kindergarten where several generations of families have attended? Our fantastic diverse multi-cultural residents who we all learn from? The community support to look after and feed our less fortunate? A place is more than just a main street.....and what about the fact that you can walk into most shops and be greeted like an old friend by the shop owners and that those shop owners appreciate our custom as much as we appreciate their friendly smile?"

"I've lived in Avondale for 15 years. I've been to Avondale primary, intermediate and college. I just love the location and the friendly people we have here".

"Unity in a community is very important…a sense of unity is still vibrant in the people of I Love Avondale"



'Welcome to Avondale' mural 2016, Artists: Gasp, Mac and Trust Me (Image Source: Whau the People)

Help shape *our* future AVONDALE

Purpose of the Workshops

- *So that different people from Avondale can get together, to talk about our values and ideas for the future of Avondale*
- *So that the many voices of Avondale can create a community-led vision document*
- *To help designers and decision-makers know what is important to us, and to help to shape the character of future development in Avondale*

What's different?

- *The proposed Vision document builds on feedback that has already been done before eg. Stand Up event, Local Board plan, ACA survey, I Love Avondale, I am Auckland, etc.*
- *The workshops aim to develop and add to this information in a way that will identify key values of Avondale to help inform and influence real change*
- *Aims to seek input from a broader range of people from our Avondale communities*

How is the vision being made…

- *3x Community Workshops*
- *Comments from Facebook and Library Display*
- *Discussions based on vision themes sourced from community documents*
- *After the workshops a draft vision document will be made by Motu Design and shared for you to comment on before it is finalised*



The Avondale Community Vision document:

- *Will be given back to you, and the community groups who have taken part;*
- *Be shared with the Whau Local Board, Panuku Development Ltd, Auckland Council, HNZ etc*
- *Will help you with future projects and plans, including input into Council projects that you will be asked about when work starts on these.*

At the workshops we will talk about:

A Community-led Vision
What could *your* future Avondale look like?
Design Principles
What do we need to make this happen?

MOTU design

Enabled by: Whau Local Board Auckland Council

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WHAT WE'VE HEARD DRAFT VISION THEMES

A lot of feedback has been provided by people over the years, on what is important to the community of Avondale. This has informed the values and aspirations listed below, that we will discuss at the community workshops, as part of creating a shared community vision for Avondale. We will also discuss ideas about how to achieve these aspirations and to help identify some key principles to guide designers and decision makers about what the community would like Avondale to be like in the future.

Mana - Pride in our people, places and histories[1]
(Values: Heritage, Character and Landscape)

Mahi Toi – We are creative in what we do and how we do it[2]
(Values: Creativity)

Kotahitanga – Our town centre is for us all. Great for meeting people, recreation and shopping, with a growing range of jobs, activities and services[3]
(Values: Diversity, Inclusiveness and Local business growth)

Taiao – Our land, waterways and natural environment is protected, restored and ecologically strengthened[4]
(Values: Natural Environment)

Mauri - Ensuring good health and wellbeing for ourselves, family and communities within the places that we live.[5]
(Values: Health and Wellbeing)

Ngā Ara Whau - Our Avondale is the gateway to the Whau, safe and easy to get around.[6]
(Values: Safety and Accessibility)

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[1] *"Showing love for Avondale people, places, events and history"* I Love Avondale Facebook page (July 2018) https://www.facebook.com/pg/ILoveAvondale/about/ (July 2018). Also reflected in: Mana Whenua Aspirations, Te Whau Pathway Volume (2 June 2017); Avondale Business Association Strategic Plan 2017 – 2020; and the Avondale - Waterview Historical Society Inc.
Mana can be translated as *pride or authority*

[2] As reflected in: Whau the People Charitable Trust (2018) and the *'Stand Up'* Avondale Event Feedback (2018).
Mahi Toi can be translated as *art, craft or creative expression*

[3] *"A thriving and local town centre. A town that is an economically and socially responsive- a good place to shop and use services, socialise and integrate with people"*. The Vision, Avondale Business Association Strategic Plan 2017 – 2020. (May 2016)
Kotahitanga can be translated as unity, cohesion, togetherness and collective action.

[4] *"Taiao – Our natural environment is protected, restored and enhanced"*, Mana Whenua Aspirations, Urban and Landscape Design Framework, Te Whau Pathway Volume (2 June 2017)
Taiao can be translated as *natural world, environment authority*

[5] *"Supporting good health and wellbeing for self and family" "The participants' hopes, dreams and priorities were mostly centred around family connectedness, health and wellbeing and achieving financial security."* Avondale Random Household Survey Report, Avondale Community Action (2014)
Mauri can be translated as *life force, the essential quality and vitality of being or entity.*

[6] Adapted from Central West Area Community Needs Assessment and Facilities Investigation, Point Research (July 2016). Also reflected the objectives of the Te Whau Pathway (2 June 2017)
Ngā Ara Whau can be translated as the pathways of the Whau area / river catchment.

Additional References: I Am Auckland - the Children and Young People's Strategic Action Plan 2013.
Maori translations taken from Te Aranga Design Principles, Auckland Design Manual, Auckland Council and the Maori Dictionary.co.nz

UPDATED - 24 August 2018

AVONDALE MAP + IMAGES

This pages illustrates the different areas of Avondale













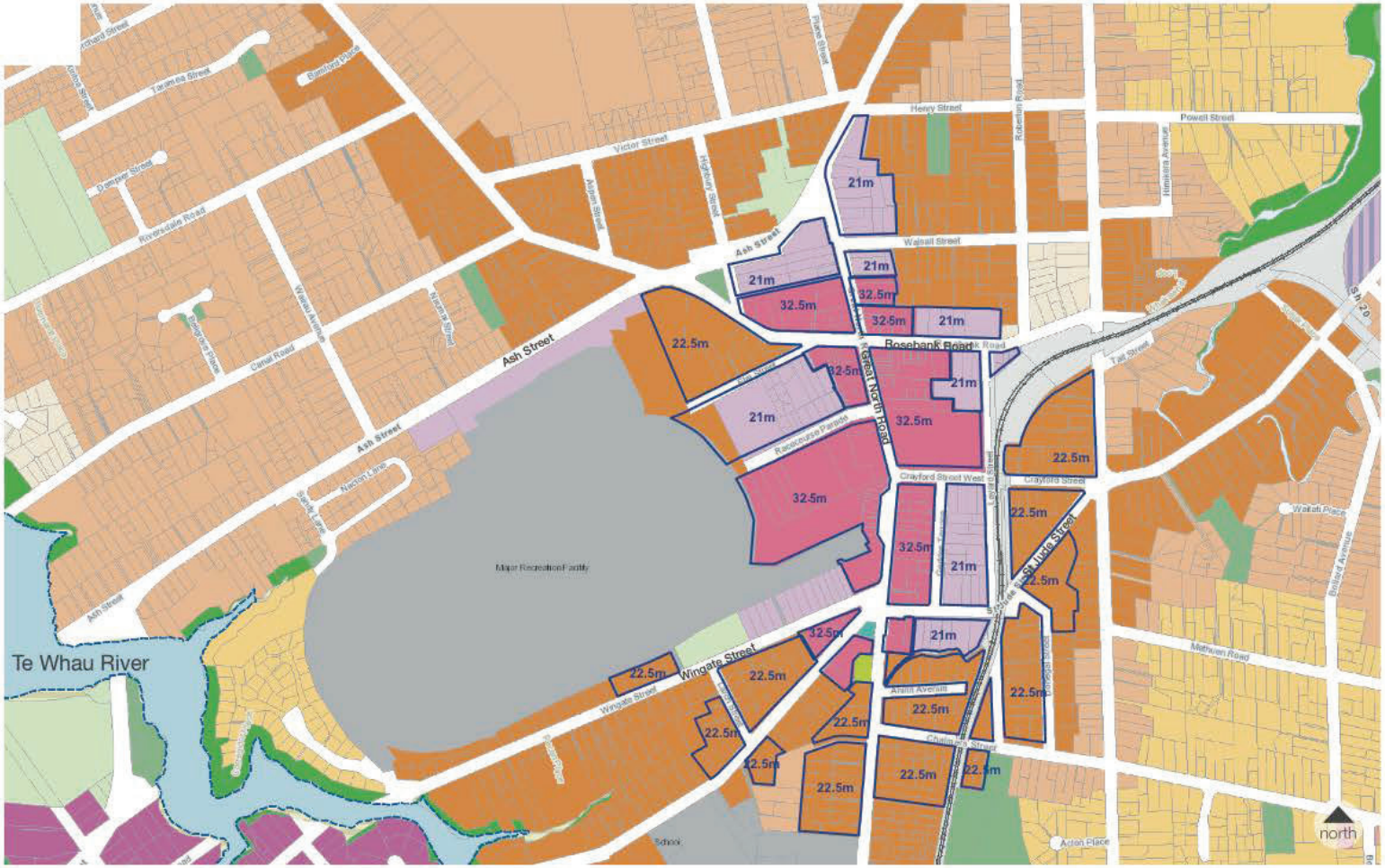






AUCKLAND UNITARY PLAN

This map shows the new types of buildings and potential heights of buildings that can be built in Avondale.



- Residential - Single House Zone - 8m (1- 2 storeys)
- Residential - Mixed Housing Suburban Zone - 8m (1- 2 storeys)
- Residential - Mixed Housing Urban Zone - 11m (2-3 storeys)
- Residential -Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings Zone - 16m (4 storeys) and up to 22.5m (7 storeys) in some areas
- Open Space - Conservation Zone
- Open Space - Informal Recreation Zone
- Open Space - Sport and Active Recreation Zone
- Open Space - Civic Spaces Zone
- Open Space - Community Zone
- Business - Local Centre Zone - up to 32.5m (10 storeys) in most areas
- Business - Neighbourhood Centre Zone
- Business - Mixed Use Zone - up to 18m (6 storeys) and 22.5m (7-8 storeys) in some parts
- Business - General Business Zone
- Business - Business Park Zone
- Business - Heavy Industry Zone
- Business - Light Industry Zone

* building storeys are indicative only.



Mix of 3 and 6 storey apartment buildings being built at the Racecourse Parade site by the Ockham developers.



3-5 storey apartment units proposed for St Georges Road.

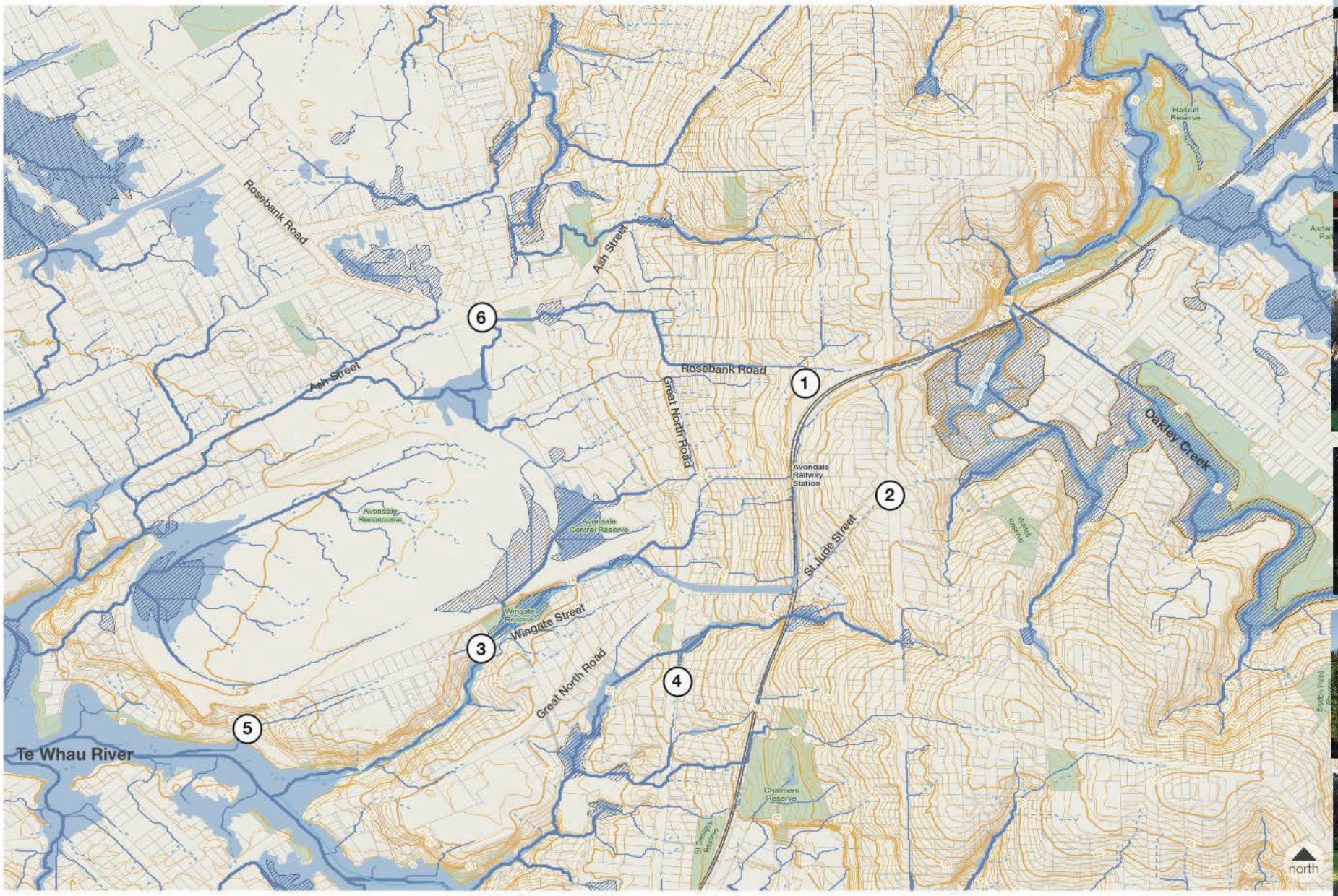


3 storey terrace housing planned for Holly Street.

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WATER AND LANDFORMS

This page shows where the water flows through Avondale including streams, overland flow paths and flood prone areas.















MOTU design

River Names
River Names

Overland Flow Paths - 3ha and above
Overland Flow Paths - 3ha and above

Overland Flow Paths - 4000m2 to 3ha
Overland Flow Paths - 4000m2 to 3ha

Overland Flow Paths - 2000m2 to 4000m2
Overland Flow Paths - 2000m2 to 4000m2

Flood Prone Areas
Flood Prone Areas

Flood Sensitive Area
Flood Sensitive Area

Flood Plains
Flood Plains

Stormwater Catchments
Stormwater Catchments

Contours
Contours

Contours
Contours

Rail Stations (8,000)
Rail Stations (8,000)

Railway (2,500)
Railway (2,500)

Parcels
Parcels

Lakes
Lakes

Base Region (CRS)
Land Outside
Water

Region Cache Public Open Space Extent
Region Cache Public Open Space Extent

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References

Images used in this document are sourced from:
https://www.facebook.com/pg/ILoveAvondale
https://whauthepeople.com/
http://www.avondalecommunityaction.org.nz/
Max White (Avondale Photographer- Whau River)
http://ourauckland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/articles/news/2016/12/new-basketball-court-opens-in-avondale/
Lea Schlatter (Avondale Photographer- Puligi and Custard)

A number of documents and websites were researched to form the vision and draft themes. These include:

Avondale Business Association Strategic Plan 2017 – 2020 (May 2016)
https://avondale.net.nz/about-us/

Landscape and Urban Design Framework Volume 1: Context + Analysis
Landscape and Urban Design Framework Volume 2: Overarching Principles + Design Concepts
http://tewhaupathway.org.nz/resources/

Avondale Random Household Survey Report, Avondale Community Action (2014)
http://www.avondalecommunityaction.org.nz/research/random-household-survey-2014/

Stand Up Avondale Community Feedback, Avondale Collaboration Group, 2018

Whau Local Board Reports:
Whau Local Board Plan(2017); Whau Neighbourhood Greenways Plan; Whau Open Space Network Plan (March 2017); Whau Becoming a Low Carbon Community- An Action Plan (2017)
https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/about-auckland-council/how-auckland-council-works/local-boards/all-local-boards/whau-local-board/Pages/whau-plans-agreements-reports.aspx

Central West Area Community Needs Assessment and Facilities Investigation, Point Research (July 2016).

I Am Auckland - the Children and Young People's Strategic Action Plan 2013.
https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/community-social-development-plans/Pages/children-young-peoples-strategic-action-plan.aspx

Maori translations taken from Te Aranga Design Principles, Auckland Design Manual, Auckland Council and the Maori Dictionary.co.nz

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Our Future Avondale was:
Facilitated by Motu Design
Enabled by the Whau Local Board &
Supported by Avondale Community Action

Cover Images
Thanks to: Dayne Smith (I Love Avondale), Reyshiel Andres, Brian Marsom, Whau the People & Michelle Ardern.

ISBN 9780473484453

Future Development Plan 2023 #511

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The "uglification" of this sinking ship of a city is the worst Ive ever seen and I have lived all around the world, I chose to live here 17 years ago before Auckland council decided to try to make a shantytown of all of the cite instead of just the southern suburbs where nobody ever cared about anything...

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

The public transport system here is a joke, and building bicycle lanes out of perfectly working roads so two or three people can ride their bikes to work while 60.000 other sit in their cars double the time every morning will never work... but that penny will never drop on ya, will it???

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

OSH is the second biggest joke, cant we just call it Natural Selection and let it have its run???

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

To build townhouses and let the scum move in next door instead of parks have never worked anywhere before...

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Decline immigration, keep focused on people living here already, stop the unitarian plan to create a shantytown out of a once beautiful city...

Future Development Plan 2023 #879

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why
Development should still be encouraged, just certain conditions may need to be put in place to mitigate future risks.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why
Prioritizing infrastructure should be based on financial return and efficiency.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I believe Auckland is being allowed to grow too big too quickly, this just means constant infrastructure upgrades and more pressures on our roading and systems. The result of this is constant road works and civil works going on that never seems to end and this in turn costs businesses and creates inefficiency's.

Growth should be slowed to a manageable pace instead of left to run rampant.

Future Development Plan 2023 #935

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

there will always be a need for both intensification of existing urban areas and greenfield development

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This will make our public transport networks more efficient around the city as a whole.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

it makes no sense to set people up to fail. Commercial pressure often dictates that less than ideal land may be developed. This must be resisted unless robust long term mitigation works form part of any proposed developments

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

A mix of both types of infrastructure may be necessary to cope with climate change and evolving technology. Focus on one at your peril!!

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1288

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

We need to look at infill housing and also opening some of the green belts up a bit as per the National Parties Housing Statement. Cities should grow up and out and we need to allow some of the farms etc that can be used for residential habitation to be more useable for this.
Minor dwellings on each site should be permitted, so many rural sites need minor dwellings and yet we can have a minor dwelling in a single house zone as a permitted activity and on a rural site that can be hectares in size we can have only 1 dwelling- its a gross mis-use of land and allowing families to farm and live together aids any housing crisis and framework.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

We have this - we need better roading, motorways, infrastructure and public transport.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

But be practical about it. We live on an island where flooding and natural disasters do and will take place.

Auckland is managed correctly so long as things like flooding can be mitigated properly and upgrading infrastructure (stormwater networks) to help manage this is the only answer.
Why are we paying development contributions that fall into a bucket and not get spent on the infrastructure it is paid for?

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

But the stormwater network needs council to spend money on it - you take it from the developer, rely on the developer to place tanks, rain gardens etc and then still hit them for development contributions where the money falls into the abyss.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

We need to think where we have opportunities rather than making the process hard - think practical and growth not just "stop the growth so we don't grow too fast".

The city is growing at the pace it needs to - having a housing crisis is not the answer for the generations to come.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1364

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

intensive living causes stress on most people confiding areas is not a relaxing area. Home section sizes need to be bigger to allow children to have a safe area in which to play. People in apartments are withdrawn intensive living in apartments is causing social problems a lot of antiy social behaviour in Auckland now. People like farmers and their family that live in open spaces are more relaxed and socially friendly.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Also council should help business to employ local workers by giving those business rate discounts for people area and that are not travelling miles across Auckland

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

those hazard area should be turned into parks and open areas for the public

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

But only when the council can afford it, not at the cost of rate increases for the home owner

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

with common sense only, when council has spare funds, not just as a feel-good green thing to do

Future Development Plan 2023 #1462

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The existing infrastructure is at capacity and cannot accommodate further demand.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

A limited development near some local centres might be feasible.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Sound logical.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
Much more sensible than throwing money at preventing climate change which cannot be prevented anyway.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1508

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1612

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

We currently pay in excess of 10 grand a year in rates and we have no legal formed road access and in fact ourselves and our neighbors pay to maintain the last 500m of official council road . Council needs to address these anomalies before thinking about any future development

Future Development Plan 2023 #1658

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to protect the environment and denser urban areas concentrate the infrastructure requirements into smaller geaographical areas.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

A long commute does not just have a large cardon footprint but it also takes a toll on individuals. Concentrating where you live and work improves work/life balance.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

In fact we need to go further and for the highest risk areas we need to start plans for a managed retreat now not when the hazard occurs.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

As well as council changes I would like to see incentives to help people to develop their own spaces e.g. gardens that add to the ability to soak and contain rain and also be resistent to drought as we will swing between the two extremes. Information, training and vouchers for planting could all help.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland is not just the city. Auckland spreads far North and those communities have completely different challenges. More work needs to be done to understand the challenges of the rural communities and the understanding that a one plan does not necessariliy fit all.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2433

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Making sure green and blue spaces are protected so intensification takes place in appropriate places near transport corridors.

Sprawl should be avoided as it leads to higher living costs and housing without necessary services, & infrastructure.

Prevent wastage of rates avoid having to do reclearing after floods, espcially rebuilding on unstable water logged sites.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Well connected village like developments with walkways and cycleways that encourage more interactiveness and reduced loneliness
will lead to population health gains

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Prudent, and wise

Use evidence based research

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Yes prioritise nature-based

infrastructure like rain gardens, swales etc

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Council ignores community and the voices of its citizens.

Too often highrise buildings,

totally out of character and scale, creating infrastructure issues are given resource consenr behind close doors.

The standard of governance is not high enough to solve todays problems let alone those coming post 2030.

Empowering and incentivising locals to get rain tanks, to go solar,

use concrete blocks the grass grows through to allow drainage on car pads.

Too often accessibility matters are over looked

in creating public spaces or in issuing building consents.

Often those who advocate for improvement in urban design are ignored.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2463

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

you have no natural environments in the local areas for people to experience. they are left in a concrete jungle. this is not the Kiwi way of being. so rebuild,with the community, the Wai-o-Taiki Nature Reserve.

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

you have no public transport that is modern and efficient. you are blocking roads with dangerous bus and footpath extensions. this is a H&S issue.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

You need yo take responsibility for uou inaction over decades

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

rebuild the Wai-o-Taiki Nature Reserve incl. erosion protection walls. erosion is partly caused by increased water traffic.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

ensure the maungakiekie tamaki local board is competent to do the job. I don't think so.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2655

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Greenfield suburban development is increasingly unable to provide the amenity and individual psychological fulfillment that its cultural and politico-economic influence has promised over the past 200 years.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Denser, cooperative neighbourhoods that provide collective amenity can foster community and well-being giving people a better lived experience as well as the many advantages fiscally and for the environment outlined in the consultation document. Cycling is still considered by many

Aucklanders to be too dangerous for commuting in many parts of the city, alternatives to driving that are safe and accessible to everyone should be prioritised in Auckland's future development.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Recent events have demonstrated that this is required to support the future viability of existing parts of the city.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Public opinion of medium and high density development will over-determine the ability of the future Auckland Council to carry out the vision outlined in the consultation document. For this reason, as well as the lived experience of future residents of these developments, more focus should be given to improving the quality of developments occurring now - the character of neighbourhoods should not be limited to protecting heritage suburban houses, but should outline better standards for new medium and high density housing.

Many new developments do not support the council's vision for livable and connected high density neighbourhoods, because the buildings are of poor quality and design. Areas that have been masterplanned to include quality housing such as Wynyard Quarter demonstrate some of the qualities and effects of this priority given to design quality, however, they are also not affordable for most people. Further to this point, many of the existing high density residential buildings in the central city were built at a time when the development standards allowed even lower quality of living for inhabitants, meaning that the most affordable housing in the highest density areas of the city carries a stigma of being unsuitable to live in and reinforcing the desire for greenfield suburban houses.

Alongside the zoning and infrastructure strategies outlined on the "supply" side to address the availability of higher density communities - the plan could include strategies that help to encourage the reception of these supply side changes, making this future city more desired by public opinion. These would be focused on demonstrating significant successful building developments early in the future growth plan, partnering with communities and designers to lead projects in their neighbourhoods, and delivering the projects to these same communities. Changing the perception of high density neighbourhoods could also involve retro-fitting existing sub-standard high density buildings. Retrofitting has lower monetary and environmental costs, and a mechanism for acquiring and refurbishing existing buildings to a livable standard, and then renting or leasing them to the communities where they already live could help to change public opinion around high-density development. By demonstrating to Aucklanders what successful implementation of the future growth plan should look like, and what they should expect from developers, Auckland Council can set a course for future growth that lives up to the promises of modern high-density city, that can not necessarily be provided by zoning and infrastructure alone.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2776

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

To intensify existing suburbs that simply don't have the infrastructure is bad planning and shortsighted. This should be avoided at all cost!

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Again, the infrastructure and current housing layout cannot sustain more intensification. Build new dedicated towns with properly planned infrastructure and amenities. Encourage businesses to relocate with incentives. Auckland Council really haven't thought this through properly. Look at what 1st world countries in Europe are doing and learn from them!

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Again, intensifying building with the current building code and RMA simply does not work. Prime examples of newly developed housing estates that have flooded shows that Auckland Council's planners need help from properly trained and experienced town planners.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

This is one country that should treat everyone equally. The economy is under strain, the government has put this country into severe debt. We should be prioritising our funds on developing outside of Auckland, generating more jobs and attractions in areas that can easily sustain growth and use investment wisely. Auckland Council can't even look after their own parks, reserves and paper roads, so why waste money on new schemes that are not essential? We have a large land slip next to our house that is owned by Auckland Council that is a danger to public health, yet the correspondence we've received from Auckland Council says that they are not responsible to fix their own land issues. Auckland Council is badly run and needs new

management with experienced and proactive staff that don't shirk from their own responsibilities. Auckland Council is quite frankly not fit for purpose.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yes, stop all intensification. The infrastructure just cannot cope. Ripping down one house and replacing it with 14 units with no off-street parking, recreational area, plantings and privacy just causes more mental health issues and crime. Auckland Council needs to reset, rethink and be run by people with real world experience of planning real cities and infrastructure. You need to have a fairer rates policy where you pay by the number of people physically using Auckland Council services! This survey shows just how badly run and experienced Auckland Council is. This is frankly embarrassing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2815

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Your feedback

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

First you need to get rid of the more than 3000 staff who do bugger all. Your spending prior to Brown was out of control. Thank go Brown arrived. Hows that Central Rail Loop?

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

First you need infrastructure. The roads are far worse since AT took over.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

Depends if the money goes to the actual work or Maori consultation!

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

STOP WASTING OUR MONEY on BS items

Future Development Plan 2023 #2915

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2942

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Intensification should be limited to locations with sufficient infrastructure, schools, reserves and other facilities to support such development. Greenfield development must be included in the proposal with emphasis on areas that have a plan to create sustainable communities, including infrastructure and employment opportunities

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I am concerned that there is insufficient information and time available to properly consider a proposal of such significance to the future of Auckland. Further time and supporting material for the Council proposal needs to be provided. I request that hearings are held so that I can detail my concerns to the Governing Body and so the proposal can be properly debated.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2961

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?