Future Development Strategy

Albert-Eden Local Board

WRITTEN FEEDBACK

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #5

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?

Other

Tell us why

There are certainly properties that need redevelopment, empty sections, abandoned housing, poor quality housing etc. That could be revamped into denser, more suitable housing. Especially in lower income neighbourhoods, targeting here would drive economic growth towards those communal centres.
Established functional housing should not be targeted or bought out

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?

Other

Tell us why

More business development in established neighbourhoods is good, but manufacturing/factories and industry should be kept to established industrial areas.

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
Too little too late, no actions proposed. Yes keep investigating, but get working in parallel.

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
Great

Other feedback

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

People would use buses if:

A. They weren't noisy, hot, smell of diesel or vandalised to oblivion and back. Electric buses is a good move.

B. AT would stop willingly lying about departures, and would abandon a mentality of stacking multiple buses to arrive at the same time if a previous arrival time was missed

C. Traffic choke points were sanctified for buses (ie outside Auckland hospital) in BOTH directions. Bus lanes are great until they meet the same choke points that the rest of the traffic do

We want more drivers!

Look at how to minimise school traffic and implement it.

Review traffic light systems to actually suit the present traffic and prevent delays.

Targeting auckland with the mindset to turn all sections into apartments is wrong and robs he city of its character, but targeting fixer-uppers is good. Targeting council properties is even better.

Plant more trees, people like trees and providing shade is important to keeping roads in good condition, maintaining public health and happiness, supporting native fauna, and not just the pigeons.

Crime is front and centre of everyone's attention these days, especially ram raids. My approach would be to bollard the fronts of stores, especially prime targets like liquor stores. More cameras in shopping centres, atleast decoy cameras. Following of realised criminal activity online ie criminal tutorials, youths, social media etc.

Open up more community service programs for offenders.

Late night street racing through residential and business areas is disruptive, dangerous, and causes damage to roads. Speed cameras and speed bumps work best to stop/monetize this. Speed bumps also encourage other modes of transport like cycling

More school zone signs please! Half the time you don't know that you're in a school zone until you're leaving it. If there are actually sufficient signs, then they need a change

Every summer we hear about the quality of beach water being poor and riddled with effluent. Works actually need to be done to fix this, at the same time address our flooding issue. It is a public health and safety issue.

Future Development Plan 2023 #9

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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

Auckland is built on an Isthmus. The only other place to expand is north and south into terrain that's either just too far from the CBD or too irregular to build on. Plus, New Zealand as a lot of native biodiversity to protect and the last thing we need to to encroach on more of that land

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland was not built with mass transit on roads on mind. We can't support the number of cars we're currently trying to, and localizing workplaces and businesses is a great to ensure that not everyone needs to commute all the way to the CBD ever day.

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Building in high risk areas is short-sighted and will inevitably cost more in lives and in money somewhere down the line, as we saw in February

Resilient infrastructure

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Agree

Tell us why

Cities are far more likely to flood because of the enormous proportion of impermeable ground cover. Nature based infrastructure helps to mitigate this, as well as minimize the impact of carbon produced by those cities. It benefits us all, it's unbelievably cheap, and I honestly believe that bringing some green into cities is only good for us

Other feedback

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

Our only future as a city is in mass transit. Personal vehicles cannot be supported for daily use, we just don't have the road space. Development upward in the space we have is better for everyone as Auckland continues to grow.

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Agree

Tell us why

Urban sprawl is the worst thing ever. People living further away, they are disconnected, spend longer travelling and have fewer travel options. It also means they have to drive cars. I completely agree, build up and within not out.

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessibility to amenities and facilities by walking, cycling, bus, train etc is crucial to a functional city.

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Please for the love of God build more train lines. Light rail must happen to the airport and better connections must happen. Just make it fucking happen please. Take action and in 30 years we'll be looking back thinking thank Goodness we did it. Don't waste time or we'll just have the same problem in 30 years: disastrous, sprawled, car centric planning that makes life miserable.

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Any world class city has great density. Sprawl squanders opportunity and prosperity.

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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilience is as important and hand in hand with sustainability

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other 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 will not be achieved to the level the Council has modelled. Supply will therefore decrease and push prices further up.

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

This is easy to include in new Greenfields subdivisions than it is retrofit existing streets within the urban limit.

Other feedback

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

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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

It's where most of our infrastructure is, and it's where most people want to live and work. It makes the most sense for growth to be focused in existing urban areas.

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

Shops and leisure facilities should be easily accessible by foot, bike, bus, or train in order to meet our climate goals and also for cleaner air and more connected communities.

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Those like the flood-prone areas in West Auckland should have minimal development, if at all: flood or rain gardens should be considered, and any kind of development should be focussed in more urban areas. It will cost too much money to council to repeatedly clean up these areas if we continue to tolerate low density housing here.

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?

Agree

Tell us why

These should be implemented all across Auckland, as not only do they ensure defence against flooding and inundation, but they also provide amenities for local communities and neighbourhoods. Replacing wide turns on roads or creating chicanes with rain gardens is a beautiful and effective way to somewhat mitigate the effects of climate change, and when not flooded, swales and the like are places for recreation and leisure for local communities.

Other feedback

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

Auckland should oppose changes to MDRS and should minimise its employment of special character areas, encouraging high density development in central Auckland and other urban areas (read: not greenfield development). Increased support for public transport, cycling, and walking links to high density developments in the isthmus should be promoted in order to ensure that these options are viable for most people. Finally, resiliency towards the effects of climate change should seek to also improve amenities in local communities.

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Agree

Tell us why

Agree, however infrastructure, e.g bike lanes and public transport, needs to grow with housing intensification. Intensification needs to be planned and have thoughtful use of space (not just three houses three stories on any bit of land)

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Makes sense :)

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

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Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #61

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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

Important to leave our fertile farmland in Bombay area for market gardens, and to not deforest any more areas. With intensification it's important we keen public green spaces available near our homes

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?

I don't know

Tell us why

What's said here is unclear what it actually means in practice

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?

Don't cut arts funding. Don't cut community service funding. Libraries are important community hubs.

Future Development Plan 2023 #62

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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

This way everthing will be more accessible to people. Jobs, schools, supermarkets, hospitals, specialty shops are eithi the local area. This will limit movement of people to just within their local area on a day to day badis. This saves time, money and energy. This will also reduce pollution.
The quality of life, health and mental wellbeing will improve because people will have more time to do the things which really matter.

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?

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 #64

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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

I think it's a good idea, however, in the areas that we want to protect, there are certain types of businesses that could perfectly exist, such as small cafes or restaurants."

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?

Other

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 #72

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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

It creates a concentration of pollution and is bad for wellbeing for everything is concentrated in one place. Expanding further out gives people green spaces, place for the environment to breathe within the cities and it doesn't create hundreds of high rises that block the sky and the sun.

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?

Other

Tell us why

I agree that housing should be near local centres, but I think some local centres need to be created where houses are rather than just building houses near local centres. New local centres can be created.

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?

More provision needs to be made for travel solutions which impact the environment the least. The more roads that are built, the more people will focus on driving. Public transport, walking and cycling routes need to be prioritised so that they are viable alternatives to driving - which cost less, which take less time and which are very frequent.

Future Development Plan 2023 #82

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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?

Other

Tell us why

I think you need to focus both on density for existing areas and creating first class new greenfield 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Most public transport solutions are years and years away - we need to also build new communities away from local centres in greenfield sites that have new transport connections

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

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

It should be done on a most economic solution basis

Other feedback

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

We need both green and brownfield growth - we need to unlock more housing for projected immigration

Future Development Plan 2023 #88

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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

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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?

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 #91

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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

Increasing greenfield developments increases rates through more roading and infrastructure. We need more central development. It will save our farm land for us to produce food and stop urban sprawl.

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

Villages like sandringham have such exclusive zoning around them. I would love to see more stores within my local community. I dont want to have to travel to newmarket to buy stuff, id love to shop locally.

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

If we dont stop growth where environmental damages will occur, ratepayers will have to shell out the repair bills, smart growth will save us money going foward. Affordable growth and planning is essential.

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

Aucklan should stop producing lawns on berms, why arent we planting it with natives and opening up more concrete to fill with plants?

Other feedback

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

When implementing growth plans, consult directly with the community. Auckland council must be aware of gentrification impacts of "greenscaping", if developments occur it is essential not to push out local communities with increasing land values. There are a wide range of studies that show greenifying neighbourhoods leads to gentrification, if poor people are moved out through pricing then u really improved nothing for the people who were there to begin with.

Future Development Plan 2023 #95

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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

With the caveat that tighter rules need to be applied. Family friendly (not shoe boxes!) and liveable multi level buildings. Create communities, not transient neighborhoods. There is an overstock of 2 bed properties and not enough 3 and 4 bed properties available. Also, encourage developments with shared facilities (pool, gym etc) and parks that are exclusive to residents. Create havens within the city and put us on the map for livability.

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

The problem is, this is not realistic. People will always need to travel to work. The current public transport network is insufficient and busses are hindered by traffic. We need more rail and light rail. I support light rail to the airport, as it not only services the airport, but provides a public transport option that currently doesn't exist with busses (and is impractical).

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.

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

This can support a strong infrastructure, not replace it. Our infrastructure needs fixing first. Fix the storm water, replace combined lines with more modern solutions so it harbour doesn't get polluted every time it rains. Letting the current system overflow and damage properties because you are not maintaining them is simply unacceptable.

Other feedback

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

Stop cutting corners. Auckland can be amazing, but not with the current strategy. Rate rises are inevitable after so many years of neglecting what needs to be done. Every year you complain about how expensive decent solutions are, the cost increases. What we want to see is the money well spent, not half baked solutions. And get the Harbour bridge replacement sorted before the current one has to be moth balled!!!

Future Development Plan 2023 #100

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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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

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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?

Auckland needs a more reliable transport system, busses and trains are unreliable due to constant cancellations & upgrades which are extremely disruptive.

My mum who likes to catch the train to work has had to drive in because of the upgrades to the southern line and the rail buses come at a frequency which is inconvenient & infrequent enough to keep seat availability.

I also struggle with travelling home after work due to buses and trains frequently being cancelled later at night.

Future Development Plan 2023 #104

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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

Essential strategy to achieve a better city and equity and a low carbon future

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

Logical approach

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
Should be more agressively doing this

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
Nature based solutions are beat

Other feedback

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

Please agressively pursue greater density closer to areas people want to live. Stop protecting heritage areas and character than offer little value to most people. Adopt 15min city principles and enable much more housing development potential through more enabling planning legislation. The status quo is not very good and we must do better to provide a good fair and equitable future for all Aucklanders. Cycleways and walking options must be a priority to reduce reliance on cars which have destroyed the auckland urban realm

Future Development Plan 2023 #109

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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

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

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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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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

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 #117

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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

Urban sprawl is extremely problematic, leading to inefficient and under utilised public transport networks.

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's pragmatic

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

This may need to be balanced with the availability of land in non-hazardous zones. If this is in abundance it does not make sense to continue to use hazardous zones given the likely costs to lives, industry, insurance etc

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

The more green, multi-use, public spaces, the better!

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 #122

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?

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?

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 #123

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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.

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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.

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

Don’t develop those 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

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 #127

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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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

Other feedback

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

Please do this for what our city and people need now and in the future, and ignore the self-focused minority who just want what they want without logic or evidence.

Future Development Plan 2023 #132

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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

Kind of agree but not totally . Growing without making the city wider means more apartment buildings. This means biggest concrete buildings and less gardens. Kiwi lifestyle is more about house and a nice garden better than a flat with a small useless piece of grass in a side of the common area. Developers are soo that right now: destroying beautiful gardens to build more houses.

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

A better public transport is what communicate the city. It won't matter to develop thousands of houses around the cbd if the public transport remains the same. Auckland needs to allow people to move in the city leaving the car at home. No matter where do you live.

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 #136

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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

For the reasons mentioned above- better transport, amenities, less encroachment on green spaces.

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

See above

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's common sense.

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
Common sense, climate positive and honours te tiriti.

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 #137

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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

I live in Waterview. There are and more high density housing being built in our suburb. The crime rate seems to have soared, always reports of break-ins, cars stolen, weird people hanging around. Driving around the suburb is getting harder and so many cars parked on side of roads. Also not sure our aging infrastructure is up to it. We have been promised a major project separating our Storm Water and Waste Water, but nothing happened yet.

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

Build near City Centre and Industrial areas. Our suburbs are being ruined by multi-story developments for "new" Aucklanders ruining the quality of life for those of us who grew up here.

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

I agree, but that doesn't explain why the council has approved the development of a double site with 21 dwellings right next to the Pollen Marine Reserve (Alford Terraces at the bottom of Alford St, Waterview). Probably be under water within 5 years. Hope so.

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

Makes sense. Climate Change is a real threat and we need to future proof ourselves. I don't think flooding Auckland with new residents (excuse the pun) is helping. We should spread new immigrants across the country rather than clogging up Auckland even more.

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 #139

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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.

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 #141

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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

It's better for public transport, encourages people to be able to bike from place to place if things are closer together. I think this is an amazing idea

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 just makes a lot of sense

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
Because this will keep people safe

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
I love seeing nature around the city even if a lot of it is greenwashing. But I definitely think nature is being under-utilised

Other feedback

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

More investment into community centres

Future Development Plan 2023 #180

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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?

I don't know

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?

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 #183

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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.

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 #185

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Growth in these areas are fine, but they keep going about it the wrong way.

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 would be good is the transport actually worked on time and didnt cancel frequently.

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?

I don't know

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

Now if only you could actually do that, it would be great.

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 #190

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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

stop Auckland's sprawling mess / better sequence growth with where we can afford infrastructure and walkable rapid transit to reduce carbon costs. stop developers and big $$$ watering things down further

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

stop Auckland's sprawling mess / better sequence growth with where we can afford infrastructure and walkable rapid transit to reduce carbon costs. stop developers and big $$$ watering things down further

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

Safer places for communities to live

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 need to stop Auckland's sprawling mess / better sequence growth with where we can afford infrastructure and walkable rapid transit to reduce carbon costs. stop developers and big $$$ watering things down further. Lets do better!

Future Development Plan 2023 #191

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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

We can't keep building stand alone houses on quarter acre sections in a city and on the city fringes. A lot of these areas are our best growing spaces with good soil for food. It makes sense to develop and intensify existing areas, there is plenty of space and scope for it.
With any developments there also need to be nearby amenities within easy reach by alternative transport methods (walk, bike, bus, rail) so people don't need to rely on cars to get to work, schools, enterntainment and sport.

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

We need to move away from our obsession with cars. Most major cities overseas have shifted their focus from cars to people and better living by creating more smart inner city green spaces (permeable surfaces, trees, green berms, etc) and by making it easy to get around with alternative transport methods. There are numerous advantages to this. It makes for better and healthier living conditions and addresses climate change.

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

That's really a no brainer. You can't build on or continue to develop areas that are under risk of ongoing flooding. These spaces need to be returned to nature and can be developed as sponge areas and recreational green spaces - and I don't mean golf courses, but wetlands and/or regenerating native bush with viewing platforms and walking/cycling tracks where possible.

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

Absolute no brainer. There are so many great overseas examples on how to achieve this in city spaces. Put more focus on alternative transport, but it is crucial that this is safe, reliable, frequent and affordable. To get people out of cars you need to build infrastructure that is attractive and easy to use.

Other feedback

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

Any development and growth needs to focus on people and better living, not cars.

There's a lot of catching up to do since the 80s, the ball has been completely dropped since then and it is time to re-focus on alternative transport infrastructure and better building development.

Future Development Plan 2023 #213

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

As long as there is sufficient public transport to get around the existing area

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

Public transport between each local centre is critical, if we cannot move between without using our cars it will create more congestion

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 #236

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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

There is too much ugly infill housing of poor quality. There is no place for children to play outside around these buildings. There is no consistent style to the blocks. The city and suburbs are now very ugly

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

Please read the answers above

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

Not because there is any climate change but because those areas are flood prone and always have been. Auckland is a marsh

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

No explanation of yours just idealistic words

Other feedback

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

The building code needs to include the quality of the building materials and a restriction on height blocking views and neighbours sunlight. Also a need for a consistent style that is repeated: an aesthetic bylaw. Fir goodness sake Moneyed builders have ruined our city. Stop before it is irreparable.

Future Development Plan 2023 #238

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Too many high rise and town houses being squashed in already. How about not putting them all in one area like Mt Albert / Owairaka for example and instead somewhere like Remuera or other single level zones

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

As above. Don't just do it in suburbs that have already had massive intensification. Go to the other suburbs which have none!

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

Absolutely

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 #243

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

1. Efficient use of existing infrastructure, including roads.

2. Results in more vibrant city & town centres.
3. Protects rural land for agriculture & open space.

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

See above

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

There is plenty of opportunity for development in areas not subject to hazards. There are already too many houses built in floodplains and overland flow paths

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

Will result in a more resilient and attractive city for all to live in

Other feedback

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

Intensification and growth should not be at the expense of Auckland's heritage and character areas. There is plenty of scope for intensification and growth without ruining these areas which play an important role in making Auckland an attractive and liveable city. Medium and high rise development should be directed to occur along main transport routes eg Great North Road, Manukau Rd, Dominion Rd, Sandringham Road, Balmoral Road. It should not be allowed to occur randomly throughout suburban streets. There should also be robust (and enforced) design standard to prevent developers throwing up cheap and shoddy apartment blocks. The amenity for existing and future residents needs to be carefully considered in planning our city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #245

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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?

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?

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 #248

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

New Zealanders like the freedom of driving a car, they don't want to be forced to cycle or use public transport, we aren't Amsterdam or London. Compare us to USA. Build better roads and more parking. New Zealanders like road trips and malls, not cafes and bookshops

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

I don’t know what mauri-enhancing means. Do you mean Maori? Keep race out of this and speak English

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 #250

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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

Exactly as explained in the document

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

Exactly as explained in the document

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
Exactly as explained in the document

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
Exactly as explained in the document

Other feedback

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

Go harder, go faster. Scale back the planned urban sprawl. We don’t need it. Build up.

Future Development Plan 2023 #256

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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

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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.

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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

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?

I strongly agree with all of these proposals and support urgently investing in greener, more climate resilient and better connected communities.

Future Development Plan 2023 #257

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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.

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

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #272

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to save the fertile soil just outside Auckland

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?

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

Good for nature too and gives people green space to walk / bike/ recreation in

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 #277

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?

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?

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

I don’t think you should make it a high priority

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 #280

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

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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?

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 #282

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Keeps large areas near but not in the city to stay green. Already developed areas should be taken advantage of in preference of damaging green areas which are so valuable to our environelent re drainage, flora, fauna. Transport around Auckland is a big issue that gets worse with sprawling.

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?

I don't know

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?

Walking, bus, train, and bike routes MUST be prioritised when building new spaces and enhancing current. People don’t use these methods because there aren’t safe options. Make it safe, and easy, and the use will follow. Some current bike routes are useless because they’re still too dangerous

Future Development Plan 2023 #290

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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

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

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 #292

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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

More environmentally friendly if done right. Design would be very important though in order to maintain wellbeing.

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

Ease of commute, fewer cars, better sense of community

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 #296

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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

Accessibility of services already serviced by transport.

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.

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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

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 #298

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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

More people in urban areas, growth should be tailored to density

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?

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 #307

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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

Because sprawl is expensive and bad for the environment - inconsistent with climate change reduction goals

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 would create safer, more accessible and inclusive communities. It would make it much easier to reduce transport related fossil fuel use.

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

Seems obvious. Houses in such areas will soon be uninsurable

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

Especially after the flooding this year

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 #319

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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.

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 #324

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Crime is increasing nowso more is bad.

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

No Police to stop increasing crime.

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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Focus attention on flood events such as drains and water course kept open and clear of rubbish and logs.

Other feedback

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

Bigger is not better, leads to congestion crime and pollution of environment.

Future Development Plan 2023 #329

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

There's no infrastructure to support intensification, you have a clean slate on the fringe. Not everyone wants to be crammed into a Soviet style apartment.

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

Public transport is unreliable and expensive, not everyone can walk or cycle and the weather is becoming more erratic, possibly due to the slowing of traffic by Auckland CC increasing emissions and making climate change worse.

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

Finally, some common sense. Don't build on a known flood plain or near steep ground with erosion issues.

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

What is Mauri?

Other feedback

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

Private transport is not the demon you should be chasing. Get trucks off the road and use rail. Electrify the bus and ferry fleet. Transform high emitters like Fonterra, cement plants, steel factories. Capture the methane from landfill to generate cheap electricity.

Future Development Plan 2023 #331

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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

more intensified housing makes providing efficient public transport easier to tackle. The housing has to be livable and designed for community, high rise apartments are not the answer.

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

i just agree!

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
duh!!

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
its a great idea and we should be doing it already!

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 #332

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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.

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 #335

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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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Agree

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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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 #342

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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

Community is important and thrives in more intensive urban 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

Reducing commute is better for 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

Development of hazard areas is wasteful if science shows those areas will be uninhabitable in the near future

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

Absolutely agree that our infrastructure needs to be more resilient to climate change and shocks

Other feedback

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

Very future focused goals which I stand for

Future Development Plan 2023 #348

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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

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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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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 #349

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

Agree

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

We are in a climate emergency and not enough is being done to prevent future damage and reduce costs in the future. Build it once and build it well. I don't want to keep seeing rising taxes and wealthy people getting paid out for their holiday homes.

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.

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Absolutely we should. It is an investment for the future. Again, I don't want to keep seeing rising rates and taxes. I want to live well and invest for the future.

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 #375

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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

No regard has been given to traffic, light and community impacts- The mass apartment blocks being built on Sandringham road, Manukau road give little regard to sunlight, and are over intensified- they are also unattractive and will look like slums in 5 years. Limits on the heights of these buildings in inner suburbs needs to be considered. There should be a 2 story max height limit and height to boundary rules reinstated, it seems bizarre that a normal house to abide by these rules but they all go out the window when an apartment building or intensified townhouse block goes in. Also the lack of parking that these developments have is resulting in so much parking on the streets that the residents in single dwellings can not park on the road or have visitors and yet the single dwellings are paying higher rates! Also we are losing our heritage houses, areas where the majority of a road is heritage style so have to remain as such- this doesn't mean you cannot intensify, it means why not do what they did in the 60's and allow the villas to be split- this way you can have higher density and retain heritage suburbs. Also allow subdivision of heritage sites but make it that the road side property needs to remain the heritage property so all subdivisions with new houses are not on the road front.

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

I agree with more public transport but not the cycle paths- they are under used and over represented. We are not Amsterdam, our roads are hilly and not set out in a grid system to allow for easy cycle paths. Some common sense needs to prevail- do not remove traffic lanes to create another cycle path (kroad is ridiculous!). The impact is insane, some helpful cyclists have on their back "one less car on the road", however means it slows traffic down so much that you have 50 cars staying on the road for 15-20 mins longer than they would have without the bike lane just doesn't make any sense.

Avoiding hazards

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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.

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #381

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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?

Tell us why
Cities are outdated

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
Transport hubs

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?

Disagree

Tell us why
More eco consultation

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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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
No brainer

Other feedback

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

Green the city

Future Development Plan 2023 #391

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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

Higher and denser development with totally green principles,

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?

Tell us why

No expansion onto agricultural land.

Avoiding hazards

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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
But not enough being legislated. No new building within 10 meters of sea level.

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
And more to accommodate inevitable future flooding and sea level rise

Other feedback

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

More bike lanes, a proper extensive connectivity .

Mandate truly green construction.

Limit Aucklands growth

Future Development Plan 2023 #400

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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

Hinterland is necessary for crops, market gardens etc

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

It's not a case of one size fits all. Not all local centres suit intensification

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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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
Idiotic not to

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?

Agree

Tell us why
Nature does it best. Kaitiakitanga, with Maori in patnership, is the way to go.

Other feedback

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

less concrete, more earth

Future Development Plan 2023 #402

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

Agree

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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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 #407

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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

Communities should be intensified based on the idea of 15 minutes walkable centres. Centres need to be affordable for those who work and live there. If the person making your coffee can't afford to live in that neighbourhood, it's not a community, it's a theme park.

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

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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

Any proposals for cost should be costed against projected repairs after climate change events. It will always be cheaper to forward plan. We also need to keep into account population growth through migration and the 100 million climate refugees coming from Asia between now and 2100. We need to future plan infrastructure where Auckland will host most of the projected NZ population of 17 million by the year 2100.

Other feedback

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

Services do not lose money, they cost money.

Future Development Plan 2023 #409

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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?

Other

Tell us why

No fucking 3 level buildings in residential suburbs. Only around commercial/retail precincts and cbds

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

Don't force people to stay where they can afford to live. No charges for people leaving their zones

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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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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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?

Stop fucking cutting down trees

Future Development Plan 2023 #412

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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

Dense cities better for transport and amenities and preserving environment and reducing travel/emissions

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?

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 #419

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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

I am informed that greenfields growth is much more expensive, uses needed agricultural land, and results in poor communities at the fringe with poor amenities.

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

Benefits existing communities that have the local resources as well as reducing emissions.

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
Makes sense

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
I am informed that these things are effective and add beauty as well.

Other feedback

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

We need the LRT to go ahead

Future Development Plan 2023 #420

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

The car should still be part of the mix as public transport is not good enough. Travel time is reduced by using appropriate public transport Light Rail is not optimised for speed.

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
Build it into the replacement plan but at a rate that is affordable

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
Infrastructure should be effective. Natural benefits come out of wise investments that deliver on the problem they solve, with the environmental improvements being and outcome not a design consideration

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 #434

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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

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

Local shops are more investment into the community than the big Australian owned malls.

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?

Stop building high rise bricks in local communities blocks sun, creates parking issues on the roads and rubbish issues.

Future Development Plan 2023 #435

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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

Denser housing is the only practical solution to a wide range of current problems (commute times, house prices etc)

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

Transport networks already in place, savings billions of dollars

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

unless the council wants to buy out all those people that they let live there in the first place?

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

more areas that can soak up rain

Other feedback

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

more trains, more cycleways, more denser suburbs and and more walking

Future Development Plan 2023 #440

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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

While I generally agree with intensification within the existing urban area, this blanket statement takes no account of the need to preserve our heritage, particularly the special character of the inner-city neighbourhoods of Victorian and Edwardian villas.

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

While I generally agree with the concept, this blanket statement takes no account of the need to preserve our heritage, particularly the special character of the inner-city neighbourhoods of Victorian and Edwardian villas.

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?

I found the format of this feedback approach to be quite leading. It's predicated on things that are being presented as immutable (ie that Auckland WILL increase by half a million people, and that there is no possibility to question that as a desirable outcome or to mitigate it if it were deemed undesirable). It's hard to see that this 'feedback' in this format is anything other than a box-ticking exercise to justify the council's current direction.

Future Development Plan 2023 #447

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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

we need to stop the overtaking of our rural land that is currently used for horticulture farming and recreation. We need to stop thr ever-growing commute for people

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.

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #449

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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.

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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

You have not explained what the alternatives are to this approach. Is better able to respond than what? And what does mauri-enhancing actually mean?

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 #457

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Satellite towns with excellent rail links for commuting could work like in Europe.

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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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?

We need to avoid cheap, tacky builds. The city needs thoughtfully designed buildings in decent quality materials. Like the Ockham ones.

Future Development Plan 2023 #469

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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

That has resulted in a LOT of ugly, cheap, low standard apartments that will quickly become unsightly slums! Pt Chev is a good example.

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.

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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?

Reduce the less import services to save $ and fix AKL transport issues. Get rid of the sea of annoy road cones and get work better organised - start and finish QUICKLY. Improve public transport. The trains are highly UNRELIABLE!!!!

Future Development Plan 2023 #492

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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

Auckland city needs infrastructure fixed

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

Yes this will cut down on 2 many cars clogging up roads ...

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Needed now we are in a Climate change..flooding in low lying area's...

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

Yes more trees and flood plains..

Other feedback

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

Please limit cars per household...

Future Development Plan 2023 #497

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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

it's ugly and your ripping out beautiful houses to build ugly condos. Established neighborhoods are being destroyed.

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

Improve the bus and train service, not build huge Soviet-style apartment blocks.

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

I'd start with clearing the gutters and street drains and clearing out the water courses. More condos = more run-off

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

Stick with what works. The last thing this city needs is huge cost overruns on airy-fairy solutions to drainage.

Other feedback

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

Id be happy if the stuff we had already worked as it was designed to. Buses on time, trains on time, parking enforced, beggars outlawed, streets kept clean, street drains cleared out, parks maintained, traffic lights synced with each other, road works done quickly and efficiently, tagging eliminated, why don’t you guys try starting with this stuff first, and when you get that sorted, move on to growing and changing Auckland to deal with climate change after that.

Future Development Plan 2023 #499

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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?

I don't know

Tell us why

If more in existing areas, do we have the 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?

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 #513

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Joing the real world! Having lived in many countries we are far behind in our thinking and adoption of higher density living.

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

Logical and proven

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

Cant understand why council ever allowed building in flood plains? I can only imaging it was a rate $ grab

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

Agree with this use the golf course as a start

Other feedback

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

Hurry up

Future Development Plan 2023 #520

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

With climate change-induced extreme weather events, the intensification of Auckland at the expense of trees and other green spaces has been disastrous (e.g. the exacerbated flooding in late January). We need to halt intensification and redesign it to ensure we retain tree cover and "spongy" areas to absorb water. We also need to put in better stormwater infrastructure before anymore development occurs.

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

Focus on public transport rather than cycling. There is too much wasting of money on cycleways that disrupt local communities and business, and then are not even used by cyclists.

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 #528

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Increased density is required to improve public transport and walkability and reduce reliance on private vehicle movements. It is also necessary to fund investment in existing urban areas e.g replacing ageing infrastructure, improving streetscapes and parks, and funding expensive new transport infrastructure e.g. light rail

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

Growth needs to be focussed primarily around centres, as per the Unitary Plans general approach, to achieve a quality and sustainable compact city.

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

Council should investigate a property purchase scheme similar to Project Twin Streams by Waitakere City Council within existing residential areas that are subject to unacceptable flood risk, and where this land can be used for nature-based resilient infrastrucutre e.g. stream margins, detention basins.

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

Strongly support this for public infrastrucutre, however this type of infrastructure shouldn't be mandatory within brownfield/infill development sites (beyond providing for flowpaths and flood plains) as it requires significantly more land, making developments less feasible and density less efficient

Other feedback

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

Exclusionary zoning will limit the ability to create truly vibrant, mixed use local centres. THAB zoned land, particularly on main roads, must be given greater flexibility for ground level non-residential activities.

Future Development Plan 2023 #538

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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

Need to build infrastructure to support increased density including improving public transport. Ruining heritage neighbourhoods by allowing 100 year old houses to be torn down and replaced with soulless boxes.

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Need to keep natural 'soak' areas to decrease flood risk. Increase permeable surfaces rather than the concrete jungles that are currently going in.

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?

Focus should be on high quality dense housing in appropriate areas, rather than removing heritage areas and replacing them with cheap developments. Building developments in suburban areas without assigned carparking is ridiculous and adding to congestion.

Future Development Plan 2023 #555

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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?

I don't know

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?

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 #570

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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

Existing Urban heritage areas need protection from developers. Infrastructure can't cope. Developments do not provide enough parking, and sorry but most people still need a car.

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

Living on top of each other.

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
Should have been doing this 20 years ago. !

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
But will it cope?

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 #576

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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

Well planned intensification is a good idea

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 makes sense to focus development near suitable infrastructure

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

Use common sense and experts in the field. Adequate consultation but more action.

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?

The council is ineffective as it works in "silo" an doesn't communicate with each other. How should the city grow and change it needs a smarter more effective council.

Future Development Plan 2023 #584

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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

Improvements of the already developed areas make more sense than increasing the sprawl of auckland

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

Makes sense to develop around local centres

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
Depends on the classification of the at-risk 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
Sustainable developments will be required

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 #607

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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.

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?

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?

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 #610

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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

We need to build higher closer to the city, not wider

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?

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #614

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Increased density for growth is sensible. Plowing under greenspaces, particularly Pukekohe, is short sighted and counter productive if sustainability is genuinely the ultimate goal.

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?

Other

Tell us why

It's more nuanced than agree/disagree. To many blanket decisions have destroyed business across Auckland already. Some common sense and tailored thinking is required.

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 #618

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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?

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 #637

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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

The rapid scale of population growth makes this a bit of a no brainer. Being surrounded by native bush and parklands that are precious to Aucklanders will mean that these need to be retained.

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, no brainer. Where the population already exists is where efforts need to be concentrated.

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

That town planning across reclaimed land and areas susceptible to rising waters continued at such a fast rate is a bit dumbfounding. We have all known for years that sea levels were rising, that the climate was changing and yet nothing was done to change our approach to how we live on the land.

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

Yes. 100 percent yes. Give nature back to nature

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 #649

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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

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?

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 #660

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Why do you make such statements without specifying where and how you got to this silly conclusion?

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

Again, you are making such statements without providing any basis for your conclusions! "will worsen". How do you know? In the 70s they said mini ice age was coming, in the 80s they said ozone hole will kill us, in the 90s they said global warming is coming, in 2000s they said climate change is coming.. Anything eventuated?

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

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 #666

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

City needs to grow both out and up.

Intensification only is the wrong path.

We need to stop until infrastructure is sorted.

Will lead to more flooding.

Putting new immigrants in dogbox apartments is racist.
It lowers standards of living.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Good but people still need cars.

Rules must change to make sure new builds require car parking.

Everyone just parks on the streets , clogging them up and making them dangerous for other road users.

Council must urgently change these rules to insist on carparks in new developments.

You are kidding yourselves if you think people can live without a car.
AT needs to not spend any money penalizing people out of cars.

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
Stop developing hazardous areas immediately.

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

Mauri doesn't make sense and it is irrelevant nonsense to use mythology in terms of infrastructure.

Intensification policy of council will make flooding worse. So yes we need all these measures.

Other feedback

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

The current consenting is allowing ugly eyesore buildings everywhere , making the city look disgusting in your rush to cram in housing.

Allow more greenfield developments , we have plenty of land but only one city , and you are slowly destroying it.

Future Development Plan 2023 #668

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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

ALL Auckland's growth should be in the existing urban 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

This is blatantly obvious

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
This is blatantly obvious

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
This is blatantly obvious

Other feedback

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

This is a fraudulent consultation document in that you're just listing 4 things which are blatantly obvious and which you'd have to be a dense maniac to disagree with

Future Development Plan 2023 #681

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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 are still CBD and central inner suburbs with empty gravel/concrete spaces just awaiting development. It is imperative we keep and maintain our heritage buildings and the character of the inner suburbs. There are too many low quality high rises going up that look ugly and cheaply built - which serves no-one in the community except the wallet of the developers. (eg the ones currently being built on Gt North Rd just opposite Northland st or the flats on Richmond Road/Parawai Cres.)

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?

Agree

Tell us why

You need to look at known areas like the Bond Street overbridge to imporove inadequate drainage on existing structures

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

Absolutely. There are many innovative examples used overseas that have made use of a natural technology to solve existing problems

Other feedback

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

Please priorise the retention of heritage buildings and historical culture. Cities with little or no heritage have severely reduced character - eg Canberra and Milton Keynes are on nobody's travel wishlists!

Future Development Plan 2023 #692

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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

It makes sense for people to be able to work and shop near their home rather than having to undertake long commutes.

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

This years natural disasters have shown that we need to take a careful approach to development; ensuring that the location will be safe for residents.

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

I agree strongly with this. Areas with this type of infrastructure fared much better in the storms.

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 #694

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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?

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?

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 #710

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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

Sprawl is bad for everyone, especially poorer communities for whom housing is chepaer because it's in less desirable locations. It also costs more because more infrastructure and amenities need to be built to service new urban areas, rather than just maximising the potential of the current ones.

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

As above.

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

Chickens came home to roost in the Auckland Annivesary Weekend floods and also Cyclone Gabrielle. To continue to build in potentially vulnerable locations is about the most face-palming dumb thing you could do.

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

Nature knows best, and it looks nice. When it's not being used to mitigate effects of climate change, can be enjoyed by public e.g. parks.

Other feedback

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

Don't fuck it up like they fucked up the Christchurch rebuild - parochialism and council in-fighting led to a 20th-century city being replaced by another 20th-century city, and it's such a crying shame and waste of a once-in-history opportunity.

Future Development Plan 2023 #717

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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

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #734

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Intensification is a far better way than spreading out. The NIMBY driven special character areas should be removed and intensification permitted in these areas as well.

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

Walkable cities are excellent. Public transport should also be increased.

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

Also measures should be taken to move people out of these affected areas that never should have been built in, or else they will find themselves in a very unfortunate position.

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

Use whatever works.

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 #738

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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

Intensifying population in urban areas will encourage cultural growth and exchange, increase level as of infrastructure and reduce the decimation of our rural sector.

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

See previous answer

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 must include cultural and arts needs. A health and thriving arts and cultural scene makes for a healthier and happier society.

PLEASE DO NOT IGNORE THIS!

Future Development Plan 2023 #742

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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?

Other

Tell us why

The answer is somewhere inbetween. Having a blanket agree/disagree is stupid. Along major roadways and railway staions intensification is obviously where intensificaion should take place. Destroying suburbs which still have some quarter acre sections is in my mind desecration

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

For the reasons spelt out above

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 is obvious, you dont need to be told 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?

Other

Tell us why

What in christ's name is "mauri-enhancing"? Are these people from another planet?

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 #760

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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

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

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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

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 #767

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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?

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.

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 #776

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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

I agree that densification in urban centres is the only way to design a world-class city that can scale. Using and densify the space we already have is more efficient and better for the environment and is absolutely the way forward.

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.

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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

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 #787

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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

Less sprawl onto farmland.

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

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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?

Do not over estimate cycle usage - many are unable to cycle and we have a lot of hills.

Future Development Plan 2023 #807

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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

This is pure ideology. Stop with the communism. You are creating ghettos. This is New Zealand, not a third world country. Your lunacy regarding 15 minute cities is unliveable.

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

Simplified communist claptrap.

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

If you are starting from a basis that climate change is affected by human activity then you are wrong. A strawman argument.

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

More wishy-washy green propaganda.

Other feedback

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

Mayor Brown has the answers. Get out of his way.

Future Development Plan 2023 #817

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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?

Other

Tell us why

I largely agree however there needs to be a better acknowledgment of the historic bungalows and villas in the planning regime. We are seeing a huge spike in the demolition or removal of bungalows and villas, a widespread reduction in the tree canopy, and a significant increase in resident numbers that has led to on-street parking chaos in narrow urban streets. For better or worse, the housing that is replacing these dwellings is eye-wateringly expensive. In place of a bungalow on 1000 square metres valued at $2.5m we see three townhouses at $3m each, and virtually 100% hard surface coverage of the property. No wonder the in-ground infrastructure can't cope.

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
Local is good.

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
Commonsense.

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

Our household already composts on-site, and virtually nothing organic leaves the property, so we're onside with the theory. However, we need much greater permissiveness in the regulation of household water supplies to encourage the development of onsite collection, storage, and use. Currently, Watercare's business model sees this as competition and makes for an arduous consenting process. This should be changed - the tech is available to ensure rainwater gathered

in urban areas is suitable for consumption, and if that tech is utilised the presumption should be to approve the installation.
Same for domestic power generation from wind turbines. These are now widely available in the EU and approved for urban use because their visual form is no longer so intrusive and the noise generated is at low traffic noise levels. The current regulatory environment is far too conservative.

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 #826

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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

Density is the right approach

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

Services should match density

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

Areas of high risk should not be developed

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #848

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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

This will also help public transportation be more efficient!

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?

Other

Tell us why

This may further impact already damaged communities, if there's no help for the people already living there and they receive no development in the future

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?

Allow bikes on buses over the bridge! The ferry is expensive and inefficient. Bike space on the buses over the bridge will IMMEDIATELY make the city more bikeable

Future Development Plan 2023 #860

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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 do not have the infrastucture for that - not enough schools, roads, hospitals. Will increase traffic and crime. Aucklanders have had enough of the crowded city streets. Getting around now even on the weekends is ridiculous.

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

these are already overcrowded - overflow now coming into suburbs eg. homeless and more crime. There is no parking and the roads are congested. Schools are overcrowded and hospitals, doctors everything is stretched to the max. Why would you think more people on this broken system is a

good thing? People living in closer cramped conditions leads to antisocial neighbours and many more problems

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

The inner city/fringe suburbs are exactly those areas that cannot cope with increasing houssing and people. Move new build out of town and create business hubs around them. New complete communities/schools/hospitals etc in areas where people do not need to comute into town and there is space - this is surely a 'no brainer'. Syndey has done it extremely well.

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

We have more important things at present to spend money on - back to basics first. Why hasn't a nature based infrastructure been implemented over the last 50 years in this city - where are the town planners who are supposed to have been doing this?

Other feedback

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

The inner suburbs are stretched to capacity. Please look at further out options and ways to funnel people away from the city. We can't cope - this will cause long term social problems in future if we keep putting pressure on Auckland City and its people.

Future Development Plan 2023 #863

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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?

I don't know

Tell us why

A broad blanket approach saying "intensify growth in existing urban areas" is no good. Every single application of intensification needs to be reviewed in context of the exact surrounding area. Perhaps intensification should only occur in new build areas that already have that policy else you have massive ugly tower blocks next to twee (pretty maybe?) houses.

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

Yes this makes total sense. Why make everyone travel into town and have to deal with horrendous traffic and super expensive parking

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

Makes sense

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

Why wouldn’t you?

Other feedback

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

Keep Auckland moving by reducing the excessive road furniture in urban areas that Auckland Transport keeps putting in. It’s extremely cluttered and ugly - money would be better spent in high speed areas where the majority of serious accidents occur. Target the spending properly instead of putting in plastic sticks that deteriorate quickly and speed bumps everywhere

Future Development Plan 2023 #892

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Intensification is a fundamental part of being a modern growing city - it enables more efficient infrastructure spend, better transport connections and urban connectivity

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?

Agree

Tell us why

We cannot keep deferring our climate change planning until it is an urgent response

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

I support the concept but am keen to see how it works in practise alongside an intensification mandate

Other feedback

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

I support the growth of liveable i

Urban hubs where people can easily move between their homes, amenities, schools/workplaces and recreation

Future Development Plan 2023 #896

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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

Denser city means we might actually get functioning public transport, instead of spread out city that's just all traffic all the time.

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

Individual cars are killing the city, anything that allows people to choose an alternative will help

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?

All seems obvious and common sense, but is the opposite of what the mayor says will be done. I lack confidence in the will and ability to actually do these sensible, good, things.

Future Development Plan 2023 #902

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

We know that building on greenfield sites is many times more expensive that developing existing 'brownfield's, and destroy our market gardens in the same process. Critically if people live where they want to live, with easy access to jobs and amenities by foot, bike or PT, then they drive less, and reduce their CO2 foot print.
I should also say that I strongly oppose any extension of AUckland's urban limit or any greenfield building. It should be all growth, NOT most.

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 reduces CO2. It is important to say that focussing growth on arterial roads is wrong. This is bad for the people forced to live next to arterials. The new growth should be all around the Centre.

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

Why would we build on 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?

Yes. All growth from now on should be in central suburbs, above the flood zone, near key amenities, where infrastructure already exists. NONE should be on peripheral, greenfield sites.

Future Development Plan 2023 #923

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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

Infrastructure is so poor already, green spaces are disappearing fast, public transport is completely unreliable and there are nowhere near enough schools for this projected growth. This kind of intensification works in cities with outstanding and safe public transport and plenty of amenities for communities e.g. Copenhagen - we're nowhere near ready for this.

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

Public transport is completely unreliable in Auckland - trains are always getting cancelled, bus routes are overloaded,. It seems crazy to base housing intensification on a system that is completely dysfunctional.

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 seems sensible to avoid more environmental disasters where possible. Concreting over greenspace and overloading infrastructure has worsened the effects of climate change.

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

Please, please also consider greenspace - parks, trees, community gardens. Most of the new housing blocks in Auckland are hideous with no greenspace or play areas around them which are vital for offsetting climate change as well as improving the wellbeing of the inhabitants.

Other feedback

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

I am constantly disappointed by the fragmented approach to future growth in Auckland. We seem determined to do everything cheaply and badly. I'd love the ACC to look at successful thriving cities overseas that have managed growth as well as making communities safe, attractive and thriving - Copenhagen, Oslo, Stockholm etc. similar populations to Auckland but vastly superior planning, infrastructure and design. And SO much green space!!!

Future Development Plan 2023 #928

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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

Considering sprawl, Auckland is already one of the largest cities in the world.
On observation, most single dwellers don't seem to be interested in their own plot of land .

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

Easy access to amenities.

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

Flood prone areas are usually low lying and too damp for housing - not healthy.

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

More green spaces are good for the 'soul'.

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 #936

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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 #941

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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

By creating more intensification in already populated areas, you increase the reliance on Auckland public transport system, which isn't advance enough to cater for that growth. Build a train line connecting the North Shore to the City and then this might work.

Your proposed approach also is reminiscent of Hong Kong / Toyko / London and I can see shoe box apartments being build, or town houses, that are too expensive for what they're worth.
Making use of the vast green areas that Auckland has, will help drive down house prices and decrease intensification in populated 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

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

The council should also consider an approach where costal erosion is going to become more prevalent and plan for that as well as impacts to houses, businesses within the affected area.

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

The council should not invest in nature-based infrastructure.
Invest in SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

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 #944

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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

Will need less amenities so focus on quality not quantity. Spreading outside urban areas means more amenities have to built in out-lying areas. Cheaper to use less amenities. By amenties I mean shops, supermarkets, schools, libraries, hospitals etc.

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

For all the rason outlined in your question.

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

Absolutely crucial we avoid future risk of flooding etc. no-brainer!

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

Reasons outlined in question

Other feedback

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

More social housing - address poverty with better housing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #956

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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.

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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

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #958

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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

You can't intensify at the cost of nature. You need to provide more huge parks in a semi natural state unmown to provide habitat for insects and birds etc. Humans need these natural environments for good health as is overwhelmingly documented by research. We will continue to have increased poor health and poor mental health due to intensifying in urban areas as it removes people from natural spaces. We are being forced to adapt to living in overcrowded urban spaces. We are being told this," Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing"; this is simply NOT TRUE. Our town planners and business community want economic growth at the expense of people's wellbeing. Auckland does not have the transport infrastructure for big populations of people due to lack of rail or light rail network. So huge issues with traffic jams and overcrowded roads and the noise and air pollution is horrific as a result, in Akld. Denser cities are unhealthy as people are jammed in apartments like a rabbit warren. You need to grow other cities not Auckland and stop large scale immigration to any city until our cities have the infrastructure, The recent flooding is due to POOR PLANNING by the Akld council as they encourage growth in a city ill equipped for that growth of population. I find living in Akld increasingly unbearable as there are no large green spaces to go to which are not overcrowded now as there are a lack of large green spaces. Unitec should have been turned into a large forest not more intensive urban growth, The lack of ample forested green space in Akld is a disgrace. Even London has huge parks like Hamstead Heath and Richmond Park for the people to connect with nature.

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
As above

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
Instead of being an ambulance at the bottom of the cliff we should be focused on stopping our emissions with rationed use of cars and flights. We should be discouraging Tourism and regulating farm sizes to small holdings. In other words trying to combat global warming rather than accepting this worsening situation. It is a climate CRISIS. We need to act to stop it. We should invest in rail and stop all investment in road growth. Get cars off roads and people moved via electric rail. Of course this won't happen as economic growth is always prioritised over restoring nature and the natural balance. Our Corporates, Council and Govt don't understand that we have to stop growth mentality and all countries must accept a sustainable way of life not profit and growth driven but small self sufficient nations. Then we can halt the worsening climate disasters. WE must also ban any felling of any trees.

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

All the infill housing and development and intensification has turned our urban areas into concrete surfaces and nowhere for the earth to soak up the excess rain when it comes. Stop concreting the earth and stop cutting down trees. Developers should have to protect trees. It should be a crime to cut trees down in this climate crisis.

Other feedback

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

Akld is not doing enough to promote nature and green forested spaces. This should be a top priority

Future Development Plan 2023 #978

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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
Greenfield infrastructure expensive

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
Decrease long range car traffic

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?

We need some shared expectations re future population growth, which needs mainly about supply of people to fill job slots

Future Development Plan 2023 #985

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

It makes no sense to expand the population of Auckland and build it on green fields land that is the only way of feeding that population.

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

I have resigned from good jobs that become too difficult to get to. They need to be within easy commuting distance with reliable 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

Unfortunately this is not the approach that has been taken in the past and the Council has consented building on land that is a known hazard risk

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

You could also do more to encourage individual properties to install rain tanks

Other feedback

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

I live in an area that has been subject to two major periods of growth (first infill housing and now housing intensification). Unfortunately the building and people have come before infrastructure development and we have been subjected to frequent power cuts, and water shortages in the past. It is my understanding that you are continuing to take this approach. We are a diverse and inclusive neighbourhood but I am concerned that Kainga Ora putting in hundreds of people with no support and no consultation with the community. We could be part of the solution that makes the experience better for all of us if we were given the opportunity

Future Development Plan 2023 #995

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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

heritage homes are our history and look great, knocking these down for "slum" units is not on. Main bus routes yes works and fits well, but then you have the parking issues as you need a car in AKL as our public transport doesnt support people not have a car yet -

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

as above get your public transport working, more regular trips, faster trips and not to mention on time. Why would someone sit on a bus that takes longer than to drive...

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 #998

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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

The infrastructure to support urban growth is in place. Funds that would be needed to build new infrastructure could be directed at upgrading what is already in place - killing 2 birds with 1 stone so to speak, given that the existing infrastructure needs upgrading in any event.

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

Logical.

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
Definitely critical, for all parties.

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
Given the current predictions on climatic changes and their effects, it absolutely makes sense to maximise nature-based infrastructure.

Other feedback

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

No, I am delighted to read what is proposed above, it is logical and cost-saving.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1009

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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

Growth should be focused on the greenfield areas, so you can de-congest the already congested urban 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

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?

Efficient transportation across the whole of Auckland should be present first before further growth/development starts.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1010

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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

Housing intensification within existing urban areas makes far more financial sense than pushing further out at Auckland's edges. Improving existing infrastructure, public transport systems etc. is much more cost effective than providing completely new infrastructure. Housing intensity will mean communities are more diverse and vibrant. Living, working and playing is close proximity will mean a higher uptake of active mode transport (walking, cycling, scooting, wheeling etc.) which is much better for the environment and will reduce carbon emissions from transport.

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

Being able to live near where you work and spend your leisure time is proven to be a key aspect for a happy life! It makes travelling by foot, bike, scooter, micro-mobility etc. a more viable option for a greater number of people and will help Aucklanders to reduce carbon emissions by using their cars less.

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
Throwing good money after bad is just plain stupid!

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
Auckland must provide infrastructure which is climate resilient as it's likely we will experience more events like the flooding and cyclones of January and February 2023.

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 #1011

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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

I believe there should be an examination of a multi-story (up to 7) mix of single and double-dwelling homes, i.e., homes that are two of one to two-bed homes and one of three to four-bed homes. for more effective social cohesion and less ability for gang influences. This also increases green space possibilities with resulting water absorption.

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?

Other

Tell us why

I strongly believe some level of inclusion of the use of American-style water spillways should be seriously looked at as a means to allow some use of flood-prone areas. It may be possible to build these concrete dykes to a smaller size than what can be seen in some American cities.

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

I refer you to my comments on hazards and housing.

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 #1015

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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

Save natural environments and farms in close proximity to the city

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

As long as there are multiple centres in close proximity to housing centres.

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.

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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

Work with nature instead of against it

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 #1024

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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
It is how I inherently feel.

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
It is my opinion.

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
The is misguided.

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?

Disagree

Tell us why
Seems unrealistic.

Other feedback

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

You're doing an awful job.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1035

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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

People need to be close to their workplace if they live in the city, not spend hours travelling on motorways.

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

See previous answer.

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

Too many houses were built on floodplains. This needs thorough investigation before building commences.

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

Other feedback

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

Auckland Transport has made a complete mess of the city, especially Queen St, which used to be the ‘Golden Mile’. Now look at it, it’s a complete shambles. Things need to change in this respect.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1045

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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

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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.

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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?

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?

Please cut the grass on our Berms. Auckland looks scruffy and I am embarrassed to bring tourists here.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1050

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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

There is so much more space to intensify. Why waste good agricultural land, open land, and nature on the edge of the city? It costs more to build out into greenfields.

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?

Other

Tell us why

This sounds like you want to confine areas with denser housing mostly to major arterials, which would have negative outcomes for future residents when it comes to privacy, noise and pollution, and public transport serviceability

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
Self-evident.

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
Again, self-evident.

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 #1068

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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

Compressing people in to increasingly toxic concrete environments is always a bad idea

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?

Other

Tell us why

In principal a good idea but distances usually neede to be traversed excedd most time constraint weasther constraints and fitness constraints to put all the focus on walking (some if close too far for many) cycling (relevant for the tiniest proportion of the population) public transport the really in truth is non existant.

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 aside as this is only the latest catch phrase for the use of those attempting to control nature and charge us for their grandiose ideas (climate change has been there for time immemorial as the earth will adjust on its axis and volcanoes will erupt forever more) But yes dont build on flood plains its a no brainer.

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

lovely ideas but these wont work with our high density tenements.

Other feedback

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

The city is dead destroyed by idealistic absurdities that have cost us rate/taxpayers dearly . Lets stick to the fundametals of a council clean drained streets, water and rubbish getthat right and allth e other pipe dreams will become manifest in time.

Roads are for vehicles not walkers , start by allowing transport to move and get rid of the endless road humps that create, prolong, and congest movement around the city and shorten crossing times by at least 10 seconds.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1078

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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.

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 #1099

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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

Very important for numerous reasons, and needs to be supported with robust financial incentives (i.e. greenfield development is attractive because it is artificially cheap - developers are not bearing the true financial burden of extending and building new infrastructure capacity to these 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

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

Auckland has statutory authority to decline subdivisions in areas at risk of natural hazards (s106 of RMA), and is ultimately financially liable when disasters occur and developers have vanished. Critical that Auckland Council takes this responsibility seriously.

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

Critical to restore ecosystem services such as natural stormwater management and permeability. Auckland cannot afford to engineer its way out of trouble by relying on hard structures.

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 #1102

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Spreading out further makes public services and infrastructure harder to develop/maintain and interconnect to be used efficiently

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?

Other

Tell us why

Not sure you can change or predict the weather/climate or where it will impact and therefore you can spend (read waste) a lot of money on areas that may or may not be impacted - did anyone predict 1 in 100 year events such as the Chch earthquakes or the a cyclone will hit a particular area of the country and not another?

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

I am not sure what that means - what is nature based or mauri-enhancing have to do with infrastructure - its either capable of dealing with requirements or not. Just fix/build the proper storm water systems to deal with more intensified housing plans.
That is the reason we have issues, too much money wasted on vanity projects and not real world infrastructure issues

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 #1103

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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

I think a more distributed approach is the right one. Too much intensification has an impact on infrastructure of which we are all too recently aware and results in the destruction or limitation of character neighbourhoods

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

Local cenres should be accessible but should not be the guiding star for development. More widespread development should be accompanied by the development of local centres

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

Bad planning decisions allowing development of hazardous areas has rseulted in grief for citizens who should expect better. Decision to build on flood plains was a problem waiting to happen

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

The reasoning is clear

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 #1109

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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

Develop greenfields to an absolute minimum. Keep it as is. Build 6 stories, esp around trains. Townhouses too. Big apartments CBD.

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

Focus on the bus frequency and routes.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Only at a cost appropriate rate.

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 #1117

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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

Flood risk = Proven with recent examples

Infrastructure overloaded already
The new 3 level terraced housing causing significant loss of sun and outlook for sub urban areas already subdivided in the 60's 80's and 00's

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

Just makes cramped style living as not many parks in these already filled up areas, poor street parking currently getting worst.

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

ALL URBAN Areas are at risk as higher density means much less permeable surfaces and this BLOCKS drainage systems

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

These are very minor attempts to tackle a problem that can only be sol
ved by NOT increasing density. It is these ponds, gardens and culvets that overflow!

Other feedback

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

STOP the unitary plan and reverse it - I saw it all coming and we are just starting to see the first problems of infill housing. The quality of OUR city to live in WILL get worst if you continue - ALL the modelling done in your pre Unitary plans I saw around 2012 has failed. It is also HORRIBLE for the people who now live next to these UGLY, Sun-blocking, Wind tunneling and City ruining terraced houses in existing central suburbs.

Just get in your cars and LOOK at what the greedy developers are doing all around town. 1 villa knocked down, x9 4-5 bed terraced houses go up that look horrible and block the sun, AND where the villa had 2 cars, there are now 18+ cars with only 9 carparks to cater for them.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1128

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Why do you need to keep growing? If there were incentives and jobs in other under developed areas, people would happily go and live their rather than fight their way through Auckland's traffic.

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

What a load of consultant rubbish! Assume this cost millions to copy from a textbook. These guys have rarely got anything right in their lives yet continue to come up with more 'solutions'. Auckland was really good in 2000 to 2015, what exactly went wrong would be my question other

than having a socialist mayor 'fixing everything' he could find that didn't need his magic touch. Tokyo, New York and London have a massive concentration and their is no sense of community in those concentrated areas, if anything the more it develops the less there is. People form communities where they live for a long time without much changing in my experience where everyone knows each other, and I don't mean that Marxist 15 minute cities propaganda being pumped out lately. As an example homeless people on the streets was a relatively minor issue, then there was a drive to eliminate it and it exploded.

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

The climate has been changing for billions of years and nearly as long as people have been trying to convince people the world is going to end for one reason or another, if some 'snake oil' salesman or politician trying to get votes really believes a delta of 0.005% 'on average' carbon dioxide in the atmosphere which is essential to our existence and under which the word has prospered at double the current levels, I would tend not to listen to them on the basis they don't understand of which they speak, especially the impact of that big yellow thing in the sky and water vapor also known as clouds.

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

It is a load of rubbish made up by a guy in the 50's whose funding was drying up so needed a new boondoggle to fund his lifestyle. He then sold this scam to a guy called Al Gore at Uni who while flunking saw it as a good meal ticket for enriching himself. It turns out he wasn't that daft and has made a career and a fortune out of this stuff. Now the Marxists have got a hold of it and see it as a way of furthering their cause.

Other feedback

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

It would be preferable for Aukland Council to go back to basics and fixing roads, building more roads, stop deliberately causing traffic congestion with light phasing, cleaning drains which they forgot to do over Covid lockdowns (so we don't get flooding in Parnell) and emptying the bins and stop meddling in everything else. Certainly not buying land off people who chose to live by rivers and seas and now can't get insurance (because the council have gone around red stickering their houses off the back of a one-off incident in Christchurch which again the government should have stayed out of and let insurance companies sort out). Why do I have to pay for all this crap I don't need or want.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1151

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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

Revisiting brown fields or grey fields developments are likely to be more intensive and more efficient use of resources. It also allows concentration of higher density around local hubs and transport corridors. BUT, it must be accompanied by increased investment in higher capacity and more efficient infrastructure, especially water reticulation and storm water separation from sewage. For much of the inner city this still hasn't happened and there is increasing infill leading to overcapacity issues in times of high 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

This would allow a reduced CO2 footprint in going about our daily business and lives.

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

This is complicated. Because much of the current intensification is occurring in the inner suburbs where investment in hazard protection and infrastructure upkeep hasn't happened. Infill developments must be accompanied by increased investment in higher capacity and more efficient infrastructure, especially water reticulation and storm water separation from sewage. For much of the inner city this still hasn't happened and there is increasing infill leading to overcapacity issues in times of high demand. One example of this is the flooding in Mt Eden in recent storms where flood/storm/wastewater flows were not contained becasue the particular catchment hasn't had sewage storm water separation yet and infrastructure flows of water are dictated by capacity at downstream pumping stations

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?

Agree

Tell us why

This is complicated. Because much of the current intensification is occurring in the inner suburbs where investment in hazard protection and infrastructure upkeep hasn't happened. Infill developments must be accompanied by increased investment in higher capacity and more efficient infrastructure, especially water reticulation and storm water separation from sewage. For much of the inner city this still hasn't happened and there is increasing infill leading to overcapacity issues in times of high demand. One example of this is the flooding in Mt Eden in recent storms where flood/storm/wastewater flows were not contained becasue the particular catchment hasn't had sewage storm water separation yet and infrastructure flows of water are dictated by capacity at downstream pumping stations

Other feedback

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

Must increase the provision of public transport to reduce CO2 emissions. Reduce the need to travel into the city by developing local communities. This means keeping libraries and pools open.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1154

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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

Auckland is already too spread out, making transport a nightmare. We need to go up, not out.

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?

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 #1155

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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

Invest on improving existing infrastructure will be less costly over time in the long run.

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

Invest in more efficient and effective public transport. Currently our public transport is half-baked, and does not compel the public to rely on it. Do consider automation and smart technologies for more reliable public transport services. May incur cost in the beginning, but cheaper in the long run.

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
Will be too costly to fix.

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
It makes perfect sense and adds to the aesthetics of each area.

Other feedback

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

Invest in public transport, potentially using smart technologies and automation, to improve reliability, effectiveness and efficiency.

Revamp public education, most importantly, the pre-requisites of teachers for all age groups. We need at least teachers with a masters degree or higher to be educating our next generation on each topics, on top of that, they'd require a degree in teaching. When we can trust our teachers to be capable at teaching, then we can rely on them to prescribe appropriate study materials and curriculum to support their students. We should move away from traditional teaching methods and into more collaborative teaching and learning methods. Bridge the gap between all students, such that students who require special care can be integrated in normal schools, with the appropriate support available. Seriously consider looking into this. We need to invest in our people, to bring about any long term meaningful change. May be a good start to integrate support from development and learning research in universities into our school programme.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1189

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

The building of high quality (in terms of energy efficiency and passive heating/ cooler), healthy and affordable homes suitable for all communities and diverse needs via urban densification is ultimately more likely to overcome the environmental, societal, and economic costs of more than 30 years of under and non-investment in Auckland's housing stock and related infrastructure. Greenfield investment is going to just pushout the problems further from community centres and fix in place the failed growth policies of successive governments

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 is a non-brainer, if you look at successful city developments where these work. CoVid has shown that work from home and hybrid workplaces are possible and community forming as has overseas examples. However, transport must still be upgraded for industrial estates etc where industry must be located away from community and residential areas.

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

This proposal is full of meanless non-actions such as "looked at" and "further investigate appropriate actions". The climate crisis is here and now. No further looking and reporting is needed. Concrete actions are needed now and urgently as shown by recent storm related events. In other words less hui and more doey.

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

Agree, but with caveat that the best solution for each area is needed based on value, not straight out cost minimisation I.e. societal, economic, and environmental value enhancement and restorative principles need great weighting when deciding on this type of infrastructure

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 #1190

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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?

Other

Tell us why

So long as all houses built before 1930 are protected, I agree

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?

Other

Tell us why

I completely agree so long as all buildings built before 1930 are protected

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?

Auckland has incredibly beautiful Victorian wooden buildings - this is a true asset to Auckland and they all should be preserved. People flock to Europe to visit the old architecture and because they continue to build in the same style. Our Victorian buildings are as spectacular as the buildings in Europe. NZ has the most beautiful nature in the world, if we keep our architectural heritage and continue to build in this style - we would have the most beautiful country in the world.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1191

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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?

Other

Tell us why

'Most housing and business growth will be focussed within existing urban areas' is too vague for me. I would prefer to see percentages before I can have a fixed opinion on this. I mostly agree that people need to live where there are facilities
but too much intensification can bring it's own problems.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Same answer as above.

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

I believe we are now at the beginning of significant climate change that may be irreversible. We should plan for the worst while we hope for the best.

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

This seems like commonsense.

Other feedback

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

New Zealanders generally seem to have a pathological fear of change. Farming practices are locked in the past and the Government is too fearful of losing votes. We have too long supported farmers who socialise their losses and privatise the profits. I would like to see more support for new ways of approaching food safety as our weather patterns change. With the biggest population in New Zealand Auckland has a major stake in how we react to what will come. I would like to see Auckland be an example of how a great city cares for it's residents and their environment.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1192

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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

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?

I don't know

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 #1216

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

I don't believe that the majority of people want to live in a dense urban environment. If they did they would go to Melbourne or Sydney or London. Secondly the days of people travelling to a central business district on arterial routes is a myth. We should be seeking to reduce the need for mass transit by establishing and promoting peripheral business and commercial districts rather than focusing all efforts to and from the CBD. I also believe that the expectation of population growth should be wound back. The way growth is talked about it sounds as though it is uncontrollable. "Another half million people". Why???? More people is driving the council bust due to unsustainable capital requirements. We have used the easy development sites - water, roads, parks, schools, hospitals. Expanding these is becoming progressively more expensive. And the other issue is that the more people that are allowed to settle in Auckland the harder it becomes to meet climate goals - we don't get more carbon allowance if our population grows. BEFORE any decision on intensification is made I would like to see a population growth policy for NZ agreed. This must include a planned RATE of growth. We have 25% of our workforce involved in the building industry and if the rate of growth increases that will have to increase as well making the shortage of other skills even more dire. If we backed off the rate of growth then perhaps we would only need 15% of our number involved in building which would give us 10% to do other things. I believe the dynamics of economies of scale large cities bring has changed completely and that long term smaller more self contained environments will be seen to be more desirable. No longer to we need a large city to create high incomes. In fact a high quality low density city in a good

climate is a future strategic advantage over other cities that are nightmare places to live and bring up a family.

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?

Other

Tell us why

I don't know what local centres means...

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

"should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate." "we will further investigate appropriate actions"
What does this rubbish actually mean???? Of course you are going to look at it. But what are you proposing??????

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

This is like the last question. There's no possible answer to something so open ended as to what it actually means. Why not give some alternative strategies and ask for a preference???

Other feedback

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

This sort of hopelessly general survey is a fantastic example of wasted public money. If I was you I'd sharpen my act - the Mayor is coming for you.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1230

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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

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

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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 #1248

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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?

I don't know

Tell us why

I would hate for there to be no green areas at all, and in prone flooded areas there has been scientific research that allowing areas that were former wetlands to revert to nature as one means of helping heavy rain events allow water to daring away rather thatn cause severe flooding.

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 could help reduce the amount of travelling people need to do in their daily lives, thus reducing their spending on petyrol perhaps reducing the number of cars on the raod as weel, which could help with reducing emissions, as long as good public transport is available.

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

Some areas, like former wetlands need to ability to revert to their original state as much as possible, which should help heavy rain events drain the land and prevent flooding. Lots of native trees and plants. May be possible to use some of it for growing fruit and vegetables, if that is possible.

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

If some areas, like former wetlands revert to their original state as much as possible, it should help heavy rain events drain the land and prevent flooding, like places seen overseas (e.g Singapore). Lots of native trees and plants. May be possible to use some of it for growing fruit and vegetables, it that is possible

Other feedback

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

Auckland needs a much better public transport system if we want to reduce the number of cars on the road. At the moment it is often impractical for people in some areas to use public transport, because it does not always go where they need to go on a regular basis.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1251

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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

Growth should be in all areas. This form of growth is 30 years too late.

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

Build more local centres. Specifically transport hubs

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

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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

I can't believe this isn't already being done

Other feedback

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

This all sounds nice. But it also sounds like it was things that should've been done 20 years ago.

You timeline needs to improve

Future Development Plan 2023 #1256

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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

Augmenting infrastructure within the existing urban area is much cheaper than extending into new 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

Reduces greenhouse gases. Makes for more lively local centres than we have now. Currently many are not thriving

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

Saves tragedy for people living in affected areas when the next catastrophe strikes

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 can't beat nature. Using nature as best we can seems the only responsible way to approach this

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 #1281

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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?

I don't know

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.

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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.

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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?

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 #1312

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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

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

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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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 #1328

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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?

I don't know

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

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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?

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 #1333

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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

Better to expand, bigger homes and more land

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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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 #1336

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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

Completely agree that increasing density makes a city more liveable without reliance on (and emissions from) cars.

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

As above - make it easy to get to services without needing a car.

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
A no-brainer.

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
These worked well in the recent weather events - great infrastructure and will be needed more and more in the future.

Other feedback

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

Completely agree with densification - even if it upsets the rich folks of the central suburbs. Makes for a more liveable city while also addressing emissions - a win-win.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1343

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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

No, denser and more compact cities do not contribute to the improvement of the environment, economy, and people's wellbeing. It could be worst. It is all depending on who are the one managing the area. Also, high residential density tend to increase the crime rate.
NZ People tend to avoid staying in a high density building for the very simple reason, the uncontrolled inflation of the Body Corp fees. No one want to feel like they need to pay a high and increasing rental to stay in their own houses.

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?

Tell us why

Auckland does need a distributed business district. Currently, all jobs or business activities are usually focused on the CBD. So, it created a traffic problem when everyone tends to enter or leave a single place at the same time.

The local centres will never be the centres if all the bus routes are starting or ending at the CBD. Auckland actually needs distributed bus interchange centres. At a minimum, Auckland needs 5 bus interchange hubs. For example, one at the CBD (Britomart), one at the East of Auckland (eg. East Tamaki), one at the South of Auckland (Manukau City Centre or Papakura), one at the West (eg. Henderson or Westgate), and one at the north (eg. Takapuna or Albany). The bus interchange should have bus connection at high frequencies to shorten the travel time. At each bus interchange, they should have a local loop bus (similar to the Inner Ring and Outer ring, but instead of circulate around the CBD, this one circulate around the local bus interchange) to help people travel within the local area. For the local loop bus, it is best to have several different loops in one interchange to ensure maximum coverages around the bus interchange.

With this new system, people going to the CBD could catch the interchange connection bus passing through their area, or first get a local loop bus to the nearest bus interchange centre to reach the CBD.

Currently, the existing CBD is the default destination for most people. But as the other bus interchange and surrounding area start to picking up in business activities and population, Auckland will appear to have 5 different CBD.

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.

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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?

Please refer to Singapore for the city planning. They are a role model. They avoided the issue of high Body Corp fees by having an HDB board as the supervising role. They separate government-managed or privately managed high-density residential properties. The government-managed (HDB Board) properties could only be purchased by the residents (citizens or permanent residents). This control makes the property price stay at an affordable level and also blocked property flipping. For those rich foreigners or investors who intend to do property flipping, they could only do it on privately managed high-density residential properties.

Almost all the town centres in Singapore have their bus interchange hubs to allow easy commutes. The good connection between the bus and the subway system (called MRT) does help people to move around easily even without a car.

If Auckland light rail or subway systems only focus on making the CBD the centre hub, please consider a minor tweak so that at the middle and the end of every train route, there are local bus interchanges to help the residents to have an easy way to take the train (eg. take a local loop bus to the bus interchanges centre; then, quickly take a train to the far destination such as the CBD)

Future Development Plan 2023 #1352

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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

Where possible people should live as close as they can to where they work

We need to preserve our rural land, especially south of Auckland, for food production
The cost of infrastructure for new development in greenfields will be much larger and the commutes intolerable - and will probably result in greater emissions

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

See above

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.

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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

100%

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 #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 #1376

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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

Makes more sense than continuing the urban sprawl but improved infrastructure and transport networks needed to support. Encourage better use of the existing CBD and fringe footprint rather than damaging further biodiversity with developments in greenfield 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

With the correct transport systems in place, this works as seen all over the world. Trains, covered walkways, reliable bus service. Less focus on cycling as not exactly an accessible transport option to the majority of the population, just the vocal, lycra-clad few.

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

Should not allow building in flood plains unless suitable water diversion strategy in place, similarly should not continue to build where existing drainage infrastructure already struggles to support.

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

Ensure nature-based solutions are tried and tested. Local authorities should not look to be bleeding edge on any aspect of their operations as it is an inappropriate use of rates.

Other feedback

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

Auckland needs to revitalise its inner city as opposed to attracting people and business to the suburbs. Improved densification of people and buildings will allow the minimal remaining nature and habitats we have to thrive whilst remaining within proximity of a buzzing, city centre.

Certainty on proposed intensification plan changes will enable developers to invest again in the CBD with modern, green mixed use buildings however council pushing this out to 2025 delays progress and means a lack of any serious investment until such time. The gangs and homeless own the CBD until then.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1379

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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

Because of the reasons you've stated

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

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?

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 #1392

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

we need to stop taking over rural land for housing

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

reducing travel distances is key to improving our carbon footprint

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 #1396

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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

Denser development is more efficient, brings greater benefits, and is better for the environment

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

Focussing development near local centres improves mobility

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

It can be better to engineer protection against natural disasters, than not develop at all. Avoiding growth in at risk areas could be used as an excuse to prevent intensification. This needs to be kept in mind.

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

Nature-based infrastructure can be useful, but is not as effective as investment large-scale infrastructure, e.g. improved stormwater systems.

Other feedback

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

Intensification is good, but new developments can be ugly, and can lack greenspaces and required infrastructure. There should be higher standards for developments to be aesthetically pleasing, including potentially maintaining the character of the area. There should be much higher standards around including green spaces, and infrastructure, including but certainly not limited to carparking.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1404

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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?

Other

Tell us why

It is important that competent people ie intelligent people who have the skills AND experience are the decision makers - Not someone with twisted ideologies but someone with mediocre grades at school to only manage a useless Arts/History/Communication degree instead of smart people who have practical degrees in Science/Engineering/Medicine/Trades and are also high achievers ie represent the region or NZ in eg sports, music, athletics

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?

Other

Tell us why

NZ needs smart people like the Singaporeans to think and implement such ideas. A stupid person and a low achiever will ALWAYS stuff things up - one must COPY the people FIRST and not just the policies. Smart policies must ALWAYS have smart people to implement. NO - people will poor grades at school, never represented the region or country at a high level and only have useless Arts/History/Communications degrees and with nothing in the CV are NOT the right people - they will be the worst kind

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

Megan Woods, with poor grades at school and only managed a useless Arts degree is planning to build 500 homes in a flood prone area in Rotorua. She MUST not be allowed to be involved as she does NOT have the intelligence. skills or experience

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

Resilience is a subjective word. A high achiever will make it work but a low achiever will always stuff it up

Other feedback

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

Main feedback is that the people making decisions must the following qualities to avoid stupid people 1) Intelligence - Top grades at school in the sciences (No arts degrees are a reflection of unintelligence), 2) High achievers - Represented NZ or the region in sports, science, music (Debating just shows someone has a big mouth and therefore does not count if they do not have an analytical background gotten through science, trades, engineering, medicine, etc)

Future Development Plan 2023 #1416

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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

Don't want more urban sprawl protect good growing areas like Pukekohe

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

Need joined up bike lanes

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.

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Hurry up and do it

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 #1420

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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

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.

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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

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1437

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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

Reduce emission, use existing infrastructure, enhance communities

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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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?

The focus should be on delivering equitable outcomes for poorer communities (that are already poorly served) rather than those communities that make the most noise.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1447

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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

Intensification sounds fine on paper. In practice it is creating a blight of ugly, subpar eye-sores on a city which has already stretched its infrastructure far past capacity. The more we intensify, the worse traffic gets, the less functional the public transport, the more detached, isolated, and cold the neighbourhoods, and then there's the whole thing about the flooding. I don't want my children forced to live in a pod for the "privilege" of living in a barely-functional city of people that all hate each other.

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

Another proposal that sounds lovely on paper and turns out as a nightmare when implemented. You get resilient and connected communities when people have a sense of place, shared culture, and lasting relationships. Building another Pak 'N Save, pie shop and corner dairy in walking distance is a poor substitute. This strikes me as a plaster over an axe-wound.

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

If any of you on the council had any idea what the climate would do in the future, why was the city unable to cope with what happened in January and February of this year? The oracular powers of the bureaucrats are less than compelling.

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

I agree with this in principle. I look forward to seeing how it will be made to run over cost while under-performing every expectation.

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 #1452

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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?

Other

Tell us why

This is too simple an analysis. Urban growth can't be willy nilly over the existing area. It needs to be focused on areas near where people work, and with that comes food shopping locations, malls and green spaces for relaxation. Namely Satellite communities linked by good transport links. There needs to be a green belt around Auckland with suburbs seaprated by these good tranpsort links.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Agreed but the focus needs to be near work locations not on the other side of town

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

This is such a closed question. There are environmental hazards everywhere in one form or another. If you mean flood plains or areas of coastal inundation say so.....if you mean areas of unstable ground say so.

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

There is a very serious lack of river and stream management management. There needs to be a team who's sole job is to maintain rivers and flood plains free of debris (as there use to be under catchment commissions prior to the RMA).

Other feedback

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

Th elephant in the city is how does one mange and treat the stormwater and wastewater from this development as many parts of the city system are at capacity and the Central Interceptor will only solve some of the current issues. There needs to be proper population planning from my viewpoint and greater foresight.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1461

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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?

I don't know

Tell us why

It seems to me that this will represent a considerable change to the character of the city - a change which should probably be put to the voters.

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?

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?

I don't know

Tell us why

a) protect golf courses - they do this job already !
b) what is mauri enhancing and how does it help ?

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 #1489

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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

Reduce congestion and create more vibrant town centres

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

Reduce congestion and create more vibrant town centres

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

Stop allowing new building activity in known flood zones

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

Is a more holistic approach that works with nature rather than against it

Other feedback

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

Focus growth on 6 story apartment buildings down all main roads with shared spaces for building connections and open land around them, rather than filling individual sections with 3 story terraced town houses that uses up every bit of land.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1492

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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
Efficiency of cost and longevity for 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?

Agree

Tell us why
Efficiency

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
Its a good idea

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.

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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?

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 #1500

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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

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?

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 #1510

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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

Auckland is currently very spread out which makes it harder for the council to provide services and stretches finances. Focusing growth on existing areas allows those areas to flourish with density, allowing for more services and more income for the council. It also reduces the impact of the city on the surrounding arable land and natural environment. It's win-win.

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

I agree but there needs to be more ability to run small businesses from neighbours allowing these neighbourhoods to thrive as well.

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 puts peoples health and assets, as well as council assets, at risk to allow building in hazard areas. To not restrict would be an abdication of responsibility.

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

This is a positive movement and needs to be taken seriously, along with reduces reliance on modes of transport that cause congestion and environmental harm.

Other feedback

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

This proposal is very good, the actions should be carried out in the spirit of it and not compromised.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1517

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Melbourne is great. 6 stories by the train stations is good. But. Putting massive densification in areas where transport links are saturated is silly. Build the transport, then, permit the 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

Apartments above shops are fantastic. It makes sense. Make sure there's enough transport capacity for people to get around.

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

Makes sense

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

Why can't you just do whatever is best for the context? Why are you trying to bias the design response this way? If natural solutions are best for a situation then great. But by being prescriptive in how designers respond can lead to suboptimal outcomes. Why not just aim for the best?

Other feedback

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

I think that rather than a single hub (ie cbd) and spoke model of city design, there should be a multi cbd approach.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1527

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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

Cheaper to develop supporting infrastructure.

Less loss of green areas and elite soils (particularly important).

More efficient public transport options.
Walkable urban environments.

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

Overall efficiency
Greater ability to create and maintain cohesive social communities.

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 is happening and allowing development that will require future remediation or compensation makes no sense.

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
Just seems sensible

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 #1528

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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

Provided the existing urban areas are functioning well, then it's logical to focus here first. Presumably consideration would be given to non-development of areas which are seriously underperforming, and exploring possible new areas of 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

Because it makes sense! But at the same time it gives an opportunity to to (a) consider new areas of development, and (b) ensure existing centres are delivering the attributer listed above.

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 completely wrong to further develop 'at risk' areas, or to consider developing areas which are likely to pose future hazards. ie people (and property) need to be kept safe.

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

It has concerned me for some time that, with the ongoing development of suburbs to allow for more housing, our green spaces have seriously diminished, meaning storm water facilities have become seriously overloaded with run-off after rain. Anything we can now do to mitigate this has to be good!

Other feedback

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

Whatever changes are being contemplated, Council must consider the effect on Auckland's current infrastructure (sewerage, roading etc etc) & its ability to cope. Somehow we need to get people into using public transport rather than relying on cars, although Auckland's current lay out & huge land area works against this.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1530

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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 are using valuable farmland in Franklin

Spreading out more will contribute to traffic congestion and need for infrastructure such as 3 waters.
Less greenspace is unhealthy for the environment

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

Similar reasons to first reply. Encourage more walking and local travel

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?

Agree

Tell us why

I was born in Mairangi Bay. I know where the streams have been undergrounded. Most of the commercial buildings and carparks at either end of the bay are built on flood plains with the streams underneath now in pipes. The wet lands there have been destroyed (I remember the raupo growing for instance behind Penance Rd

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Need to allow for items such as silt traps with teal boxes
The conundrum then for instance would be what to do with my underdeveloped ancestral home that is partially bush clad. Everyone else in neighbourhood has developed with infill. Should we be penalised and stopped for the good of all. We pay the cost, they get it unencumbered.

Other feedback

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

Consider satellite towns eg pukekohe where appropriate but not at the loss of productive land but provide adequate public transport links to them.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1535

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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

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 #1548

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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

The problem is undeserving heritage buildings. Knock 'em down. Use excess city land - relocate cemetery away from k road

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?

Other

Tell us why

Radius should be limited and match the culture of neighborhood.

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.

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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?

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?

Covered always to allow people to practically move around the city

Future Development Plan 2023 #1551

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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 have already lost too must good food producing land to housing. Green areas are vital to our well being. We cannot keep expanding indefinitely

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 sense of community. Less travel. Less need for private vehicles. Easier to get around as needed by walking, microtransport 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

As the climate crisis deepens we must adapt. Housing in vulnerable areas must be removed and quickly. It is not acceptable to have 'affordable' housing in vulnerable 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.

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

We must work with nature to help us survive the deepening climate crisis. These approaches are already minimising flooding. We need to extend these to the whole city.

Other feedback

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

When are we going to address the emissions from provate transport? When are SUVs going to banned from urban areas, unless good cause requires them? When is parking in the city going to be costly? When will there be a toll for motorways and CBD? When are we going to have a public campaign to drop the emissions? Say monthly reports. Or press confernecs about how we are doing on getting emissions down?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1563

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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

Not sufficient infrastructure or public transport to support this

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

makes sense to reduce need for travel

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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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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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 #1567

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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

plenty of scope to build higher density housing as per cities such as New York/London without encroaching on rural land

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?

Other

Tell us why

Rather loaded questions ..to give you what you want to hear..naughty.
But yes to build in suburban areas but not by destroying the herirtage

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?

Agree

Tell us why

common sense...no one apart from rapacious developers or tone deaf and blind council staff would want development in flood or tidal zones

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?

Agree

Tell us why

dont know what mauri enhancing means.
But applying common sense, if developments can help mitigate nature without being pursued be council Nazis then yes

Other feedback

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

Really like an audit of staff cost , hours worked and a measure of cost efficiency. I suspect its very poor

Future Development Plan 2023 #1590

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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

Ease of transport

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

Ease of 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
Common sense

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
No brainer

Other feedback

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

Stop the sprawl

Future Development Plan 2023 #1600

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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?

I don't know

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

Less driving

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 #1601

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

As population grows new town Centers need to be pushed out of the central Auckland areas as not everyone works in the main centre of Auckland

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 not all Auckland residents work in Central Auckland.
Just look at the traffic congestion from North / east / west and south 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

Don’t build bulk townhouses or apartments in high risk flood zones.
If you have two homes on a quarter acre site with lots of grass / gardens and greenery why knock the two houses down to put up and apartment block or 10 town houses where there will be no grass areas that will cause chaotic flooding Rick to those homes!!

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

Depends on complications and whether Council will actually improve and be willing to spend money on a 50 + year non- maintenance rebuild of stormwater and sewer dated systems

Other feedback

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

There are places where homes can be built…. But don’t play the Hitler rules to stop people enjoying their family homes and forcing sales to make way for zone changes to build more and more inadequate and poor workmanship properties!! Specifically new homes that leak and are falling apart within 5 years

Future Development Plan 2023 #1605

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Continually growing urban sprawl is unsustainable, both environmentally (pollution, climate change, and destroying nature), while also providing further transport issues as people live further away. Intensification is a much more sustainable way of accommodating Auckland's growth

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

Less travel is a good thing, as is more community engagement. Living near Mt. Eden Village, I experience what a difference it makes to have quality food so close

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

Development shouldn't be allowed in places where the buildings and infrastructure is likely to be destroyed within the design life of the structure. It's simply setting the city up for further costs, while also driving up insurance premiums for everybody. Those areas can be repurposed as parks or other uses which don't require vulnerable structures.

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

In principle, yes, nature-based solutions are both effective and aesthetic, and it would be great to build a lot more of them. However, they are also more expensive, and we need to balance placing some of those in places which most need the drainage and a facelift, while not forfeiting general drainage needs elsewhere in the city which can be done for cheaper.

Other feedback

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

Encourage intensification around public transportation hubs as much as possible. It will be especially valuable once the CRL is completed and trains are running more reliably. Building in such a way that car use becomes a luxury and not a necessity is a must if we're going to reach our climate goals, reduce congestion and improve air quality

Future Development Plan 2023 #1614

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Continued urban sprawl puts pressure of Auckland's unique environment. In addition it is very costly to provide the infrastructure. Most of Auckland's urban area is single storey buildings. Even going to two storey would make a difference.

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

The facilities are already there and often under used. It also utilises existing underused 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

If you have a plan that includes another 500,000 people, it will be impossible to avoid environmental degradation. The policy should be to maintain the existing population, not grow it.

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

Impossible to achieve if you are adding half a million people.

Other feedback

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

You are asking a wrong fundamental question. The real issue is how to maintain the existing population and have a vibrant society and good economic standards. Adding 500,000 people is just adding 500,000 problems. It is impossible and will never succeed.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1625

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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

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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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 #1634

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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

Thus will save the Green spaces outside of the city. intensification helps to develop and supports public transportation and active modes of transport

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

Helps to reduce traffic.

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

Stop building in 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

Natural swamps reduce flooding ie swampy city as parts of mt Roskill and mt albert proved very effective in the Auckland floods

Other feedback

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

Grow up not out!

Future Development Plan 2023 #1638

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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.

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?

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 #1643

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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

Auckland should be growing upwards not sidewards. Without proper public transport facilities, it is not feasible to build side wards.

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

To avoid just one main center and encourage people to commute short distance instead of long commute resulting is added stress level due to traffic congestions

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

Before approving building consent, proper studies should be done especially those who are subdividing the land and build more houses. The current infrastructure doesn't seem to cater such expansion.

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

This need to be done fast. Not just plain talking.

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 #1651

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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

Cities too dense. Needs to be more options for growth outside the main cities

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

Business/Factories need move further afield and transport facilities improved to these areas

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

Learn from mistakes and new problems

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

Pretty obvious as recents events have proved that what was once ok now is not!

Other feedback

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

Definitely need to utiluse waterways , improved and expanded ferry system needs to be part of the future of Aucklands transport solution

Future Development Plan 2023 #1653

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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 #1654

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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

More compact cities

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

Easy access

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
Don't build in flood plains

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
Sales good

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 #1665

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Your feedback

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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 much infill housing in areas not suitable

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

You seem to be closing 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?

I don't know

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?

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1672

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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

Time to build up and not out. Current policies appear to be consuming more land.

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

Physical distances have a great impact on how people focus their lives and the culture of a city. Better culture closer together.

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

Less cost in the long term. Reduce risk is the best policy.

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

Yes, focus on going with change,rather than going against it.

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 #1688

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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 green belt especially Pukekohe potato growing 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

Public transport vital.

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

We cannot afford to clean up constant floods etc

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

Engineering second resort not first.

Other feedback

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

Also important to maintain what makes Auckland unique. History, leafy suburbs not just high rises everywhere. Plenty of parks - we don't want slums.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1693

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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

Increasing density without good public transportation just means more traffic on the roads

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

Need to have more access to convenient and affordable public transportation

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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Sounds like more rhetoric than any meaningful action

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 #1715

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

Agree

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?

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 #1732

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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

I mostly agree. Of course people need safe, affordable housing. It's intolerable that so many don't. Although until I heard about the tens of thousands of new migrants coming in, I couldn't help but feel we were building more than enough lately. Well, safe housing maybe, but affordable?

I think we have to take care of our distinctive landscapes, coasts, the Hauraki Gulf and our very fragile and unique isthmus sitting in a huge volcanic field. I have never heard anyone talk about the isthmus in terms of environmental protection, but I feel its fragility and am painfully aware of the battering we give it on a daily basis. It is a tiny neck of land between two mighty oceans. I'm pretty sure no other city in the world can boast of such a setting. But most Aucklanders are probably barely aware of it. They just drive their cars and trucks over it, we bore into it,excavate, exploit what little land is left, mismanage the maunga and so on.

Yes, it's important that we don't go on spreading and spreading, but we need to manage our building, roading and other infrastructure projects mindfully.

We also need to be mindful of history - both Maori and European. History is precious and once evidence of it is gone, we can't bring it back. Building on sacred land can't be justified. Neither can the tearing down of historic buildings and homes to make way for ugly, short term modern ones. We need to see evidence of how Auckland once was.
And then there's the issue of looks. Much of Auckland does look ugly to me these days. Either neglected or, more often, being filled with eyesores. I hate that there are no esthetic standards

demanded of developers. And I fear that many of the blocks of flats being constructed are not even expected to last for more than 50 years max.

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

New Lynn seems to be a good example of this, with it's transport hub, mall and a broad range of shops and businesses. Hopefully it's working for residents. And hopefully it's attractive to new residents - ones with money as well as those without. We want our town centres to have a broad range of residents and lots of communities within communities.

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

Couldn't agree more, but I am concerned by the rather weak wording of this statement and whether there is real commitment to doing it. One example is around the protection of coastal pohutukawa, which are literally holding up coastal cliffs everywhere. Regulations around this need to be strengthened urgently. People should not be allowed to cut down or trim the trees to improve their view. This should be strictly monitored.
Furthermore, there should be a freeze on granting ANY building consents in risky areas. It's going to cost a bomb to buy all these people out when their houses become untenable. Not to mention the heartbreak involved. Take a strong stand now, Auckland Council!

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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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

I absolutely agree. I used to visit my daughter in Melbourne 5 -15 years ago and was blown away by the infrastructure in place to capture floodwater in suburban streets - swales and rain gardens everywhere. We seem to have such a concreting mentality. I speak to tradies who have absolutely no idea about the environment or any kind of environmental practices and have seen them pour 3x too much concrete into small jobs on my property. I made the last one take most of it away.

Other feedback

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

I think we could do well to copy Melbourne in many ways. Although it is a very different city, there is a lot to learn, especially in terms of attitude. They see themselves as a large metropolitan and cosmopolitan space - a place for all sorts of people. We seem to still be hanigng onto ourselves as an extension of rural or small town living and can't get past that. And they seem to manage things intelligently, not competitively or thoughtlessly. I experienced this firsthand when I attended a workshop on their management of trees, which they recognised as incredibly important to city health. They were knowledgable and confident and open to new, excitiing ideas. This is a big and important lesson for Auckland and Auckland Council to learn, methinks. The journalist Simon Wilson has highlighted new concepts from all over the world. Are you reading his articles and considering them?? I do hope so.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1744

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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

High rise intense development will harm the residential character of the city and the quality of life

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

Auckland is a large sprawling city and cycling and walking is not way to get round and do business,

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

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

It is now well proven that climate change is not influence in any significant way by the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere. Appropriate infrastructure should be provided based on first class engineering design. Nature based should not be the standard

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 #1746

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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 have already lost our most productive horticultural land [Rosebank Peninsula, Mangere, Pukekohe, to some extent] While I hate the high density development already taking place at an alarming rate, it is a better option to moving further North or south [hard to move sideways!] Will infrastructure, transport, foul and stormwater reticulation keep pace with housing development? I'm pessimistic about that. Anyway, I won't be here to witness that scenario.

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, there is an element of common sense in that. Will it work in practice? How do you convince people who live in Orewa for instance, that it's rather futile working in Manukau? Ah, there's the rub.

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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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

I plead guilty to designing housing in inappropriate areas. such as the Wesley Estate, Mt Roskill, cliff top properties St Stephens Ave Parnel, Valley Road Henderson, I could go on. Mind you, Local Authorities encouraged it so, unfortunately, in many cases, the horse has already bolted. The cost of mitigating, buying out, [As happened to properties affected by flooding of Opanuku Stream By WCC] I see this as a major social issue in the near future, who is going to pay to buy me out and at what cost to the land owner. There are some thorny decisions to be made, sooner rather than later

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

Mauri enhancing?? Yes but we can't turn back the clock. The Wesley Estate, Mt Roskill was a natural catchment for the Oakley creek. How to return it to its "natural environment"? Omaha sand spit - house built to the shore line. The dichotomy, , burgeoning roofs, roads, sealed areas versus the desire to mitigate by nature-based infrastructure. Sea walls are not "nature based" but do we establish them, or buy out the occupiers demanding protection, as an example of what's ahead of us.

Other feedback

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

Personally, I would discourage Auckland growing at all, but can't think how to stop it. Perhaps limit industrial and commercial growth as starters [sleepy Head moving South eg.]

I remember the celebrations when Auckland reached a population of 500,000 - wished it had stayed at that level.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1751

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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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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 don't have the transport to allow (or support) this.

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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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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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

Seems very woke. Why don't you fix the stuff you have that doesn't work first.

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 #1758

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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

There is absolutely NO CLIMATE CHANGE PROBLEM. STOP THIS RUBBISH

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessibility

Avoiding hazards

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

There is absolutely NO CLIMATE CHANGE PROBLEM. STOP THIS NONSENSE

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

THETE IS NO CLIMATE CHANGE PROBLEM. STOP THIS WEF PROPAGANDA

Other feedback

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

STOP SPOUTING WEF CLIMATE CRISIS PROPAGANDA. STOP IT

Future Development Plan 2023 #1767

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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

Need to provide housing near jobs and public transport and provide adequate social support and infrastructure for this intensification

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?

Agree

Tell us why

And to mitigate the effects of these increasingly occurring damaging natural events

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

Intensification in some areas may be countered by increasing nature based remedies. Which gets priority?

Other feedback

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

Intensified housing near rail corridors would seem a good place to start. But housing would need to be well sound proofed and the rail network would need to work betr than it does currently. How will Auck council ensure an effect6 rail transport system?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1769

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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

Preservation of surrounding green space and horticultural areas.
More closely knit communities. Less car travel and greater ability of people to cycle or walk

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

Same reasons as above. Also improvements in health associated with closer communities

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

It's crazy to go on building in hazard prone areas.
Suggest you also daylight creeks to reduce flooding and add to city's beauty.

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Brilliant. Nature also good for. Rental health. Volunteers may be able to help with restoration. Also need corridors of bush for birds.

Other feedback

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

Having a beautiful, natural, climate-adapted city will make everyone happier. This is a better goal than “staying within budget”

Poorer communities usually suffer disproportionately from climate change effects. Your focus should be on south and west Auckland first.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1773

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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?

I don't know

Tell us why

It seems that some well connected areas experience lots of intensification but the more wealthy well connected areas don't at the same rate (this is just a feeling, not a knowing)

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

common sense!!!!

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

200% as we can't afford to allow that people loose everything and then everyone has to pay for this.

I also think an investigation should be brought upon who, when and why certain areas received permission to build.

And this is also an opportunity to create parks and even wetlands within the city - if that's where the water wants to go, just let it!

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

Common Sense - in fact anything else makes absolutely no sense at all.

Other feedback

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

We need to look at affordable alternatives, co-Housing made easier, consents for these made easier, TinyHouse properties where up to a certain number of TH can be parked to live legally. Co-Housing makes a lot of sense as certain expensive and space intense parts don't have to be built for every unit (a laundry, a guest room, etc) If there are a certain number of guest rooms within a complex then not every apartment has to be oversized yet people can still have relatives and friends stay over.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1777

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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

So many reasons to minimise urban sprawl. Improvements to the environment, health and well-being, transport efficiency, and avoiding destruction of some of our most productive agricultural land.
I also like that Auckland is still small enough that a lot of people are able to stay connected to the natural areas or rural areas beyond our urban area and I'd like that to continue.

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

Love being able to walk to the shops or take 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.

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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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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

I do have to say that as awesome as some of our native trees are, I also love the non-native trees that go through the seasons as well (lose their leaves in autumn etc.). I think that they are particularly useful in built up streets because they provide shelter on hot summer days but allow sunlight to reach the street on the colder winter days.
Just a thought ☺

Other feedback

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

I am really concerned about urban sprawl. I know we can’t completely prevent urban sprawl but some of the development around places like silverdale and drury are terrible and exactly the stuff that has damaged Auckland in the past.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1781

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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?

Other

Tell us why

First I am a bit dubious about the desire to grow that much. While I'm all for more sustainable development to keep housing cost low, council should advocate with the national government for slower population growth and switching the focus from unsustainable GDP growth to focussed degrowth and the building of a steady-state economy. Like Amsterdam, Auckland should commit itself to builing a circular economy that eliminates waste.
I agree that developments should avoid greenfields. We need keep greenfields for local food production for resilient future. NZ only has so much good farmland. Also, sprawl means longterm higher costs for council to maintain more infrastructure and means higher emissions. There should be some flexibility for legal ways of low-impact living arrangements though. Council should make these options easier and more affordable for future generations: E.g. co-ownership of urban housing and tiny house communities (off grid?) on rural land (The impact to infrastructure and food production can be similar or lower than the current building guidelines for rural dwellings (which are often huge single family homes. The consenting process shouldn't be more expensive or riskier than these). These living arrangements can draw more people into horticulture and local food production. Younger generations often struggle to afford to own property on their own and don't necessarily live in typical family structures. Making co-housing communities a legally recognised entity similar to the ruling in the UK can make grassroots low impact housing more feasible.

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

Local workplaces, shops and communities means more foot traffic, more biking and less cars. That's good for the environment and lowering emissions of Auckland. More public transport and more greening further enhance these hubs and trees can help mitigate urban heating in summer and therefore require less electricity through air conditioning. I'm for 'Enabling housing near employment' and more mixed use zoning.

Green corridors that are only accessible by foot/bike can act as short-cuts towards a destination, can incentivise bike and foot travel while making "taking the car" a disadvantage.
Industrial and commercial areas should have to consider pedestrian and bike movements. Areas like Westgate and Albany are currently horribly car centric as it's just vast areas of big-box shops and industry that make you feel lost and small.

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

Even projects that are already under way in risky areas need to be potentially be stopped or changed. Plans should be in place for existing housing and facilities that are in flood and erosion prone areas (buy backs to what limit? when?) as insurers will slowly withdraw from risky properties. A focus on equity is important here.

Council and Government need to disincentivise people putting a lot of money on risky properties and then getting a bail out from tax payers when these places get destroyed eventually. But likewise families that lose their homes need to be cared for.

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

This could go further:

Greening town centres

Less/No mowing in parks (e.g. hillsides and flood plains should be planted up or have wild flowers)

Incentivising citizen to collect rainwater, to install porous pavers/asphalt and decentralised tech such as solar/solar hot water (especially in areas that are prone to power cuts)

Incentivising citizens to change unused lawns to drought-resistant landscaping (less irrigation, pesticide-use and fuel for mowing)

Council to use porous asphalt

Other feedback

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

'More people means more landfill therefore we need:

- Stricter construction rules to use recoverable material to avoid future landfill (or taxing the use of non-recyable materials?)

- Council to advocate to government to tax plastic packaging (=less landfill for councils)

- Separated recycling with local collection stations instead of single bins (e.g. see Amsterdam underground bins) (=less landfill and better recycling rates)

- More people means more electricity use, are we creating further dependence on Huntly Coal Powerstation? We need to incentivise decentralised power generation like rooftop solar

Future Development Plan 2023 #1786

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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

Overcrowding & insufficient resources

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 shape of local areas has already meant the rise of worried communities overwhelmed by crowding facilities

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

Poor planning to recognize unsuitable land for appropriate housing & communities

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Proper planning by careful experts who are not rushed into lackadaisical choices

Other feedback

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

With the present crush of a growing population a more constrained & integrated plan to open a safer slower growth according to a balanced affordable place where people'needs all round are legitimately considered

Future Development Plan 2023 #1787

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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

It is only normal for cities globally to have intensification . In that way more people can benefit of living in the city rather than being sent out to outer 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

It is more sensible to develop up

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?

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 #1791

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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

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1806

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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

It is imperative that housing development does not encroach further on market garden land esp to the south of Auckland

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

What does this mean? You have left out private vehicle transport. Shopping using public transport is impracticable as are walking and cycling esp when the weather is wet.

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

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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

You are fighting a losing battle with nature here

Other feedback

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

Build up in the city not out on our market garden land.

You did not ask about the Maorification of Auckland and the objectionable loud annoucements in Maori on all forms of public transport. 96% of the population do not understand this and it is politically motivated propaganda which for most makes public transport an unpleasant experience.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1822

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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

Denser compact European style cities are more interesting places with less need of cars and better for the environment.

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

More sensible to live closer to work and local amenities, and to be reachable on foot or bicycle, than spend hours in traffic.

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

May be best to leave some areas to rewild, like in Christchurch.

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #1829

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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
Keep green space green

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
local public transport should be the focus , not long car trips

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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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

seems obvious common sense ...

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 #1830

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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?

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 #1835

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

The density of housing is too low and the footprint of each household is too and grossly inefficient to make proper use of the land.

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

Its been done this way everywhere since forever just undone for a short time during the spread of the suburbs and supermarkets. Returning to sensible development is...sensible

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

Logical, isnt it?

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

It sounds great in theory but the density of the population loading the insufficient sewerage infrastructure that exists and the % land surface already covered by concrete or tar is just too high for these ideas to stop waters natural outflow to the sea. The volume just overloads any niche natural concepts like this.

Other feedback

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

Entrench and protect green spaces. Entrench and protect human centric bike-able and walkable and inviting centres.

Dont panic build mcmansions which are massively space inefficient. Dont build mcmansions in general but definitely not in floodplains with inefficient drainage (Kumeu/Huapai floods). Force developers to provide a decent standard of infrastructure and not just the bare minimum which doesnt meet the situation. Reduce consumer dependence on big box supermarket shopping habits and bring small stores back.

Have more teeth in getting a better Auckland. Bite sometimes.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1854

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

I don't want to see massive sprawl over agricultural land, and would prefer a more compact city. Better for public transport and other infrastructure reasons.

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

Becasue I hate sprawling suburbs where almost everyone has to drive everywhere. Denser town centres bring more life day and night and people can walk, cycle nad use 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

Sounds like a pragmatic approach

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

I don't think 'rain gardens, swales, and detention basins' are going to be anywhere near enough to cope with the change that is coming. We need to stricter controls on hard surface coverage (difficult with intensification, true) and more of an attempt to give our historic streams (many now culverted) room to flood when necessary.

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 #1873

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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

Urban intensification still needs to mean easy access to green spaces for children to play and everyone to see/ be in green spaces. Every development needs a green space.

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?

Other

Tell us why
Locations vulnerable to the effects of climate change should not be developed.

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 #1895

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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

Save the nice environment outside cities

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #1909

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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

We need to maintain productive land on the city fringe and we need to reduce commute times to reduce emissions

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

Because it is a no brainer :)

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
Also a no brainer

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
No brainer again

Other feedback

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

Start implementing these things as soon as possible. Sack Wayne brown and get someone competent as soon as possible who will support improving infrastructure, public transport and green initiatives. Make sure ecological restoration of parks and reserves continues. Bring back blanket tree protection. Sack Wayne brown.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1933

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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

you provide no evidence for the statement denser, more compact cities result in improvement to the environment, the economy and people's well being. I lived on a council housing estate in the UK. I t was a crime ridden pit of misery, there were children who had lived their entire lives without seeing a farm animal or the ocean. Piling more and more people on top of each other creates the opposite of well being

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

The city should be a series of hubs, rathe than a all encompassing central CBD. This approach however is the opposite of what you are p[proposing, look at the Sleepyhead development south of Auckland. This is the future, not packing people on top of one another like sardines.

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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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.

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

not sure why the reference "mauri-enhancing" is required. All nationalities are invested in an preservative approach to nature, not just those of a specific ethnicity.

Other feedback

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

Remove the city limits, free up land on the outskirts of the city, share construction GST with the government so Council can fund infrastructure development. House prices are primarily driven by land prices, land prices respond to the restriction of supply, the density approach provides significant fuel to land and house prices. It is time Council removed this restriction.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1941

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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

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

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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?

Other

Tell us why

We need managed retreat, and an immediate stop to development in flood prone 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

Other feedback

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

We need to shift to a more regional management of regional resources, so that local boards cannot strip Auckland of such things due to perceived local inconvenience. Specifically, the closure of boat yards is making the maintenance of yachts in Auckland IMPOSSIBLE; thereby both stripping Auckland of an important cultural and identity forming resource, and creating an environmental hazard in the Hauraki Gulf as marine pests are allowed to proliferate.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1947

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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

WE need the infrastructure to support it though

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

But improve the roads and motorways as well

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?

Agree

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?

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?

Just move with some urgency. Infastructure projects need to have consenting priority.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1959

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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

The people don't want density. Greenfield growth is key.

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

Local centres will grow around housing.

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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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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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 #1973

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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

Stop using agricultural land
to much good land lost to agriculture

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

I like bigger central city
i think it is important people can move around and commercial and retail development is driven by peoples personal situation. businesses should be located in commercial centres

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Building in flood plain is stupid
it is crazy that we have built in flood plains. whether it is a10 year flood or 100year or 1000 year floods happen i those locations, they didn't become flood plains after houses were built

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.

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

We have to mange climate change
development needs to recognise what the land is

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 #1977

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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

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?

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 #1995

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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

We have the opportunity to build smarter in urban areas and make them more healthy, viable, safe and community orientated.
'Also ther is a huge missed opportunity to make buildings with flat roofs in urban centres green spaces. It should be an automatic design element to bring more elevated green space that we can all look out onto.

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

Make the communities a place you want to be in. Make them clean and safe. Keep the little shops safe, introduce beat-cops or neighbourhood watches.

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

STOP pine forest logging industry practice of not removing slash. Send them the bill for the clean up if they don't follow the law
Remove all non-native trees industry from NZ

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

Green spaces on flat roof tops in upban centres to provide flyways for birds and bees.

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 #1999

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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

Because this will promote walkability, public transport use, support of local small business, and socialisation.

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

as above

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 will minimise harm and cost of natural disaster relief

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

Because reindigenising and naturalising our systems will inherently make them more resilient- investment is essential in our long term wellbeing and safety

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 #2014

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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

I feel even urban areas are getting developed. That's the reason Auckland is developed a lot.

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

I strongly agree with your plans. So that easily we can travel our workplace.

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

better to avoid such areas where people can't leave safely. Safety is the most important

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?

Try to open encourage shops and gas stations to be open 24 hrs or at least until 9 to 10 pm

also try to think to increase public transport & also easy in accessing.

Open the doors to immigrants.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2019

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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

I agree that a small reduction in growth at the edge of the city for areas where that have identified significant natural hazard risks. Some i of f the older suburbs closer to the city cannot withstand intensification as current drain's cannot cope

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?

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?

Would appreciate the Council being more transparent and delaying intensification in all suburbs close to the city centre

Future Development Plan 2023 #2030

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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

Auckland is way too big geographically to be one city. It needs to be contained so that we don't have urban sprawl and be in need of more and more outlying 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

I saw it in London where they created a new alternative to the city of London which required commuters to travel from all over the south east to get to work. By buidling Canary Wharf with offices, transport, housing they created a new hub on existing land and it's been a huge success

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

Council and government response to these disasters is always too litte, too late and comes at a large financial cost. Let's be practical and build in lower risk zones to avoid the misery that people suffer when these disasters occur

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

It's so late to be dealing with these issues already. Scientists have spoken about climate change for over 40 years. Stop talking and start taking action

Other feedback

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

Try and discourage migration straight to Acukland as we've got plenty of centres around NZ that can host people otherwise, we'll end up like New York with too many people, too few resources and space and we will never genuinely be a liveable city. Whoever provided that award needs their head testing. Traffic is farcical. streets are untidy, public transport is next to useless half the time and yet we build more houses with no provision for more infrastructure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2035

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Greenfields development are a waste of valuable farm land and very expensive in terms of infrastructure development. However it is important to ensure that urban intensification is matched by improved urban infrastructure e.g. public transport, schools

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 strategy is sensible for reducing cars on the road and reducing pollution

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 is very sensible to avoid intensification in dangerous flood prone areas. What are the plans for flood prone areas with red stickered housing and recurrent flooding currently?

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

Essential!

Other feedback

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

All these changes need to be matched by increased investment in public transport and done sensibly so that we don't just end up with a flood prone concrete jungle.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2040

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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?

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?

Other

Tell us why

Agree with the concept of being close to amenities but disagree the focus should be on cycling 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate is NOT changing. See IPCC report. However people should do due diligence on areas at high risk of flooding or other natural problems.

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

Climate Change has been proved to be a big lie. and has become a religion. It is time we stopped calling everything "Climate Change"

Other feedback

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

Get off the "Climate change" religion/cult and start allowing for a vibrant city that includes cars as well as other forms of transport. Remove cycle lanes, except where they are being constantly used and are showing themselves to be usefull

Future Development Plan 2023 #2050

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Greenfield growth is expensive and unsustainable. It's definitely the right direction for nearly all growth to come from within the current boundaries. Once we overtake productive rural land for housing, we will never get it back.
However, Council needs to take the lead on upzoning the city fringe - it's super desirable land, much of which is well protected from flooding. I live in Kingsland and would love to see more terrace houses, more apartment blocks etc. which will lead to better shops and cafes and urban environments. I don't think we should be pausing the city and treating old, cold and mouldy villas like museum pieces - we should be moving forward and being realistic about the climate challenges we have. Stopping people from building new houses in these areas also interferes with individual's property rights - we should be able to build more houses on our land if we want to.

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

Absolutely, the 15/20-minute city model is the way we have to go. Don't listen to the conspiracy theorists on this one. Also, we should have an explicit plan to build more local centres, so that more of the city area has a thriving hub they can access.

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

We should aggressively de-zone natural hazard areas (again, while upzoning less risky areas in city fringe) - we really need to keep insurance costs , health harms and government buyouts to a minimum as we move into a less certain and more costly climate future.

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?

I think we should drop planned development in Drury and the Southern and Northern corridors - keep these areas rural and productive, and focus on intensification in existing urban areas. We just can't afford to keep spreading out, we have to go up.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2052

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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

Concentrating in existing urban areas doesnt lend to bringing jobs and homes closer together and reduce pressure on existing infrastructure.

More greenfields development with focus on regional and rural growth centres that facilitate the development of nearby industrial/commercial businesses lends to better growth and reduction in VKT by aligning jobs and homes in similar areas.
Developing Drury and Pukekohe/Parata for Waikato workforces; establishing more industrial and commercial around Warkworth/Silverdale etc

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

People will travel for their convenience and needs (attracted by anchors - like Costco, IKEA, Sylvia Park). It is naive to think that people from the North Shore dont travel to Sylvia Park or East Aucklanders dont go to Costco.
The strategy proposed will just create further pressure on existing transport networks.

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
Think smarter not blanket ban growth. Build homes and businesses that are equipped to cope with environmental hazards. Elevation with ability for water to flow under/through/past.

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
Eight lanes of concrete with poor drainage between Greville Rd and Constellation Drive is a prime example of failing to think smart.

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 #2053

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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

Extending the radius of Auckland is not economical when there are many vacant buildings available and if not the land they are build on.

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

Easy access to mahi, user friendly public transport and loads of free parking is what Auckland would readily agree to.

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

However extra care for the bio diversity and envirmental benefits should be foremost in any major urbanisation planning

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

Auckland desperately needs a reliable, responsible, affordable transport system and a decrease in road works or increased effectvie, efficient road works that doesn't take years to get a build right!

Other feedback

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

Urban developers/contractors exhibit good will and compassion towards public who they are are displacing i.e. parking places/areas i.e they build sacrificing free parking which existed forcing those parkers to park miles from their workplace. Horrible outcome.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2066

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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?

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 #2094

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Intensification must be accompanied by upgraded infrastructure, efficient public transport and plenty of green space even within the developments themselves to enhance wellbeing and reduce runoff . Any plans to further encroach on greenfields even in future would be a horrible mistake, adding to urban sprawl, reducing food security (so much excellent arable land already lost forever) , destroying wildlife habitat , risking worse flooding and and creating isolated communities not linked in to the greater whole. .

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

Intensification does not equate to centralisation - that means long commutes, gridlock etc. Local hubs make more sense.

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

The realities of nature have been too often ignored in previous developments and now that climate is changing these areas should be considered uninhabitable and revert to green space for benefit of population and environment alike.
How to compensate those homeowners in flood zones is tricky, but responsibility lies with the authorities who had oversight over unwise development and public funding for assistance will be needed and appropriate.

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

Same reasons as above. However aging inadequate pipes etc still have to be fixed!

Other feedback

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

Please please get the trains and buses sorted with proper remuneration to attract staff, broader oversight and regulation of current fragmentated and profit-driven providers, and proper track maintenance. Overseas visitors find our public transport a joke but we the main users are way past laughing. How can you get people out of cars with no reliable alternative?

One other point with regard to what constitutes a healthy city. There must be provision for the health of the body and the life of the mind - and the support of the vulnerable. Art galleries, museums, libraries are the signs of civilized living - we are not cattle or battery hens. Such institutions help promote a sense of community and continuity and pride in human achievement. Sports facilities also pull communities together and promote healthy lifestyles.

When times are tough these 'nice things to have ' are often sacrificed but this is disastrous for the health of any society. They are must haves.

Ah yes, the funding....

Future Development Plan 2023 #2095

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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

Too heavier developed footprint within an area already fairly heavily hard covered could well exacerbate soil absorption capabilities. We need open spaces and trees. If open spaces and trees limit development within the existing city area, then obviously any planning must look to outer areas. However horticultural areas must be protected. Maybe the answer is to build a satellite city or cities.

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

Effectively these areas do allow for a satellite approach. And for the most part, infrastructure already exists.

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
I think it is obvious

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
Ties in with my earlier comment about satellite developments

Other feedback

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

My understanding is that as an outcome of the Paris Agreement, our government may be sending $1.4 billion per annum to a UN slush fund. Councils should press central government to have that money spent in NZ to better protect and recover from weather events.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2109

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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

Make use of existing infrastructure and services. Avoid costs of sprawl

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

Much more efficient, reduces VKT

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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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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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 #2111

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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

access to public transport, protection of land for food crops

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

inclusive of elderly, differently abled people or kids

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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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

as long as storm water pipes and drains are maintained

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 see low value semi-commercial spaces to be bought up and housing built on the land - with the option of businesses moving back in on the ground floor once built. Morningside is a good example for that. Low value single story shops right by railway station and walking distance to St Lukes shopping centre... We don't need a WokShop, alcohol vendour, work and income... right in the prime spots

I saw a beautiful veranda villa being moved from Belview Road roundabout yesterday. That just about breaks my heart, when there is so much ugly real estate that could be removed for housing. We have not protected heritage and mature trees enough in Auckland. I walk the streets of Wellington at times and feel bereft -

Future Development Plan 2023 #2121

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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

There's not enough arable land left anywhere in Aotearoa. The city now encompasses land that was once the food basket of our city.

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 theoretically means a focus on prime infrastructure replacement, 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
Climate change is real and frightening and our children will depend on the right decisions made NOW!

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
Hurry up!

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 #2129

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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

With the population growth Auckland needs more housing, parking, & other general amenities to service the increase.

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 is more convenient for people to walk to work than drive. Saves time &money, & is a healthy exercise as well.

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

We have to plan ahead for all future eventualities. Better to be prepared & hopefully stay safe & well.

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 have to be prepared for the worst.

Other feedback

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

We have to tackle the housing issues first. We need to improve the bus & train service. We have to tackle beggars & homelessness. We have to clamp down on crime ram raids etc.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2132

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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

I'd like to see people living relatively close to their work or to train corridors to reduce rush hour congestion & parking difficulties.

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

Same reason as answer to previous question. LOL
"I'd like to see people living relatively close to their work or to train corridors to reduce rush hour congestion & parking difficulties."

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
Common sense

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?

Other

Tell us why
It's more nuanced than that. Climate change is moving us into rainfall & weather conditions that haven't been experienced in recorded history. Sometimes the natural environment will suffice, other times we are going to need to do better.

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 #2136

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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

Reducing transit between housing and work is ideal

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?

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?

Better public transport

Future Development Plan 2023 #2145

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

Agree

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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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 #2163

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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

I am not against more urban development but I don't trust the Council or Developers to do it fairly and reasonably. No one wants a six story development next door blocking their sunlight and views, ruining their privacy.

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

Auckland Transport and the Council has made congestion worse with their anti car agenda. It is fair enough to improve public transport but you have destroyed the central city and many local

shopping centres by removing car parks and making footpaths ridiculously wide. Why would I ever go back to Queen Street or my local shops. I will just drive to the nearest mall.

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
This sounds reasonable but I don't trust your ability to execute this.

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
I don't trust the Council to execute. You should only be concerned with climate change mitigation.

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 #2184

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

More vibrant less traffic and more efficient services and 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?

Agree

Tell us why

As above

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
Up to those who want to live there

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
Please ensure you have the catchment

Other feedback

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

Stop akl transport being self governing dictatorship

Future Development Plan 2023 #2195

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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?

I don't know

Tell us why

This sounds good in theory, but what does that mean in practice? Will green spaces within the city itself be protected and encouraged (ie parks - this have been shown to be important for the health and wellbeing of city dwellers)? Will sensible allowances be made between properties? I am in favour of more intensive housing, but not without planning and considering current property owners. I'm AGAINST being able to build big apartment blocks right up to boundary walls with no account for the removal of light for current properties. Will infrastructure be in place to provide for the increased growth (e.g. schools, storm water, drainage run-off etc). More details for what this really means is important.

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
As long as it is sensibly done - please see above comments.

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
Completely makes no sense to build where we know there will be flooding risks. Climate change is real and coming and we need to prepare for this.

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
Fully support a nature based approach which will also enhance living areas for residents by putting as closer to nature even in the city.

Other feedback

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

We need a long term focus, please no more short term fixes in response to crisis. We have to prepare a liveable and desirable city for our grandchildren.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2214

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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

Strongly agree that increased intensification of the inner ring of suburbs is the best way to grow sustainably.

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?

I don't know

Tell us why

The description isn't clear enough for me to know whether I agree with it or not. In general I agree that we shouldn't allow building on areas of known natural hazard, but what does "Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions." even mean?

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

I saw how well the Hobsonville Point infrastructure coped; let's do more of that.

Other feedback

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

Please intensify the inner suburbs as well as the outer ones! Not just Te Atatu but also Remuera.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2227

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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

We need land to grow food and absorb water - 'sponge city'
Better public transport options too

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

Better for living and for the environment

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
Sensible

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
This is common sense

Other feedback

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

Reduce car use - encourage other firms of transport

Future Development Plan 2023 #2243

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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

It just makes sense, way better use of land - how can 2 people live in a 5 bedroom house when that same land area could be used to home 10 people when made into apartment town houses? This is a great decision.

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

Creating laws around working from home and even a 4-day work week would also be a great way to reduce these impacts + better balance for the community.

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.

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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?

Moving the focus to community vs upper-class wealth maintenance is crucial and it looks like we are moving in a more holistic direction which is great!

Future Development Plan 2023 #2270

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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

Denser and more walkable cities are more efficient and enjoyable to live in. This will result in better economic and happiness outcomes.

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

More walking equals less cars. More pedestrian friendly cities that speak more to the human scale are more enjoyable to live in, create less waste and are more efficient.

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

I agree with the statements

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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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

All infrastructure projects are important to prioritise. And nature based systems that sympathise with the environment will always be preferable.

Other feedback

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

Please don't forget to include room for helping our native ecosystems. They are the one thing that makes us truly unique among the world. Encouraging native trees and combatting invasive plant and animal species is highly important.

It is also important to deliver all of these changes to people who need it the most. The poorer communities in Auckland cannot get left behind, we must help build Auckland as a whole and not just the wealthy areas that speak the loudest.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2272

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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

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

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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?

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 #2283

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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

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?

I don't know

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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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?

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 #2290

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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 reduce the sprawl to house more residents whilst preserving our natural beauty of Auckland.

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

We have to improve shared transport connectivity and walkable times for almost every resident to access their basic necessities in the shortest time frame, for them to have more leisure time to look after their families.

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 is a real threat that can be mitigated by focusing Development in non-climate risk 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 need more frequent bus services operating from 6am to 1am, every 5 mins for all routes, and a light rail or metro. We also need to redesign our suburban network to ensure that there are more interchanges if at least three lines besides just Britomart.

Other feedback

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

Use sustainable materials (e.g. alternatives to steel and concrete) to build apartments of at least 10 stories in the Central Auckland and North Shore suburbs close to the CBD.

Have bus lane timings from 7am to 7pm in both towards and away from the city centre.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2298

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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

Auckland already covers a large area. We also need to keep agricultural land e.g. Pukekohe to feed ourselves, green spaces for our recreation and well being.

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

Builds a sense of community, less travel time

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

The impact on people is huge when there is a disaster. We need to try and avoid putting people at risk

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

Water needs somewhere to go - too many hard surfaces help create flooding. Would be good to try and have natural responses - maybe good for wildlife as well.

Other feedback

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

When building developments, need to consider transport options, shops, other services at the same time - make a whole package.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2315

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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

Easier access to greenery for city dwellers, using public transport, plus allowingfood growing on edge of city

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

Less necessity for driving improves equitability for all, plus cleaner air

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

This is only one measure to decrease vulnerability

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

Our wellbeing depends on providing green spaces, not just tiny little corner parks

Other feedback

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

Transport networks could be improved by having licensed minivans like in vanuatu

Future Development Plan 2023 #2316

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Agree to optimise existing areas but the reliance on utilising greenfield rather than utilise existing space in more creative ways I.e. Build over warehouses/ supermarkets more often is short sighted.

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

Local Centres assist in strengthening communities but both public transport reliability and overall safety and welcoming/ state of these hubs needs to be improved in many areas.

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

This does not go far enough. Council already has significant data on this and should not expend money on new development in areas that are prone to environmental impact I.e. Sand replacement in some beaches as apposed to maintaining assets

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

More needs to happen sooner and council/ consents need to enable others to do this with more ease rather than hindering this in consent conditions. AT and council need to work together rather than in conflict to support this and prioritisation of existing nature needs to be considered and respected before it is destroyed for a bike path / Road and no natural resource reestablished once this has occurred. Removal of established trees and replacement with no maintenance for the un established trees for council/ AT works is embarrassing and detrimental to our communities

Other feedback

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

Existing maintenence contracts need to be reviewed and contractors held accountable for what their maintenence contract requires them to do. If they are not delivering a service they are paid for this should be adjusted and the money should go into the maintenance to support the assets longevity

Future Development Plan 2023 #2319

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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

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?

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?

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 #2321

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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?

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?

While Intensification may be a viable answer to both Transport congestion and cost costs against income for travel to places of work . There needs be standards above the existing benchmarks alongside Intensification to ensure Slums do not arise in areas both, not familiar with them, nor in any way comfortable with them . The socialistic attitudes of say pepper-potting state or Council assisted housing occurring where convenient for the housing provider needs be held up for reasonable objection . The appearance of such buildings further need be considered for the future or (wear /tear) appearance as there were projects such as Garside Village Onehunga which rapidly came to reflect the standard of occupants much to the dismay of the entire Community . The Councils of the recent past ...particularly Labour influenced Councils have placed far greater importance on the needy (...?) in some kind of virtue signaling exercise rather than the ratepayers themselves. I note further that Mr Len Brown himself resided in no such area ....but chose a quite brand new sub-division in Karaka.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2334

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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

Cheaper to have things concentrated in terms of infra, lets us have better services etc. and we're having to subsidise those on the outskirts less.

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

Dense = cheap and easy to get around.

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

Compensation should be based on current land value, not on what the person paid for it. Investments have both pros and cons, and we shouldn't be bailing them out when they made a bad choice to invest in somewhere with a known natural hazard.

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

It lets the peaks be managed better, so our floods are less severe/more manageable.

Other feedback

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

Ditch the wholesale heritage zones around the CBD. Heritage has its place with individual buildings, but it shouldn't be whole suburbs which AC is going against the intention of the density rules to pander to a select group of wealthy NIMBYs. It's constraining our growth, as that's the best place to grow (right next to the CBD etc.). If they want their suburb to be a certain way, they should either buy it or persuade other landowners, not use the council as a hammer to prevent any alternatives to their notion of what Auckland's prime land should be.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2339

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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

Expanding out into the greenfield areas of Auckland rather than intensifying housing within the urban areas will make the city too spread out when it's already huge. There is plenty of room for increasing housing upwards rather than outwards.

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

All of the above reasons in the explanation of making local centers accessible. Driving cars to get to where you need to go is bad for the environment and any household costs especially atm

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

I agree that any areas that are vulnerable to climate change such as flooding need to have any development stopped. I've lived in Christchurch and a lot of the houses that got red stickered after the earthquakes and subsequent liquefaction were built in areas that were already prone to flooding and it has cost the city millions more than it should have. I would recommend finding a way of stopping any developments that have already been enabled - the poor people who buy those houses will end up with a munted house in the future. Also, some insurance companies are stopping insuring new builds in what they deem vulnerable 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

There are so many natural things that can be used to help mitigate climate change. A really important one is the wetlands they do the job of helping stop flooding.

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 #2360

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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

By focussing on Urban growth only; we are not catering to younger generations who may want to reside in the inner city / suburbs.

As parking in the inner city / suburbs is at an all time premium developments need to include sufficient parking spaces and on site storage facilities to alleviate and reduce the pressure of on street parking.

For existing structures there is also the option of introducing residential parking permit area's for the inner city / suburbs (renewable on a yearly basis) with the number of permits based on the size of the residential property.
This may also assist with additional Council revenue.

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
Undecided on this one. Would have to see a test case first prior to providing any additional feedback.

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 can only be beneficial for all as it will reduce insurance claims in the future.

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
This ideas whilst needing impeccable planning to ensure they are successful can only work towards improving our quality of life.

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 #2373

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Agree that new growth should be within existing urban areas but with consideration for neighbours

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

Very important that new developments are as close to public transport as possible

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

Natural areas like flood plains or areas near streams which may flood should be avoided

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 must work more with nature to achieve sustainability over time especially with evolving climate change. Clearly flooding is going to be a major ongoing problem and we need to be proactive in that area.

Other feedback

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

More consideration needs to be given to low rise apartment development which works well overseas in places like Vancouver. Their use of blocks of apartments along the lines of retirement village layouts work really well for use of land area.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2374

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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

Want families to have outdoor space
We need far superior public transport

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?

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 #2381

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Existing urban areas are already very congested at times. There needs to be an evenly spread growth to ease the congestion in existing urban 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

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

There is no point growing the areas where flooding is definitely on the menu, it only creates potential losses.

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?

Public transport connecting suburbs are so lacking compare to other first world countries, e.g. how do you visit your aunt in Beachlands from CBD for a day trip if you have no car, the bus journey itself would probably take half a day! Railways are unreliable and the promise of new connection takes decades to build. There must be better ways to hasten things and make NZ more attractive to live in.

Older suburbs are deprived of maintenance in terms of cutting down unnecessary trees on berms that endanger electricity lines on power poles, resulting in power cuts when high wind comes and tree coming down making million dollar suburbs back into Stone Age for days.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2385

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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
we cannot continue to destroy the farmland around Auckland.

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
local renters will ensure a vibrant city in all areas

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

We need to stop building in sensitive areas and those prone to flooding.

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 #2410

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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

we need services, access to employment and infrastructure to meet it population growth. We cannot keep sprawling.

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

Makes sense when we talk about climate impact and we are Aotearoa's largest city - we need to grow up -not out.

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

We cannot keep building in risk areas - the Anniversary weekend floods taught us that

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 dont decentralise - we need a compact city!

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 #2420

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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.

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?

Help to keep the street free of leaf, please

Mt Eden Rd is full w this issues just like other areas. Help to keep flooding out and we don't have worry all the leaf blocking the drainers

Future Development Plan 2023 #2427

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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
we love auckland as it is cramming more people into smaller spaces destroys what is good in Auckland..

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 don't want 15 or 20 min cities

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

just don't infill housing and concrete over more gardens.. or build on dangerous cliffs , stick to you job of clearing the neglected drains and waterways

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

yes build infrastructure to help like detention basins, but mauri-enhancing... how about just stick to Aucklanders enhancing.. plenty of chinese indian others also live and work here

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 #2455

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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

Green fields promotes urban sprawl which costs hundreds of thousands of dollars per house in infrastructure, and is very carbon-intensive.

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?

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 #2501

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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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Depends as I think it depends of factors such as whats existing infrastructure is like

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

Needs to take in account that a city needs a centre to showcase and existing Utilites like stormwater

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

Use these areas as Green 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?

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2520

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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

A more compact city is a less expensive and more environmentally friendly city.

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

Everyone should be able to walk, cycle or take public transport to access their basic needs. This supports this.

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

Well, if we build where it's going to flood, then those are developments are just gonna flood, right?

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 #2527

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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?

Other

Tell us why

I agree in part but also think some urban sprawl will be needed.

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?

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 #2534

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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 growth should never have happened and needs to be shut down ASAP

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

Mixed use building is essential when we work live and socialize in our own neighborhood we not only cut emissions we create more strongly connected communities

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
pretty obvious

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
the infrastructure can also be designed as recreational areas

Other feedback

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

when we talk of autonomous vehicles trains / busses are obvious low hanging fruit. Busses need to remove/reduce cars from the route as far as possible as while busses have to travel with cars they offer no compelling attraction to the customer. reduce the convenience of cars (they will squeal! let them!) and let public transport and bikes rule!!

Future Development Plan 2023 #2569

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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?

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?

While the above makes sense, people who are already living in non-ubran or "less" urban areas (especially those which are not within a 20 year investment priority zone) will lose out. The direction of the proposed strategy will primarily benefit people who are already living in urban areas (not quite sure if this is a fair and equitable approach).

Future Development Plan 2023 #2576

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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

Building on farmland will only make food prices higher in Auckland. Building on bush/forest contributes to climate change and a worse quality of life.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Housing should be away from busy streets. Car pollution is known to cause autism and leukemia in children whose mothers live on busy streets. Also, car pollution is worse for women's lungs than for men's.

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
obvious, no?

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
sounds great and sensible.

Other feedback

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

i like initiatives to build up to reduce building footprints. Also, please consider minimising the number and size of driveways to allow for grassy berms and verges.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2582

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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?

Other

Tell us why

There are plenty of development works on housing. But there is no enough development of infrastructure, amenities and services to match the growth in housing. That should be a real focus of the Council.

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?

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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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?

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 #2587

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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?

Other

Tell us why

I don't think Auckland needs to grow any larger. It is currently not servicing everyone well & we should focus on this.

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

We should be concentrating on limiting sprawl & creating functional centres where people can live/work/play reducing the reliance on needing to travel.

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

Known hazards are not viable for building housing & should be avoided & reconfigured so nature can deal with these extremes.

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

Natre has the best mechanisms for these events & it adds further green space to the environment.

Other feedback

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

I feel that Auckland's population does not need to grow. We should be concentrating on improving the city for the people that already live here & look at revitalising the provinces to make them an attractive option.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2588

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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

Can have better public transport systems in denser living . Public transport will be important in changes to Auckland city

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

So that public transport can become the first choice of travel (we want to eliminate the need for cars)

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

No point wasting resources where climate change will effect the area anyways. Plus we want to reduce harm caused by climate change

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

I don’t know much about the science but this sounds good!

Other feedback

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

You should have this survey open for longer and really promote it to young people. By chance I came accross this on Instagram, but I am worried that if people don’t have the chance to view this survey or encouraged to do it then not enough voices will be heard on this issue. Especially young people - you need to go to schools , universities etc to get feedback too !

Future Development Plan 2023 #2593

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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

In an ideal world there would be approximately zero future greenfield growth. Intensifying existing urban areas will lead to better outcomes for Aucklanders.

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?

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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Nature-based, mauri-enhancing, etc should not be main criteria for infrastructure investment. These are nice-to-haves, but do not inherently make an infrastructure investment more worthwhile, and as such should not generally be taken into account.

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 #2610

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Green fields development that is purely residential will produce more and more traffic due to commuting. If there is development outside of current urban areas it should focus on particular areas where jobs can also be created alongside homes.

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?

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 #2632

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Creating a more dense, characterful city (provided development is high quality) will assist efficient infrastructure, community cohesion and reduce negative impact on the rural environment.
Important Caveat - provide incentives to retain mature trees - Auckland has lost so many - please put a stop to that with a mix of carrots and sticks

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

Same comment as above but benefits will accrue only if this is well designed and executed! And keep the trees as much as possible - don't let the developer decide.

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
common sense

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

And trees. They soak up an enormous amount of water as the recent study showed (and hold it safely) For goodness sake when AK we learn this ?
I don't know what 'decentralised' means

Other feedback

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

While i agree with all the objectives above I am appalled at some of the decisions being made and developments that are being allowed . we must retain and build character into these developments and not allow developers to call the shots . Do we still have an urban design committee - if not please set one up and use it. And find ways to incentivise retention and planting of trees.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2637

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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

Remove the need for extended travel (more than 6km) as much as possible.

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?

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?

More walkable and bikeable towns in Tāmaki Makaurau. I live in an area of this sort and wish it was the same for my friends.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2645

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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

Auckland needs to be a 'proper city' with the infrastructure to support it eg public transport can be more centralised. Also it is more likely that new builds will have the supporting facilities around them rather than families isolated outside the periphery of the current city. This is assuming that schools etc will be considered as part of the urban growth.

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

Builds better communities, reduces the long commute across the city.

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

Its obvious from the events of 2023 that it is very shortsighted to not take this into account.

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

Even if I was not sustainable focussed this is a practical way forward to mitigate risk.

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 #2658

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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

It is preferable to retain green fields for food production. Urban intensification is preferable so that existing infrastructure is improved rather than having to establish new infrastructure for greenfield development. In this way we can address the urgent requirements to provide adequate housing and mitigate climate change and improve the environment

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

In all ways this will give benefits to the community and the environment

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

This is most important to address the ongoing impact on the environment by climate change and incorrect past decisions

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

All of this is important to create an optimal environment in all respects

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 #2668

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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

This makes sense environmentally and also means development can make use of existing infrastructure which will be more cost effective. Denser housing is much preferable to sprawl - better for the environment (less reliance on cars) and a more vibrant city culture.

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?

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 #2670

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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

Save productive soils, and use current 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?

Agree

Tell us why

The concept of the 15 minute commute is great.

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

I don't think the Council has been restive enough.

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

Wet lands etc. will help mitigate the flooding.

Other feedback

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

St. Helliers and Mission Bay are very desirable suburbs, many people want to live there, so multi story apartments need to be built there.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2683

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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

I hate driving in traffic.

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?

I don't know

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?

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?

Oakley Creek restoration & Waterview shared path are excellent. More of this please. Cycling most places sucks, give me the option of staying off the roads!

Future Development Plan 2023 #2713

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Urban sprawl at the city edges just amplifies all the existing problems with infrastructure, transport constraints and. especially in the south, gobbles up highly productive soils which adds to food inflation. It also defers the inevitab;le limits - or alternatively we would end up liker American or Japanese cities which go on for ever and are a horrible environment for all.

There need to be more centers providing employment close to housing, to minimise long commuting journeys.
I'm not an expert, but I suspect at least some of the current 3-stories-of-box style intenstication should be 5-10 stories but with a part of the freed up land kept as green space - parks and gardens plus vegetable patches.

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

Of course. Its a no brainer.

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

For flooding - Its not fair on those in the floodplains. They need to relocate and the floodplains turned into green areas. I don't have a problem with subsidising the relocation - although best done nationally rather than by council.
For earthquakes/volcanoes/tsunamis - its the luck of the draw.

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?

Public transport has to be much more front and center. Priority bus lanes, cycleways - even over the harbour bridge - and some form of light rail to the north west and airport are already lagging way behind the obvious need.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2723

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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

This allows much more improvement to public transport and less reliance on cars.

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?

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 #2727

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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

Too crowded already.

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

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 #2743

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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

It is the on,y way to move forward unfortunately

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?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to make sure we on,y but in safe places now

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

There need to be more green areas established in Auckland's suburbs to offset the more intensive housing

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 #2748

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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?

Auckland Council and Auckland Transport should both make a commitment that all staff, 100% from the CEO down will take public transport for all trips - that is to and from work, during the work day to and from meetings and for all other travel - and that does not include Uber or taxis. I think that this would offer a good example and lead the way for others, it would also ensure that public transport issues are pretty obvious to everyone at both entities.

‘An advanced city is not a place where the poor move about in cars, rather it’s where even the rich use public transportation’

Future Development Plan 2023 #2750

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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

Can we stop paying tax if you only want to develop the existing area?

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

It's unfair to people in other area

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

Let more people live back to the traditional ,organic life is much meaningful. reduce chemical pollution stop spry the fruits and vege, stop the fake technology! It's all pollution! Stop 5 G! It's a pollution

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

Don't worry about climate change

Other feedback

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

Stop wasting our tax payers money, stop 5 G ,just be quite, stop doing these useless work! Just stop. Rest !

Future Development Plan 2023 #2758

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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
This will help with public transport and addressing climate action.

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 help with public transport and addressing climate action

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
Need to address climate change asap so this is a good start.

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
Addressing climate change is a priority.

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 #2763

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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

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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?

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 #2766

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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

Having recently returned home from London, I am excited by an Auckland focused on urban density. Better public transport access, super markets and other amenities within walking distance and closer more interconnected communities are a crucial element of a vibrant city.

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

Yes, the over reliance on personal vehicles is a really frustrating part of life in Auckland. Funnelling investment into existing communities is a sensible move.

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

Any development in areas sensitive to environmental hazards seems extremely short sighted. I disagree with 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?

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 #2771

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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

Concentrating the population in a smaller area is much more effective for public transport and other services

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?

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2773

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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

To make city center(s) more lively plus it's better for public transport and above reasons (environment, economy, well being)

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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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?

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?

Better public transport please, stop making everything car-centric, more walking areas

Future Development Plan 2023 #2775

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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

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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

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2798

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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

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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

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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 #2801

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

It ruins the beautiful views around Auckland and it's serenity. There's so many parking issues too.

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 rail metro being constructed in AKL CBD is going on forever now. Making Queen Street an essential goods vehicle lane is so inconvenient to get around with. Also the 50m rule for bus lanes is really not making sense as 50m is quite a short distance to realise while driving a car.

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

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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 #2802

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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

NZ can follow most of the world's cities in increasing housing density in the inner-city

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

Nearby food and transport works.

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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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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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 all comes at a cost, and non-core activities have to be reduced to fund core activities.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2804

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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

Medium to high density housing and business development maximises use of available land, concentrates resources and centralises public transport. Urban fring development removes productive land and increases global warming due to hard surface sun/heat reflection.

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

The risk in this vision is making sure all zones have the funding and resources needed to support and maintain people and infrastructure.

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 is better to plan/resume places of hire risk and reduce or eliminate the risk than follow the same old same old. Many properties have been built in locations that should never have been developed and as h we have a moral and ethical obligation to set that right. The resumed land should be redeveloped to provide flood mitigation and drainage corridors as well as reduce reflected heat with open grass/wetland and sensible plantings.

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

It simimply has to happen.

Other feedback

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

Auckland should grow up, not outward. use airspace more effectively with sensible planning and inovative design. Build over rail and road corridors, put light rail down the middle of motorways on frequency based timetables to move people easily, economically and in a timely demand based manner.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2819

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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

Agree.but need to enforce more greenspace within desnser housing. Units duplexes or denser builds of over 3 should have to provide some greenspace. Replacing houses that had backyards with multiple units with no green space does not provide a livable city. Parks are too far and few between to make this sort of builds appropriate. Bad for mental health

. I would liketo see more apartment builds . With greenspace grounds surrounding. Ie Paris, sydney for examples.

The developments we see are built right to boundary on all sides.. replacing 50/50 house /greenspace inorder to cope with water runoff we need to be thinking greenspace permeable surfaces and greenroofs

Without suitablespace to sit on the grass in the sun ou mental health wil suffer.

Enforce the green..

I'd like to see more quality builds so many of developments we see are poor quality,ugly.. poor street frontage.

inspo from terraced housing overseas for better street frontage.
If we are to get the nimbys across denser housing some design input/process for building among heritage areas could be introduced.. ie build denser in the style of area with review/input from

locals but getting rid of regulation to keep frontage the same allowing/encoutlraging denser builds expanding areas for development into these enclaves near central city. Ie Mt eden/grey lynn

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?

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

But needs to be in conjunction with enforcing greenspace green roofs and permeable surfaces in denser build areas else above will not cater for addittional runoff caused by density increases.

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 #2822

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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

Central infrastructure needs to support more compact housing. Before housing can be compact, transport, water/power sewage needs to be improved. Once this can support more people, housing can become more intensive. While people are still relying on cars to get around, compact housing cannot take place.

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Agree to avoid development in these risk 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?

Other

Tell us why

This needs to be further explained with the actual action rather than the intent behind it

Other feedback

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

Public transportation still needs to be a main focus. This is to be reliable and not have transportation cancelled leaving people stranded. Public transportation needs to be frequent enough to be reliable and to not take double the time it takes to drive a car to encourage people to use it. This is high priority to ensure housing can happen

Future Development Plan 2023 #2847

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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

The existing infrastructure will not support it. Water, Raods, Parking etc

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?

Agree

Tell us why

We should only focus growth in areas that are safe and sustainable.

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 #2862

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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

We can not loose our food producing land. We must increase intensity of current housing, there is plenty of room in existing urban areas. Please do not allow urban sprawl.

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 is just Commonsense.

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

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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

I'm not sure what you mean by decentralised though.

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 #2863

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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

Intensification is need to keep facilities and services costs to minimum.

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

Reduce traffic and less stress on the centre of the city.

Avoiding hazards

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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

The building on flood plains should be stopped, but if risk can be eliminated from environmental hazard then consideration and action for development should take place.

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Nature based infrastructure is good for the environment it can protect species of wildlife. An example of this is bird life in man made wet lands.

Other feedback

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

When need to expand out it must be done in a smart way, for example Dury urban development seem reasonable it not on productive farm land and it expanding existing settlement. This meaning infrastructure costs will be kept down due to the fact existing pipe lines, roads etc.Therefore have already have been created and just need to be expand on, instead of the greater cost of starting from the beginning and has greater chance of disturbing the environment.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2866

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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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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?

I don't know

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?

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2874

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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

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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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?

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 #2884

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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

dense housing creates more violence in communities

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

It would be better to create new communities, new centres and have collective transports running constantly like in Paris (a maximum of 10 mn wait between two trains or buses).

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

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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 wish that Auckland could have a long term policy in developing purposely balanced aerias/villages = school + appropriate shops like one food shop, one chemist, one bakery that cater for the surrounding community etc... (not 2 bakeries next to each other, 3 vaping shops, 2 liquor shops and 3 estate agencies) + appropriate net of transportation to link that community to others.

I wish that Auckland could respect and encourage the identity of each aeria - make each village appealing with something (K-Road has its perfume!!!) in the same way we advertise to give an image to a place (like Auckland, city of sails)

I have been living here for over 25 years and I can see that this city is growing organically with no direction and no long term plans in terms of community living. Why some beautiful area like Parnell or 3 lamps have lost their appeal because of too many of the same shops or parkings too expensive or degradation of the aeria?

Why Wilson parking has invaded the city like a weed with prices over the top??? When public transports are only directed to people working 8 to 5 but there is nothing in beetween and only on certain areas anyway.

Why Newton road in Eden Terrace is such a mess with garbage bins all over at Stable lanes on a pavement that has been damaged by tree roots and really dangerous by night when some other areas like Glendowie have been redone three time over the same period?

Why is the link not reaching Newton road ?

The top of the hill is disconnected from all transports!!!

Newmarket has lost its balance. It used to be a city centre like in a European city but why was it possible to put a mall like 277 Westfiel in an existing town centre ?

It was not needed there and now half of the shops in the street are empty. It is so sad to see that there is no direction to overlook the balance of the whole city.

I really wish there was one person with a vision that could join the pieces of the puzzle. For the moment, Auckland is totally disjointed.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2889

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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

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

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2893

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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?

Other

Tell us why

More density yes but concentrate the density close to transport hubs and go up to six levels. That maximizrs chances people living in these dwellings will use the public transport on offer and reduce need for parking in these developments. Three story developments particularly side facing 'sausage flats' don't fit the forward road facing orientation of most suburbs, and they increase vehicle traffic on feeder roads.

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

As above. High density close to transport centres. Less indiscriminate mid density particularly not side facing sausage flats.

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?

As mentioned the plan for more density is mostly right. Mid density in principle is OK but more control of the type of development is needed. Side facing sausage flats alongside traditional forward facing houses doesn't work. There are lots of good examples of forward facing mid density developments. It may be that a single narrow and deep 600m2 section can't have 3-4 flats on it and the developer needs to acquire additional plots to ensure the visual amenity and harmonious road frontage can be achieved.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2939

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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

Quality of living, homes will become congested to make way for multiple commercial buildings and dwellings.

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

Works for some and your encouraging a way of living that I dont agree with.

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's a no brainer

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
Dont try and alter mother nature but sustain it!!

Other feedback

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

Public transport

Future Development Plan 2023 #2943

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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.

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 #2953

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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

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

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

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

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 #2957

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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

I Agree and Disagree with this. Auckland is overcrowded. Traffic is horrendous. Why can't there be a focus on both, to encourage more people to move outside of the main city 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

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

If it’s tried and true, then I’m all for it.

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 #2964

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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

This makes more sense to focus on the majority need and to ensure that current vision is fulfilled to enable future growth to happen, thereby opening up further development opportunities in Live Zone already identified to enable the city to grow up without spreading further afield.

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

RTN needs this to happen to strengthen the transit corridor and overall city wide public transport connection.

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

The city needs resilience and therefore future growth in these areas needs to focus on existing major infrastructure and social connection rather than dabbling at the vulnerable fringes. We need to ensure that the majority of the city growth is protected for future needs.

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 need to work with nature rather than continually fighting against it and paying the cost in not only recovery and cleanup but also the impact on rate payers and the vulnerable communities.

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 #2982

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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

Compact city is easier to get around, more environmentally friendly, easier to provide and access services, will reduce traffic congestion, will prevent urban sprawl, stop the loss of productive rural land and provide more greenspace.

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

Sounds like a nice way to live

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

This is just a responsible and sensible thing to do

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

Would welcome the restoration of natural areas

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 #2992

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

There should be both. Urban intensification leads to 3 story houses with no garden space that is really not suitable for children but OK for young adults or empty nesters. Growth on the fringes must also be allowed to keep the price of a house with a yard (minimum 800 sqm land and a single dwelling) down for families with children.

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

Agree access to jobs and services close to home is important. Albany, Westgate, Warkworth in the north and Pukekohe, Drury etc in the south should all be regional hubs - like Manukau City was 20 years ago.

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

A lot of areas previously allowed for building need to be withdrawn to protect the built environment over the next 50 years and protect individuals and ratepayers and taxpayers from liability for losses.

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

The natural environment is the best way to deal with the weather. Every house should have some storm water retention / garden irrigation system to help cushion stormwater flows, like the principle of the central interceptor as a cushion to store flows at time of heavy rain.

Other feedback

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

Auckland really needs regular commuter train services from the north as far as Huapai like the the service from Papakura.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3000

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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

Infrastructure 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?

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 #3009

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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

I am concerned about valuable arable land being built over.

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

I like the idea of enhanced community and convenience.

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

I especially think that development should avoid flood-prone 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

I believe climate change is our main concern and that everything should be done to enhance the environment.

Other feedback

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

One concern I have about intensification is that our tree population will dwindle. I would like tree preservation to be a priority.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3019

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Should only be focused in areas where it doesn't disturb the existing residential plans. Adding high density into existing low density areas is adding future slums to previously cared for suburbs..... Look up Urban Decay! It is now rife. In addition, innocent people are losing $100k's off the value of their homes.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Should only be focused in areas where it doesn't disturb the existing residential plans. Council seems to be focusing on building slums

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.

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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

Agree, but Council needs to look closer at costs. They seem to be constantly on the look out for the most expensive solution.

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 #3020

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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

Infrastructure costs and loss of green areas too great to spread growth.

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

Makes sense. Is how I operate now.

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

Adaptation to climate change is a must.

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

Water sensitive design should be mandatory - even for Kainga Ora (government). That is one significant example to me of working in harmony with nature.

Other feedback

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

I found little mention of the Auckland isthmus water problems, with combined sewers an ongoing problem. I trust the strategy will allow investment on waste and stormwater structures to bring these urban areas up to standard of a first world city. Sewage overflows in our parks and rivers are not OK.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3022

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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

continuing spread is inefficient for transport, more disruptive on waterways and is a major threat to productive soils

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

Easy access to services by active transport and easy access to reliable public transport will reduce congestion and carbon emissions. People can avoid the costs of owning motor vehicles.

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

Building in flood-prone areas is not sensible. Allowing wetlands to be wetlands is better for the environment and increases resilience to flooding.

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

Decentralised means more resilience since a failure in one part does not necessarily impact other areas.

Other feedback

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

Auckland Council must protect more of our high grade soils in order to provide local food growing. This reduces the transport costs and makes Auckland less dependent on the more distant regions.

Auckland Council (including AT) must not spend the next several years and billions of dollars on a tunnelled light rail. Spend the money on immediate improvements to the bus network. Tunneling means spending money for years with no benefits (if any) until the end of the project. Bus improvements can yield results in the near term and are flexible - they can be changed or re-routed as needed where a tunnel cannot.

Be bold - instead of consultation on what kind of cycleway divider, pick the safest one and run with it. Instead of consultation over, say making a pedestrian zone near a school, use temporary infrastructure to trial it.

Stop cutting down trees. The planned development of the Unitec/Oakley site for high density has begun and the first action seems to have been to knock down all the mature trees around the site. Even those across the road from the development. It is hard to believe that was necessary.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3027

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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

Auckland has great capacity to become a good social and business hub, an increased and dense population will be good, providing we can support that with good public transport options, safe roads, interesting events and parks.

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

100% supportive of safe cycleways.

Why not fix what is under main roads while you are at it, so lots of poor roads don't continue to wash out.

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?

Disagree

Tell us why

What about drains, roads and making sure risk can be mitigated if you are increasing social capacity in city centers. Don't forget that people need to travel to work and to shops safely.

Other feedback

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

Don't take away our arts and free activities. These are an important part of our community and the life of Auckland city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3034

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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

Higher density done well creates fantastic cities

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

Auckland's traffic is already bad - plan to reduce 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?

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

Sounds good

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 #3053

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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

We need to build upwards, not outwards. We can't lose more of our nature.

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Focus on updating our ancient drainage and sewer system

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 much of this as possible!

Other feedback

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

Further investments are desperately needed in public transport, and these investments must go into actual projects, not just CEO pockets

Future Development Plan 2023 #3068

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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

Having denser living makes some sense, however it means more than simply building apartment blocks. By this I mean more thought should be applied to aesthetics, how visually appealing the building is - and its practicality. Too many ugly boxes are already in Auckland, without the appropriate infrastructure development undertaken prior to considering location, design etc. We don't need sewage in our streets thanks!!

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

In principle it seems sensible, however infrastructure improvement should invariably be undertaken as a first step.

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?

I don't know

Tell us why
Sounds good on the face of it. Clearly development should be discouraged on floodplains etc.

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
Please refrain from mentioning climate change at every opportunity, it isn't something new!! Resilient infrastructure is a no-brainer. It's critical to ensure that sewage and other basic services are thought about before letting thousands more people move into cities.

Other feedback

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

Only to ask that you take it easy, there isn't any need to panic.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3079

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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

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?

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 #3123

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Greenfield sites should be protected for food production. Good soils are a valuable resource that shouldn't be concreted over.

Public transport can be focused in the areas where people live making it more viable.

The world's best cities support people living and working in the same places.

Auckland suburbs are boring as there is no intensity of business to support people supporting local. By intensifying urban areas, the volume of people will generate demand and growth for better amenities.

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
As above.

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
I agree but where these are requirements of private development, they need to locked into making these attractive, safe and be responsible for them for longterm - not abandoned.

Other feedback

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

Please stop letting NIBBIES and developers determine the future quality of Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3132

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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

It will lower housing costs and infrastructure costs. Improve commuting time. A Win-Win all around, which is why most medium and large cities have taken this approach.

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?

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 #3137

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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?

Other

Tell us why

I have concerns of a blanket go-ahead to build anywhere in the allocated urban areas that may not have infrastructure ready to cope, and that may compromise the character of established aesthetically pleasing properties and neighbourhoods i.e. I think developments should be on a case-by-case basis and character homes and established trees should be protected, and streets with many of these should maintain this aesthetic, rather than become a hideous mix with lower height homes overshadowed and cramped by multi-dwelling buildings (with an increase in cars parking in the 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?

Other

Tell us why

I support development in these areas: Mt Roskill, Tamaki and Māngere, the city centre, Westgate, and parts of the Drury-Ōpaheke, over development in these areas: Karangahape Road and Maungawhau as developing in Mt Eden and K Rd may cause crowding, stress on insufficient infrastructure and compromising the established character of the areas.
As stated above: I have concerns of a blanket go-ahead to build anywhere in the allocated urban areas that may not have infrastructure ready to cope, and that may compromise the character of established aesthetically pleasing properties and neighbourhoods i.e. I think developments should be on a case-by-case basis and character homes and established trees should be protected, and streets containing these heritage items should maintain this aesthetic, rather than become a hideous mix with lower height homes overshadowed and cramped by multi-dwelling buildings (with an increase in cars parking in the areas).

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
Because of what you have said in the pitch above

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

Because it sounds sensible

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 #3146

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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

Need to preserve as much green space as possible, especially considering some of New Zealand's most fertile land is around Auckland and much has already been destroyed by urban sprawl

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.

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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

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 #3166

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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

Less traffic!!! Build better public transport systems please

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

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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

Better transportation infrastructure = more green approach

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 #3178

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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

Beneficial to the environment - protects green belt / agricultural land on Aucklands fringes

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

Improved social and community outcomes / helps reduce GHG emissions

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
Obviously good sense to do this

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
Borrow to fund it as it will benefit future generations

Other feedback

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

Your approach will encourage NIMBYism how will you deal with this?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3184

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Zone for tiny houses, and tiny zones will allow for more sustainable, affordable communities building and living. If you are going to focus on medium to high density housing, you need to add/maintain the green spaces and community gardens. Housing isn't affordable now, and as it's tracking, won't be in the future. Tiny homes/ zoned for tiny will allow for more affordable parcels of land and buildings and not overload 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?

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?

Maintain and expand a high speed rail network - including North Harbour, out west, and towards the south (Thames/Matamata/Hamilton) for public transport and freight to lessen road usage and congestion, and allow for better quality commuter options (I.e. Sydney, Melbourne, Perth)

Future Development Plan 2023 #3186

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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

Reduce urban sprawl, reduce traffic congestion, more efficient public services at lower cost. More vibrant and lively neighbourhoods. More resilience to climate change. More walkable neighbourhoods, more cycling = healthier and happier people.

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

More walkable neighbourhoods, more cycling = healthier and happier people.

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 will make environmental hazards worse and lead to greater costs for rebuilding and repairing if development is allowed in hazard 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

Recent flooding events show that a different approach is required. Nature-based solutions can also enhance biodiversity, reduce urban heat island effect, provide shade during summer, improve amenity and provide green spaces for public use during dry weather. More trees = happier people.

Other feedback

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

Medium and high density needs to be designed and planned well so that there is a variety of housing options integrated with mixed land uses (residential, retail, commercial, open spaces etc.). Not just small "shoebox" apartments stacked on top of each other. Quality of build is also important so that developments are not drafty, leaky or noisy and have good ventilation, heating and natural sunlight. Less space should be wasted on parking spaces and more investment in reliable and frequent public transport, walkways and cycleways to support the planned growth and reduce air pollution and traffic collisions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3188

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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

There should be focus on both not just existing 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

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 #3212

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

We have a massive problem with urban sprawl, compounded by our isthmus geography creating natural bottlenecks for traffic flow, which limits where public transportation can be built. A denser city center with better quality, affordable housing, interconnected by public transport systems means more Aucklanders can live lives without cars, which will boost incomes (from not having to spend $10,000 a year on fuel and maintenance per vehicle), improve public health outcomes (more people walking = more exercise = healthier people = less public health spending), and our retail economy (denser suburbs = more customers in retail areas) while reducing transportation emissions.

We need to discourage greenfields development in Auckland, which pushes the working class to the fringes and continues to incentivising investing in real estate over productivity growth, which is what caused our recession.
With densification, new housing stock will be created, we need to attend densification with more incentives and assistance for first home buyers, and disincentivize retail investors from buying up the new housing stock.

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

Keep in mind that a denser Auckland will result in a change in our ways of life. For example, denser living = fewer cars = more, smaller shopping trips rather than giant trips to the mall or grocery store. So for example people might stop by the butcher on the way home one day, the vege store another, and the bakery on a third day, rather than doing one big shopping trip on the weekend. So be sure to densify retail spaces too. Assist the creation of the new businesses will accomodate the newfound needs of a denser 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Land is the most valuable resource in Auckland and to dismiss flood-prone land is going to exacerbate our cities problems. Other places in the world have used civil engineering solutions such as dykes and levees to turn floodplains into habitable land. Additionally, buildings in vulnerable areas can be modified to cope with flooding, such as being put on stilts.

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

green space in a city is always a good idea, being among plant life is good for mental health. So make sure it serves both the environmental needs of the city and is accessible for public enjoyment when suitable.

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 #3213

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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

to enable better public transport options

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?

Other

Tell us why

"Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions." this statement is so vague it's meaningless. But of course we shouldn't be continuing to build in flood or slip prone areas. it's a no brainer.

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?

There are a lot of baby boomers in Ak with big houses on big bits of land fairly close to the city. You should be actively encouraging them (i.e. by making it easy) to turn their one dwelling property into a 2 or 3 dwelling property, eg by lifting the house and building another story underneath or dividing their house into 2/3 flats, that could be sold or rented out. If there was an easy pathway for this it could do a lot to increasing housing in central Ak.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3223

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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

Green spaces, trees are desperately needed to stop air pollution, which is already harmful in this city

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

Auckland's weather and general terrain does not allow comfortable walking and cycling to work every day.

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

Very very slow. Not very realistic. Try getting the ongoing water leaking incessantly on the corner of Manukau and Ranfurly Rds in Epsom!

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

Ceratainly about time to bring nature into the city!

Other feedback

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

Attacks on vehicle use is stupid . Stronger wind and more rain, already occurring, worsening by allowing full grown trees to be removed is making the suburbs even less attractive.

I suggest a plan to educate pedestrians for safer use of the streets . What

happened to signs to look left, look right , look left again. The more stupid lumps of concrete in the centre of streets, the worse the behaviour of pedestrians.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3232

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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?

Other

Tell us why

To keep everything in the centre, major changes are required to zoning, noise control, traffic, public transport, congestion charges, better policing to keep CBD safe and clean, etc. Council has a lot of work and difficult decisions to make in order to achieve this.

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

Better zoning is required in Auckland to split noisy businesses away from residential (we have noisy trucks delivering goods in the middle of the night, waking residents). For mental health, people require proper green spaces and not buildings that look into each others bedrooms.

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

Makes complete sense.

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?

Public transport should increase and private vehicles reduced (through congestion charges). Noise control critical (especially motorbikes and cars) as this has a huge impact on mental health. Cleanup pavements to make it easier and safer for pedestrians. More CCTV and surveillance to assist police to control crime and safety.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3235

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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

Protecting green fields and improving existing urban 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

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

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3247

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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

Denser cities enable better services including reliable public transport. Greenfield sights require lots of infrastructure to expand into.

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

All of Auckland that is already built should be allowed to grow and intensify. Naturally more growth will happen closer to these environments, but I have no issue with higher density down the middle of a long street, we need more housing.

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

Auckland Council should publish warnings on the LIM reports for all known hazards. If this means that some people cannot sell their house or gain insurance, than so be it. They should have known not to buy there in the first place and should shoulder the full cost of the fall in property value.

Auckland should prohibit new developments in hazardous areas, but existing developments should be allowed to remain in place until they voluntarily decide they need to move. Auckland Council should not upgrade or protect properties of people already living in hazardous areas, if they want to stay they need to pay for it privately.
An example is sea level rise. This is widely published over the last 10 years. Anyone who still owns a coastal property vulnerable to erosion today has had 10 years to sell and move away. As the sea rises, their property will be lost and they should receive no bail out from the council.

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

The modern stormwater systems look and work very well, they should be installed going forward.

Other feedback

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

The protections for character homes in Mt Eden and similar neighbourhoods needs to be revoked. If an individual property owner is concerned about protecting their house, there are avenues with heritage New Zealand that they can use to protect it. In addition, they are free to continue to own the house and keep it as it is.

However, the cost to society of preserving these houses is immense. The annual heating costs of these draughty villas are extraordinary, they require expensive maintenance with time consuming painting of the intricate details. Finally the low density, detached nature restricts how many dwellings can be built in a very central part of Auckland. Many of them are not well designed for modern living with strange layouts that do not suit modern living situations.

All character protection should be lifted in Auckland. People will be free to demolish these villas and replace them with better housing to allow our city to grow. People who want to keep a villa as it is are welcome to buy one and protect it themselves.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3285

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland sprawl continues and should be constrained. We are losing areas of charm on the edges of the city that used to make Auckland an attractive place with easy access to beaches and parks. Now we are losing those areas to development (i.e. Long Bay surrounds, marginal land around Manukau Harbour, development pushing into the Waitakeres Range)

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 is a common-sense approach to improving the city.

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?

We must draw a line somewhere on our boundary, or else where does the city stop? Do we build all the way to Whangarei? Focus development on brown-field areas, promote high-rise living done well. Cities like Toronto have built successfully upwards. Focus on this type of growth in the city centre to help rejuvenate the downtown.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3315

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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.

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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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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 #3330

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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

You can't agree to allow more growth when the existing infrastructure does not cope with the current population levels

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?

Other

Tell us why

This all depends on what local centres are being referred to. The existing infrastructure, schools, health facilities will not be able to cope with future housing and business 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

The significant risk to infrastructure and property from environmental hazards in areas where there is a potential for damage means that some areas may not be suitable for development. There needs to be more emphasis on maintaining existing storm water infrastructure to prevent flooding etc. Development near waterways that drain storm water need to be carefully looked at ad maintained to reduce the risk of flooding

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

the Nature-based infrastructure is the better way to go but this appears inconsistent with the focus on future growth in existing urban areas. Intensification does increase the risk of environmental hazards because the infrastructure is not robust enough to cope with this intensification.

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 #3338

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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

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.

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 #3353

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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

1.Lifestyle with off street parking can not achieve, then street parking become difficult. 2. School, medical treatment and shops capacity will be a problem. 3. Traffic disaster/ existing roads are very narrow. Traffic jam everywhere 4. Waste water system will be collapsed 5. No privacy

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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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

Why would you ask this professional questions to be answered by improfessionals? What a waste of time!!!Don’t you have infrastructure engineers in your department????

Other feedback

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

Don’t ask just do it! Waste tax payers money on this survey

Future Development Plan 2023 #3373

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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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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

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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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?

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 have been living in this amazing country for 20+ years now. I live in Auckland Epsom and I used to live in South Auckland. I have been always thinking central auckland is at the maximum density level. Streets are getting narrower, not enough parking spaces and so on. Distribution is what we need rather than addition. I mean, looking at the consequnces, Aucklanders are losing their advantages. We no longer have beautiful gardens, peaceful driving condition etc. It's totally becmoing like one of the big commercialized cities in other countries. i wonder is this what we want? NZ could be a dream country for gardening and peaceful living arond best nature in the world. Sad to see NZ is losing its strong advantages.. Distribution is the key in my view. Developing South especially Drury area would be good to distribute the density and it could further more connect to Hamilton + Rotorua. I always thought it would be a great way to grow auckland to head down south direction. NZ nature and the people are very unique and lovely amazing. at least when i came 20 years ago everyone was thinking about their gardens and travelling around and i hope they never fade.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3381

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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

NZ cities are all awful for walking & cycling and aren't nice places to be, especially auckland, because of how much infrastructure has been prioritizing the car. Please please density existing developments and improve public transport and walking & cycling options, it will make the city so much nicer to be in.

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

Absolutely. this solves a lot more problems than just transport & co2 emissions. Places will be more vibrant as people bump into each other more, and therefore people will become less lonely.

Make sure there are public, shared spaces that are pleasant to be in; 'third places' as they're called. This can have a major positive effect on mental health & general happiness of the city. Financially its a good idea too, as there is less public infrastructure per person if the city is dense and walkable - & the city becomes more attractive for wealthy families to move to.

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
Its an appropriate mitigation strategy, which is necessary in the path the world is on to a likely 2.0C of warming.

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
Absolutely. A lot of the stormwater issues seem to be caused by a lack of drainage, and this makes the city a whole lot more pleasant to be in.

Other feedback

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

I'm thrilled that these have all been proposed, you're going in the right direction. Dense, walkable cities are more profitable, more pleasant and solve so many problems that Kiwis are facing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3388

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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

no consideration to existing residents and essential services will be unable to meet the needs of inccreased population densities. I think it is an utterly stupid concept driven by an obsession for growth

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

ideal istic claptrap driven by those who are unable to grasp the concept of the shortcomings of of high density slums that exist in many cities around the world today. We don't believe that

Auckland deserves this miserable fate just because a small number of greedy developers and ill informed idealists have grabbed the power base to facilitate this sad turn of events.

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?

Other

Tell us why

the obsession n with growth is only going to make any future environmental changes much more severe .History tells us that man connot avoid natural disasters and increasing population and construction densities is only going to make maters worse .So called planners dont have the conceptual intellect to beat mothe nature

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

this appears to be a positive start but don’t let either the dedicated environmentalists or bureaucrats near these plans , these plans should be for the reality that is the real world, not the dreams and figments of imaginative groups of idealists

Other feedback

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

instead of this continuous and ongoing obsession with growth the city should be continuously striving for improvement on what it has and cautiously limiting its growth so all services and city facilities can be restored to safe functional capability and growth limited to that which falls within the city”s ability to accomodate. In other words I think there are too many people in Auckland and by adding more we are only compounding our existing problems.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3389

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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

The Council's policy of allowing almost total site coverage and lack of green space in recent years has created the slums of the not too distant future!

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

Look around you and see how you have destroyed most local community shopping centres by the policies imposed without proper consultation by AT.

Avoiding hazards

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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

This is common sense which until recently appears to have been lacking.

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?

Agree

Tell us why

More common sense!

Other feedback

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

Councillors and particularly the bureaucrats we fund need to start applying common sense and consultation to their grandiose and ideological plans before committing ratepayers to funding their pet projects. Recognise that Auckland is a very small city by world standards and we need to live within our means.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3392

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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

Accessible local centres

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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

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3408

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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

Auckland is already massively sprawling, we don't need it to be any larger. Travel time for many areas is already very large, concentrating development inside already built up areas will save money over the long run and build better communities as people will be more incentivized to stay in their town center instead of getting in their car to drive out of their boring suburb an hour from the city.

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

Walkable cities work! I am fortunate enough to live on Dominion Road near Potters Park, and every day (even in winter!) I see kids playing in the park and people out jogging, as well as large groups of people out and about at the restaurants. I wish we could have more areas like this -- not just massive sprawls of houses and nothing else like some of the newer suburbs such as Silverdale and Flat Bush.

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

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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?

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 #3415

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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

Anyone who's been to USA will have seen how unbridled outwards expansion destroys cities. Anyone whos been to Europe will have seen how density offers better transport, beter facilities and overall a better city atmosphere. Plus we shouldnt continue to destroy our best productive land.

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

Seems obvious, ability to walk or scooter pretty much everywhere is a massive enhancement to lifestyle plus helps generate local facilities. Difficult to see why anyone sane would oppose. That

said, destroying all our heritage buildings is not a price that should be paid. Some decent thought needs to be applied.

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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Altho it seems daft to build on slippy or floodprone land I sense saying yes to the question is going to cost us a lot of money. Are we all expected to buy out every home guilt in a stupid place?

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

Again, it sounds great and obvious but you wont even allow us to catch water (itself a modest tool to do exactly what you propose) without a permit so I suspect you dont understand what you are doing on this front and thus I dont trust you do achieve anything materially useful.

Other feedback

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

You must NOT destroy any green city space in your quest, this includes any remaining golf courses (if there are any). All green space will be required for the future, even a golf course offers a lung to the surrounding citizens and trees for birds etc. Green space must be sacred. The future people will thank you for it. Imagine if they had carved up Albert Park or the Domain 80 years ago.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3445

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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

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

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 #3479

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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.

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3505

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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

I'd like more focus in urban areas, because I'd hope that it would mean more people to fill buses and trains, and a stronger focus on improving public transport and cycle lanes.

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

Strongly agree. Walking around your neighbourhood and seeing it vibrant is a great joy! I would like to see more bike racks outside business areas to encourage cycling.

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's heartbreaking to think that these flood affected areas are another disaster waiting to happen. I'd like to think that development is a long term goal.

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

I really think this should be prioritised and strongly agree.

Other feedback

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

Please keep developing the cycle lanes, the ones that are existing feel great and safe, but I would love to see more on popular routes like entire Balmoral road, it currently doesn't feel safe cycling there. Also on great north road going towards kelston.

It would make cycling feel more like a safe viable commuting option. Currently I feel like I'm risking my life in parts just to get to work.

It would be wonderful to be able to cycle safely everywhere, and see more people commuting by bike

Future Development Plan 2023 #3529

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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

It is important to keep green fields for food production and also limit the area needing to be covered by public transport and infrastructure.
We need to keep the parameters pf the city tight and grow up rather than out in order to ensure adequate public transport and infrastructure. This is good for people's budgets and good for reducing carbon emissions and congestion. Also to preserve important food growing areas.

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

For community building and reducing carbon emission from transport.
Again this will reduce emissions, support the use of public transport and build community.

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

For all the reasons stated above.
We can't risk people beaming flooded again and again in areas we know are vulnerable. It costs them and the economy and added to people's stress, particularly those who can't afford insurance.

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
For all the reasons given above.

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 #3532

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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

The roads, public transport and existing infrastructure just cannot support the kind of densification that is being proposed

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

before you develop the housing and business, fix the roads, cycle ways and public transport. You're putting the cart before the horse

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

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?

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 #3543

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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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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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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?

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 #3544

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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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?

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 #3548

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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

Multistorey flats are more expensive per square metre of floor space than single or two story houses. The reason that they are being built is that the council refuses to release more land suitable for leafy green suburbs. Overall the costs are higher and the social affect of forcing young families and children to live in what amounts to tournament buildings is going to be quite serious.

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

Most people go to shopping centres by car. Shopping centres are built in places where there is land available for large scale parking. People will not do much of their shopping on bicycles 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Natural climate change is inevitable and was responsible for the recent floods. It cannot be proven otherwise. So we should certainly plan for exceptional circumstances but not exaggerate it thanks based on a belief in man-made global warming.

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

As I have said, the climate changes naturally. We do need to prepare for things that we know happen based on past experience. And not just the last 10 or 20 years. We need to go back 50 or 100 years to get a good idea of what might happen again.

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 #3572

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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

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.

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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?

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?

As someone who commutes from Kingsland to the Airport I think you could easily put a few public bus routes in and take hundreds of cars off the road each day prior to the ALR (whihc may get scrapped). The RLTP may not show the deficiency of travel time between buses and traffic because the route doesnt exist. I invite council to commute during peak on SH20 from the airport to and from central city and around to areas such as Te Atatu where council encouraged a lot of housing and no employment to grow to experience the need for cross node bus routes. I would love to take a bus instead of driving less than 40km/h and constantly braking but instead I get to pay higher and higher fuel costs with no alternative except quitting my job or moving.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3607

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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

My experience of seeing intensification in urban areas is not good for that environment with all concrete, big houses on small sections and barely any greenspace. However I understand this slows greenfield projects

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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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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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?

Personally, I hate covenants. I'm afraid of eventually owning a home or land to build on and being told I can't build "my" dream home

Future Development Plan 2023 #3609

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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

Ugly city not enough green areas overloaded 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

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

Not because of climate change because that is a false ideology. But because anywhere flood prone or on the edge of cliffs is going to get damaged in any big storm. I have seen this for 55years

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

What is mauri-enhancing?

Other feedback

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

Stop funnelling money into climate change. Use it to build better housing roads parks and maintenance

Future Development Plan 2023 #3624

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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

There is no shortage of land and services should be extended to allow growth outside the existing urban 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

We should be building new greenfield sites and supporting services. The existing local centers are not suitable.

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

We need to urgent stop build in vulnerable 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

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 #3626

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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.

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 #3630

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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.

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 #3632

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Whilst it would be preferable, from a general cultural and comfort perspective, to be able to continue with the quarter acre lifestyle this is no longer (and hasn't been for some considerable time) feasible in our larger cities. Provided infrastructure is upgraded to cope then densification appears to offer the best return for all, reducing travel times and emphasising local service 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

Largely as above.

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

This is fast becoming our most urgent issue to resolve, including the painful retrospective aspects of declaring existing housing and business areas as no longer able to be utilised for those purposes. It would be sensible to adopt a "worst case" outlook in such decision making, as it will only get worse for quite a while.

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

Unfortunately that's where we are heading so we may as well plan for it!

Other feedback

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

We should absolutely not build on or encroach on any more good horticultural and agricultural land - apart from this becoming a dwindling commodity it also makes sense to grow our food as close to the city as possible.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3647

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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

Spreading Auckland out further has negative climate and social impacts. Internationally we are not a dense city. We need to work and live and enjoy recreation in a smaller area.

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 supports reducing wasteful travel, reducing emissions and providing more time. It also creates a vibrant environment locally.

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

we need to ne realistic and manage risks from climate events.

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

Climate change and extreme weather events will accelerate. We need above ground natural solutions as far as possible.

Other feedback

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

I support the approach. We need to look at successful European cities for examples. Auckland was originally designed to reflect California and LA which is a bad precedent. Even Australia has more dense and vibrant main cities.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3661

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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

Future slums are being built

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

walking, cycling and public transport are not viable options for the vast majority

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

some areas houses could be built as future proofed by having higher robust pilings/foundations

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

what is mauri enhancing? How can this question even be answered

Other feedback

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

More maintenance needed for roads , not more wasted expenditure on little used bike lanes

Future Development Plan 2023 #3677

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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

Infrastructure is already stressed

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

Focused development creates areas of pollution, crime, traffic congestion, noise impacts

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.

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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?

More cycling infrastructure please, safe roads (policing of speed limits), incentives to grow trees

Future Development Plan 2023 #3683

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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?

I don't know

Tell us why

The question says ‘avoid’ further growth but the document says you will further investigate appropriate actions.

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

Well it’s a good idea but it’s too late, resourced are stretched, work takes a very long time, we need soulutions not nice ideas

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 #3684

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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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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

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

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

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 #3694

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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

To accomodate for a larger and better city, it needs to start from the heart of it. If the centre of it isn't well set up everything becomes more dysfunctional

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

being able to travel without a car and having everything within easy reach is the place I want to live in

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

Investing heaps of money into developing something only for it to be at high risk of being damaged or destroyed is a terrible idea. Focusing on more resilient areas is a better choice

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

This is important

Other feedback

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

If you want to create an city where people don’t drive then public transport really needs to improve. I know heaps of people who now choose to drive over taking the bus or train due to how late or non existent the buses are. I know you guys are trying but this whole approach is hand in hand with actually reliable public transport

Future Development Plan 2023 #3695

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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

We haven't the capabilities and funding to expand urban 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Build more local centres and spread out development to reduce congestion and crowding around existing local centres

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
We should take into account the technology to mitigate the significant risk of environmental hazards in the approach.

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
It sounds great!

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 #3696

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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

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

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?

Disagree

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?

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 #3716

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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

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

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

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

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 #3720

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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 #3728

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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

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

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?

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?

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 #3744

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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

Local infrastructures are not fully developed for more crowded 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Currently local shops are surrounding by shops and local businesses.

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?

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 #3755

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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

I have lived in numerous compact cities and they work better in a multitude of ways

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

Local centres work
You only have to live in central Mt Albert to understand the impact of loosing out local super market after the floods to understand the need for local services

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

Our house flooded and although never flooded before, with more extreme weather events will flood again. However our street is close to rail and bus, community facilities, parks etc so should be a built up area. Just needs to be designed for flood resilience

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

Mt memorial park is a prime example. if meola creek was daylighted in the park area and not in a covered culvert, our street may have been spared the millions $ of damage caused to the housing

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 #3787

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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

Flooding .

Traffics
Think about 20 rubbish bin in a small road front .

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

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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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

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 #3791

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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 current transportation system is already overloaded. If we continue to increase the density of the existing urban areas, it will cause more and more serious traffic jams. People's living space will become more and more smaller and lose their privacy, which will cause great social problems. It becomes a mission to park a car in the street when you come back from work, as lots of houses will no longer required off street parking and the street has not enough spaces for everyone living in the neighborhood. Do you know there are at least two cars in one family?

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 don’t have satisfied public transportation system yet! See how long you have been working on Auckland CRL ? How much impact to the CBD retail shops? We can’t rely on the 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.

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why
It will make our existing urban areas not suitable to live and Auckland will not be the world’s most livable city anymore!

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
Will increasing the current urban areas’ density not impact on the climate change? We should focus on the new technologies, natural construction materials and useful monitoring systems. The infrastructure causes climate change, will the new constructions in the current urban areas not cause this problem?

Other feedback

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

This strategy is a rushed draft lack of adequate investigation and comprehensive analysis. It looks like Auckland Council try to avoid the infrastructure cost cross Auckland and pass it to the public. There is always other solutions if the Auckland Council is really stuck with the budget, but do not just simply making a hasty plan and overturn the Auckland Future Urban development plan. Auckland needs to release my more lands to help Aucklanders have affordable lands to build and houses to live. This strategy will increase the urban houses' prices, decrease the living space and suffer the traffic jams, just literally help climate change?!

Future Development Plan 2023 #3798

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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

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

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

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

Other feedback

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

No evidence to support your proposal is correct. The traffic, parking, school, water, waste water , storm water etc will be a huge problem in Auckland. Please keep all the FUZ as it has fully considered.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3838

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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

It's the most efficient use of the existing infrastructure. City sprawl has negative impacts on individual and environmental wellbeing.

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 would be the best use of transport investment

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

The storms of the last year will occur again. Development in at-risk areas should not be consented.

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 saw in newer developments out in western Auckland that nature-based infrastructure protected homes from flooding in the recent storms. Similarly across Auckland our parks and green spaces absorbed and flooded rather than flooding nearby homes. Nature-based infrastructure has a range of additional benefits as well and should be prioritized.

Other feedback

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

I am very happy with the proposals laid out in this plan. Please pursue all of them, even if there is push-back from those nervous about increased density.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3844

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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.

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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?

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 #3852

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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

Should extend more businesses area outside auckland cbd

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

Should focus both local centres and far area out of cbd

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?

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?

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?

Make better public transport

Future Development Plan 2023 #3853

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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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 #3857

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Improve what we have already developed, rather thab spreading iut further

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?

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 #3859

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

If you want people to be able to spread across the city we need growth in all regions. Specially areas like Avondale and Takanini

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?

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?

Other

Tell us why

Development should be bit of everything. We need better and easily accessible public transport also.

Other feedback

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

Public transport improvements are very important. If you want carbon emissions to reduce a good public transport system will be very helpful. Else people will continue to use own cars.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3876

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

The focus should be on better transport and expanding the city. The current set of houses being built aren't really fit for purpose. Consents and titles have been issued for driveways that are too narrow to even fit a single car. Houses with garages cannot put in a car in the garage cause of the planning.

Townhouse consents are being given on busy streets which is already very noisy - the whole community i live in is a victim of this. Road noise enters the house causing extreme stress and sleep loss.

I would suggest the town planners to live in the reality of overcrowding the city when there is no infrastructure to support it.
The title and CCC clearances needs to be more stringent if this policy needs to be implemented with ENOUGH space for two car driveways, sufficient parking (if provided by the builder). Good insulation against road noise - and most importantly the Auckland roads must support this intensification.

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

There are no proper speed limit signs where housing is being intensified.
Parking is a problem.

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?

Government/Private back-offices should be moved to suburbs. Only front facing office should be within the CBD. Areas must be marked for such economic zones and focus should be on transport and ease of access to this transport.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3877

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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

Better for the environment, economy, and people's wellbeing.

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

Makes sense. Less time commuting. More time connecting / living.

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
Risk management / avoidance is crucial.

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
It is crucial to work with nature, rather than against it.

Other feedback

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

Please help normalise moving away from exploiting animals, by encouraging plant-based options where possible. In catering, and in businesses included in any centres. It would be great to see businesses encouraged to include vegan-friendly options as the norm. The idea of being environmentally conscious, and against cruelty, has no meaning if it is not acted upon where possible.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3881

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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

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.

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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

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 #3883

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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.

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?

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 #3893

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Reduce the travel time and focus on the existing urban 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

Easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities, reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

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

prioritising focus on upgrading the existing infrastructure

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 #3903

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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?

Tell us why
Fix the road

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?

Tell us why
Fix the road

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?

Tell us why
Fix the roads

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?

Tell us why
Fix the roads

Other feedback

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

Fix the roads

Future Development Plan 2023 #3905

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

In addition to reducing sprawl we also need appropriately spaced trees and other vegetation, within areas of intensification, which ensure our cities are kept cool and liveable.

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

The Auckland Plan produced by Council already identifies key hubs well linked to transport infrastructure: Albany, Takapuna, Westgate, Henderson, New Lynn, Newmarket, Sylvia Park, Botany, Manukau and Papakura. Rather than an "intensification everywhere" approach, I support

the greater efficiencies achieved in increasing the density and infrastructure investment around these key nodes.

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?

I don't know

Tell us why
"further investigate appropriate actions" is a totally ambiguous statement. You're not really proposing anything here.

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
Prioritise this option relative to what other option?

Other feedback

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

I have found this survey to be rather disingenuous token engagement.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3926

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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?

Other

Tell us why

As long as community play/recreate areas remain available for children. You need an plan that incorporates play/schools/entertainment/sustainability/ creative drainage solutions. You need to employ urban designers outside of council that have experience in these areas. We need to look at international cities. Like Portland in Us, Amsterdam, Holland etc. There is no need to start again there are countries in the world that are incredibly successful at this without having 3-110 storey buildings in suburban 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

As above.

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 to look at what planners did in BIrkenhead when they allowed a field/area to flood to save the surrounding housing/shops. You need to be innovative.

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

Absolutely agree. See question prior.

Other feedback

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

Obviously the other issue is transport. Trams, trains. Although expensive they move so many more people. Look at Zurich what a shining example. If we do it right then we won't need to do it again.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3939

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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

Having more dense cities means having more walkable and therefore livable cities! Improving and expanding our current areas of housing development prevents encroaching onto valuable natural areas and ecosystems that contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of cities.

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

Being able to walk and access easy public transport is a huge factor in where I choose to live, and makes life so much richer and easier to access.

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

Environmental hazards impact everyone, so safety is paramount to future development

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3950

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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

We can't continue with urban sprawl which takes away land that could be used for farming/is necessary in times of floods to efficiently remove water. More impermeable surfaces like roads will only contribute to more flooding so we should focus on intensifying what we already have.

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

Being closer to essential services and employment opportunities means less cars on the road which is critical in making our city less reliant on private automobile transport as reclaiming the city for pedestrians.

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

Building in flood zones is just opening yourself up to further costs down the line. It is better to be proactive than reactive.

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

Auckland must become a spongy city if the weather events of the this year are to become more commonplace.

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 #3964

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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?

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 #3973

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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 urban development means more traffic and poor living.

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

Auckland Traffic is bad and intensive means even more bad.

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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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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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

Let us resolve the dated Auckland infrastructures first.

Other feedback

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

Green field is the way to go. population can be spread across city and more small businesses can be created.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3975

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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

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

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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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 #3978

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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

I don't want to have to drive for an hour before getting out of the city and into nature and greenery. Houses forever is less desirable.

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Definitely makes good sense and makes towns more vibrant and economical

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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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

I agree with the concept

Other feedback

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

If intensification is proposed, we should 100% protect the heritage and well established bungalows and villas that give our central city the character it so needs. If we loose these and replace with cheap architecturally devoid houses, we will never get them back.

Also more investment or consideration needs to be put into retaining all our clubs and facilities and green spaces. Once these are sold, they will never come back. This includes golf courses, bowling greens, tennis clubs etc etc.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3986

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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?

Disagree

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?

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?

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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

It will limite land supply, push up house price, reduce housing afordbilidy for young generation and affect kiwi life style.

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

This need to be decided by maket. CBD is a well developed center,not livable.

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

We develop Auckland for future generations.

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?

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?

This change can have long term and big impact on Auckland, it need to be carefully designed, presented and discussed, this cant happen in several weeks. Aucklanders and experts, developers, contractors, home buyers, bankers need more details and data to understand this new plan and make comments.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3998

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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

Look at any great city abroad and all the benefits that come from greater density - sense of place, amenities, rapid public transport, better access to the things you want and need in daily life. We don't want to become LA!

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

I love to be able to walk or cycle to all the things I need often - supermarket/dairy, chemist, cafes etc, rather than getting in the car for pointless little trips. It makes life so much more enjoyable! It provides a small town community feel within a big city when things are within easy reach.

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

We need to ensure we are future proofing ourselves and not lumping future generations with these problems.

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 need to work with and support nature rather than wrestle with it, otherwise it will win every time!

Other feedback

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

Let's build great local communities connected through great walking, cycling and public transport offers. A city of villages would be lovely.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4002

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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.

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4004

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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

All the reasons you have already listed

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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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

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4006

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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

It is cost prohivative to provide public transport, etc. to lots of sparsly populated sread out areas. Developed European/Asian cities have beter public transport as it more cost effective per capiter when people are closer together

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

People can walk/cycle to amenities and do not need to use their cars. Public transport is more cost effective to 'centres' rather than to spread out outer suburbs

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

Developer are happy to develop these areas, they get thir money and go, but then t is left to the tax / rate payers to clean up later. If development is done in any risk area, then the developer should be charged a very much bigger leavy to cover future costs, the 'purchases' should sign a waver that accept the risks and any issues will be at their costs - i.e. developers will not be able to sell the properties without making sure the risks were completly mitigated.

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Concreat walls, drains, etc. tend to just push the problem (like excess water) somewhere else

Other feedback

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

Developers of outer suburban areas should be paying a lot more in levies, etc. - there needs to be payment in full as part of therse developments for public transport needs and future climate mitigation needs - we are allowing building in too many places where there should not be houses.

Also these developments should be forced to reduce the planned road service - there is too mack hard service that does not absorb water. E.g. 1 way/one lane roads is a start; shared drives to a number of houses, rather than a full blown road. Give developer plans to urban designers and ask them to re-deveop with 50% of the hard service.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4011

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Agree

Tell us why

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

Agree

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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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 #4015

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Strongly agree - one of Auckland's big advantages as a world city is its easy access to bush, nature reserves and green land, and the best way to protect that is by intensifying the growth on existing urban land and strongly protecting the green space that currently exists.

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 strongly agree - Auckland needs far more focus on improving PT/cycle/walking amenity along its major arterials, in order to connect up the network and incentivise people to use those modes to do their local, daily errands.
The climate advantages of switching to those transport modes are fairly self-evident as well.

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 is impractical to expect the council to buy out land owners when flooding reoccurs and sea levels continue to rise - if we need to do a managed retreat or convert existing land back into green zones to soak flooding, then better to get the ball rolling and the pain over sooner rather than later

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

NZ in general, as well as Auckland has a major infrastructre defecit, so investing further in it is a definete good.

Intensifying land uses as mentioned above should also mean that we could far more bang-for-buck on the infrastructure we build in the future

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 #4030

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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

We do not have the infrastructure to support these new suburbs being built.

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?

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?

Just get the job done... we need better transport options and longer term planning that supports the future of akl. The only future planning seems to be 1 year in advance... seriously get it together.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4032

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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 is only occurring in some suburbs, which are being heavily built up now. It needs to be more widespread. People's well being is not necessarily improved by dense more compact cities, what about pollution, stress, transport and crime , which are all negatives.

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

General comment - People don't cycle or walk in winter or on bad weather days. We also have people commuting across the city to the opposite end as that's where their employer is. If you

plan on focussing housing and business near existing business parks and centres that makes some sense but not at the expense of road.

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
Makes sense and we want to be pro active

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
Sounds good from the brief description

Other feedback

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

Get infrastructure planned and happening first, stop high density housing replacing single existing housing on green sections.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4037

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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

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?

Other

Tell us why

Please consider more mixed use in residential areas. The benefit of more mixed use zoning are incredible for community access to local facilities. This reduces the amount of short car trips and is a critical part of a thriving urban environment. More residential areas with no mixed use amenities are just perpetuating a suburban car-centric lifestyle.

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

Work with agencies like Kāinga Ora to minimise environmental hazards in areas where they have the ability to offer contiguous ownership.

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?

Grow Auckland by enabling existing local centres with more mixed use opportunities and invest in more active/PT modes of transport.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4050

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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

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.

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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?

We need better and more efficient public transport and bike paths. Cars and roads are given too much priority . Auckland will not become a world class city until it addresses it lack of good public transport.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4056

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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?

Disagree

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?

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?

it will be disaster if build the house without upgrade infrustruture in Auckland in the near future

Future Development Plan 2023 #4072

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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

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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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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 #4073

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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

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?

I don't know

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.

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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?

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 #4095

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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

Makes sense to build housing close to established neighbourhoods.

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4099

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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

Denser housing in existing areas reduce the environment impact and makes a better case for improving existing transport and utilities infrastructure.
It makes sense to have higher density in the central suburbs, it's more efficient, as long as you can provide adequate infrastructure and transport - which at the moment the city clearly cannot do.

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

All good in theory, however, the current state of the public transport and cycling network does not meet the needs of the people.

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

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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

This approach should have been started before the last development boom. How do you propose dealing with this when single houses on large sections have been replaced with concrete and roofing yet the underground drainage systems are still the same capacity? How about start by properly maintaining the existing drainage infrastructure. Setup dedicated teams to proactively ensure drainage systems are fully functional.

Other feedback

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

The current trajectory of development in the city is leading to a more choked and congested city. There does not appear to be a master plan, density is happening at the cost of livability. The roads are clogged with parked cars. Using pubic transport is a lottery.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4106

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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

Need density for may things to work efficiently, we can't lose the valuable food growing land "interconnected" - that is being destroyed by AT and vision zero. Becareful we don't compromise quality of life with forced lifestyle changes.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Partially agree but the reality is most work is NOT in the local community, the general living is. Connecting where I live with the realistic commercial centres is key, including private 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

Rule #1 don't burden rate payers with costs of poor private enterprise (building) in poor places.

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

science and facts based approach please. This is normal good design just get back to the basics.

Other feedback

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

Focus on core services, not add ons.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4116

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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

Unless it is a massive (and very costly) replacement of irrigation systems and wildly affordable and accessible public transport network, this does not seem like any benefit to the current urban area at all. Traffic jams continue to be a massive issue for the greater Auckland region and is yet to be resolved. Increasing density will only create more issues as there are not enough parking assigned for housing on site especially for townhouses which has forced an increase in number of vehicles parked on the roadside, increasing density will only worsen this whereas averaging density out to further regions providing new living and working hubs.

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?

Other

Tell us why

This could go either way. If it is the creation of new local centres (for example Long Bay) that are self sufficient, it would be useless and cause more issues for the current urban area to increase in density. The resolution for this should be to create more centres for communities and not have everyone focused and crammed into the same centre. It would massively relieve the pressure and benefit traffic in all directions if 80% of Aucklanders had more options to go to.

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

The appropriate measure would be to mitigate environmental hazards by installing sufficient response or prevention methods, and only then should further growth or not be considered at all. For example the flooding issues of early 2023 could be mitigated through upgrade of existing pipelines. Ignoring these issues and reassessing appropriateness for development prior to such issues have been resolved is a rather irresponsible thing to do.

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

Detention tanks and rain gardens will greatly decrease the pressure of storm water. This should be a good thing for both existing and new developments.

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 #4117

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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

Unless it is a massive (and very costly) replacement of irrigation systems and wildly affordable and accessible public transport network, this does not seem like any benefit to the current urban area at all. Traffic jams continue to be a massive issue for the greater Auckland region and is yet to be resolved. Increasing density will only create more issues as there are not enough parking assigned for housing on site especially for townhouses which has forced an increase in number of vehicles parked on the roadside, increasing density will only worsen this whereas averaging density out to further regions providing new living and working hubs.

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?

Other

Tell us why

This could go either way. If it is the creation of new local centres (for example Long Bay) that are self sufficient, it would be useless and cause more issues for the current urban area to increase in density. The resolution for this should be to create more centres for communities and not have everyone focused and crammed into the same centre. It would massively relieve the pressure and benefit traffic in all directions if 80% of Aucklanders had more options to go to.

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

The appropriate measure would be to mitigate environmental hazards by installing sufficient response or prevention methods, and only then should further growth or not be considered at all. For example the flooding issues of early 2023 could be mitigated through upgrade of existing pipelines. Ignoring these issues and reassessing appropriateness for development prior to such issues have been resolved is a rather irresponsible thing to do.

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

Detention tanks and rain gardens will greatly decrease the pressure of storm water. This should be a good thing for both existing and new developments.

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 #4118

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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

Unless it is a massive (and very costly) replacement of irrigation systems and wildly affordable and accessible public transport network, this does not seem like any benefit to the current urban area at all. Traffic jams continue to be a massive issue for the greater Auckland region and is yet to be resolved. Increasing density will only create more issues as there are not enough parking assigned for housing on site especially for townhouses which has forced an increase in number of vehicles parked on the roadside, increasing density will only worsen this whereas averaging density out to further regions providing new living and working hubs.

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?

Other

Tell us why

This could go either way. If it is the creation of new local centres (for example Long Bay) that are self sufficient, it would be useless and cause more issues for the current urban area to increase in density. The resolution for this should be to create more centres for communities and not have everyone focused and crammed into the same centre. It would massively relieve the pressure and benefit traffic in all directions if 80% of Aucklanders had more options to go to.

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

The appropriate measure would be to mitigate environmental hazards by installing sufficient response or prevention methods, and only then should further growth or not be considered at all. For example the flooding issues of early 2023 could be mitigated through upgrade of existing pipelines. Ignoring these issues and reassessing appropriateness for development prior to such issues have been resolved is a rather irresponsible thing to do.

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

Detention tanks and rain gardens will greatly decrease the pressure of storm water. This should be a good thing for both existing and new developments.

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 #4120

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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?

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?

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?**

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?**

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 no longer submitting to AC . Over the past few years i have spent hours and hours of my time educating myself and submitting to Council on a range of issues - Unitary Plan, heritage, character, light rail, intensification, climate change, Eden Park to name a few. Nothing I've said has made any difference . Council consultation is just a PR stunt. stop wasting my time .

Future Development Plan 2023 #4123

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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

This will result in more connected communities, better walking access to amenities, and prevent the sprawl of the city (meaning stopping the increase in traffic and the use of cars).

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 result in more connected communities, better walking access to amenities, and prevent the sprawl of the city (meaning stopping the increase in traffic and the use of cars).

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

For future safety and viability of communities, these should not be build in or should be relocated from areas at risk of environmental hazards.

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

Climate must be first and foremost in our investments in our city.

Other feedback

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

I love the focus on walking and cycling, this should be maximised as much as possible.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4127

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

however, i still believe some form of green field development shall be retain such as Drury where you can developed the new town center with funding has been allocated for the two new train station. this is line up perfectly to your vision of a future city where development should be focus on the public transport system. There is no reason to stunt the development in this area.

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?

Agree

Tell us why

what do we do with those house in the existing flood plain. should we have plan to remove those houses and return it to its natural form as a green way that will provide a bio diversification while act as a overland flow path or flood detention basin

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?

yes, please refer to my open letter attached.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4128

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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

Strongly support a denser Auckland - it will result in less VKT and mean emissions reductions. Less cars also helps enable quality urban environments, with more spaces and safer spaces for people.

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

Strongly support this - to stop sprawl, to reduce traffic, encourage people to get around on their feet and bikes. Makes the city safer, cleaner greener, less aggressive, improves people health, makes people more connected.

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

Strongly support this common sense approach

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

Strongly support green infrastructure that is more resilient and contributes to our blue and green networks

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 #4129

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

There is no better alternative. However there must be design controls applied and fit-for-purpose infrastructure built for this option to work.

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

No alternative. Design and appropriate infrastructure are vital.

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
The inexorable spread of impermeable surfaces create more flood 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?

Agree

Tell us why
Nature-based infrastructure should be estsblished in all possible circumstances, not just as a response to 'climate change'.

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 #4172

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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?

Disagree

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?

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.

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 #4184

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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

Walkable cities lead to better social environments. Neighbourly connections. More efficient land usage. More innovation in the housing sector as we design for compact urban 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

Living in an unconnected area leads to social problems and isolation. Building in connected areas gives residents of all ages more independence and authority without the reliance on cars and highways

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

Having your home destroyed by hazards is devastating for those affected. Why would we build in areas with increased risk when we know the concequences. The alternative is to design resilient homes. Consider stilted construction, drainage gardens etc etc

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

Makes perfect sense! The flow of water must be considered for effective design

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 #4579

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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.

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4585

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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

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4586

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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.

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Agree

Tell us why

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4693

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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 #4779

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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?

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 #4780

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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?

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 #4854

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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

After living in five major global cities and settling in Auckland as a place live, start a family and establish a business that brings wealth and opportunities to Auckland I do not agree with the statement "Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing."
Denser housing will destroy Auckland's charm and livability. It will affect people's quality of life and wellbeing through increasd noise, reduced privacy and reduced access to light. Higher density housing will increase pressure on an already inadequate infrastructure and make Auckland more vunerable in the event of increased climate change.

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

Transit corridors and local centres are busy built up areas with better access to public transport and amenities. Intensified density in these area will prove practical without the need to destroy local suburbs that create Auckland's unique character that makes Auckland such a liveable city and delivers better social, economic and wellbeing outcomes for people who choose to live in this wonderful city.

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?

It should be recognised that mātauranga does not extend to living in large metropolitan multicultural environments and whilst the opinions of hapū and iwi need to be considered, for Auckland Council to be truly equitable and fair the views of hapū and iwi should not override the multitude of other cultures that have made Auckland their home and who will be affected by the outcome of Auckland Councils Future Development Strategy. For Auckland to grow and prosper we should be looking to the future and learning from the experiences of other countries and cultures whilst considering what makes Auckland such a special and attractive place that people from all corners of the world decide to make our city their home.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4864

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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?

Disagree

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?

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.

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

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

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 #4868

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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

I agree but would like to see more diversity in local and business centers for development - in New Lynn and in East Auckland for a poly centric city.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Poly centric development should be priotrised in smaller town centre catchments - where is New Lynn, Avondale, Mt Albert, Henderson, Botany, Panmure

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

Needs to be more radical to ensure a higher bottom line when the strategy becomes eroded by private plan changes etc

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

I agree with the prioritisation of nature based infrastructure but believe it should not be considered as a be all end all, and not as a one sized fits all approach. I believe that there are situations, contexts and locales where hard infrastructure is to be required and is necessary, over nature based infrastructure - work should be done here to plan for this.

Other feedback

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

'I strongly support the direction of the FDS and applaud the very hard work of the team that put this together. Yet, I have a few points which are separate:

- FDS needs to restrict more greenfield development.

- It needs more protection of fertile soils and rural landscapes.

- I would like to see that the proper sequencing of development is ensured and private plan changes does not undermine the strategy.

- I also believe strategy should be infrastructure first --> then development.

-Places with flood plains should continue to be investigated and not be developed on.

-I would like the FDS to recognise that value of the heritage of Auckland - whereby future development doesn't erode the historic heritage of Auckland - RMA s.6 matter.

I strongly disagree with the wording that cultural and natural heritage constraints development. There can be perceived constraints, but heritage also provides opportunities that are valuable and should be considered that are completely missed within the FDS. Disappointing! Especially considering this strategy is centre focused.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4874

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

This is how we increase the resilience of our region, and reduce the costs of building new infrastructure to service new 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?

Tell us why

This is a critical part of reducing our carbon emissions in line with our national and regional commitments. This also should increase community wellbeing.

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

This is a no-brainer in terms of reducing future costs and impacts on our communities, in particular by increasing our resilience to natural hazards in the face of climate change.

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

Nature-based infrastructure is more resilient, delivers multiple benefits to the community, and generally has less embodied carbon than more traditional grey infrastructure.

Other feedback

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

I support the Future Development Strategy as proposed, it is in line with Auckland Council's strategic direction and helps enable a resilient future region, in fact it is an absolutely key part of delivering on the strategies that Council should be held to e.g. Te-Taruke-a-Tawhiri and the Transport Emissions Reduction Plan. I will be really disappointed if the short term financial interests of developers are allowed to dilute the strategy.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4888

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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

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

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

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

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 #4980

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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.

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Haven't really seen much/news

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'll make transport a lot faster,
I agree!

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
makes no sense to disagree

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
I mean, what else r u meant to prioritize :P

Other feedback

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

<3 Keep doing amazing girlie!

Future Development Plan 2023 #5020

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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.

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 #5064

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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

Existing town centres are too old and needs upgrading.

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

The public transport system in Auckland is really legging behind.

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

I don't support the buy-out of those houses at the flooded areas with tax payer's money. The general public should not pay for individual actions.

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

The Auckland infrastructures are too out-dated.

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 #5069

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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?

I don't know

Tell us why
I don't know

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
Because the Auckland Transport system is horrible.

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
because I disagree to using our tax money to cover house flooded area properties!

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
We already paid the tax regarding to those issue, why it's still become a problem?

Other feedback

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

I don't know and I don't care

Future Development Plan 2023 #5117

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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

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?

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 #5119

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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

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

Agree

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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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 #5120

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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

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

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?

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 #5134

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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

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

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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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 #5153

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

Agree

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?

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 #5154

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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

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

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Agree

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?

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 #5264

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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?

I don't know

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?

I don't know

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?

I don't know

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?

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5265

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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?

I don't know

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?

I don't know

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?

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 #5334

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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

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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Agree

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?

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 #5339

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

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?

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 #5449

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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?

I don't know

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?

I don't know

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?

I don't know

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5452

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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?

I don't know

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?

I don't know

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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.

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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?

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5553

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Population density will be too high.

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
The existing infrastructure in this city is not enough to cope with disasters.

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.

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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?

Agree

Tell us why
Detto

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 #5670

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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

valuable land, better transport connectivity, reduced footprint literally and in terms of meeting climate goals. Greater resilience for our environment

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.

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

There needs to be consideration of the ongoing lifecycle costs of these approaches given developers hesitancy to incorporate them when building, especially when high density is required. Decentralisation, especially for devices increases these costs and/or loads a requirement on a private individual to maintain them - resulting in poor performance/maintenance.

Other feedback

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

We need to reposition the idea that growth is inherently a good thing, even if it is a given.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5672

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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?

I don't know

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?

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 #5675

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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

Denser and compact community means more traffic. Our parking and public transport cannot keep up. Spacing the population to Auckland edges avoid pressure on current traffic system and public transport.

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

Auckland city is booming. U can't expect most people commute to work via bike. A better public transport is required. Light rail, subway or something similar. Please focus our tax money in these.

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

Lots of these so called environmental hazard area (not all) are caused by council not investing anything into them. Like better storm water system.

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

Please focus on wider coverage of high capacity storm water pipe. And better public transport system.

Other feedback

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

Auckland urgently need an upgrade on our public transport system. Please face the real problem here.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5688

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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

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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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

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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?

To cancellation of the existing rural and city boundary line. It has come to my attention that the current boundary line, which was drawn many years ago, does not adequately consider the significant development that has taken place in the region over the past decades. I believe it is crucial to reassess and update this boundary line to ensure it aligns with the present circumstances and future needs of Auckland.

By revisiting the existing boundary line, we can better align our planning strategies with the aspirations set forth in the strategy. I firmly believe that adopting a more flexible and responsive approach to land use planning is crucial for accommodating growth, maximizing resources, and ensuring sustainable development in Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5689

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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

Efficient Land Use: Releasing rural land near urban centres allows for efficient land utilization, ensuring that available land resources are effectively utilized without compromising on environmental sustainability. This approach minimizes the need for extensive infrastructure expansion into distant rural areas, thereby reducing the strain on existing services and utilities.

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

Access to Amenities: Developing rural land close to urban central areas provides residents with better access to existing amenities and services. This proximity allows for easier access to schools, healthcare facilities, shopping centres, and recreational spaces, enhancing the overall quality of life for the community.

Transportation Connectivity: Releasing land near developed urban central areas supports the development of transportation networks and connectivity. By integrating new residential and commercial areas near existing transport infrastructure, we can reduce traffic congestion, promote public transportation usage, and encourage sustainable mobility options.
Economic Opportunities: Opening rural land near urban centres presents economic opportunities for both the local community and the wider region. It encourages business growth, job creation, and entrepreneurial activities, driving economic prosperity and contributing to a vibrant and diverse economy.

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?

To cancellation of the existing rural and city boundary line. It has come to my attention that the current boundary line, which was drawn many years ago, does not adequately consider the significant development that has taken place in the region over the past decades. I believe it is crucial to reassess and update this boundary line to ensure it aligns with the present circumstances and future needs of Auckland.

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5761

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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?

Tell us why

Sprawl or Densification has become the argument but ignores a far better way of dealing with population growth that most people would feel had a better balance with less of the trade offs.

Sprawl: This is the most wasteful and expensive form of urban development there is. It usually covers over arable land and has no focal points to provide efficient public transport services, is the most expensive sort of development to build and to live in. It also requires a significant dependence on car travel leading to high VKTs. It should be avoided at all costs!

Densification: This is the least natural way for humans to live. Although many can tolerate denser housing, most see it as no more than a means to an end and many of the more vulnerable members of society find it very depersonalising and this can lead to the myriad of social problems experienced in high rise and denser living in lower socio-economic areas abroad. So it will need to be done well.

Planners need to also look at the special character of various very functional Auckland suburbs and not destroy communities where people currently enjoy living and which contribute to the history, heritage and character of Auckland City. There are many suburbs throughout the city that would prosper if rebuild and could tolerate a degree of densification as an improvement.

Ribbon Development: Auckland is currently sprawling toward the south over some of the most fertile soils in the world. This is a tragedy! However, to the Northwest of Auckland there is an opportunity for Auckland to plan a modern development from scratch, and develop it around a

railway spine that is easy to access by walking or cycling. This plan would require the development of the railway north from Huapai/Kumeu through to Kaukapakapa, then the building of a railway from Kaukapakapa to Silverdale to connect with another railway from Orewa to the Auckland CBD.

Long and thin: This area is long and thin, so housing could be developed in such a way that no one is more than a 5 minute bike ride to a railway station. The area could also be developed so that no one is more than a 10 minute train journey to a supermarket.

The land is mostly unproductive clay and parts of it have Onerahi Chaos. The rest is very swampy and is fundamentally just a floodplain. This floodplain should be returned to just that and become a wetland and act as a large carbon sink and part of it could also be a constructed

water treatment wetland to deal with sewage water purification and purification of other pollutants.

Housing: Each small town should have a variety of housing, reflecting the variable needs of different people. There could be no more than one six storey building, one or two three storey buildings, many terraced houses and semi-detached housing with some stand alone houses as well. This would attract a cross section of society and would more likely encourage a sense of community.
Nature: There could also be some greenbelt areas where fertile land is preserved for ongoing production or for nature reserves, with particular attention given to keeping the flood plain as a wetland and nature reserve, as well as using it for water purification

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?

Tell us why

Towns: The developments could be in the form of villages or towns with small local shopping centres with the basics of a small town, such as a hairdresser, dentist, law practice, health centre, gym, child care centre, superette, cafe and restaurant and other similar community shops and services.
Shops: Also planned into the development, should be larger shopping malls at regular and planned intervals along the railway. Supermarkets could be situated near the railway station, so that people can shop there easily using the train.

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?

Tell us why

Nature: There could also be some greenbelt areas where fertile land is preserved for ongoing production or for nature reserves, with particular attention given to keeping the flood plain as a wetland and nature reserve, as well as using it for water purification

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?

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

The development described above would bring truth to your statement from the draft document about rural development. Although not entirely rural the same truth applies to what I have suggested above; - see attached for more context

Over the years I have been frustrated by procrastination by successive councils while watching needed infrastructure development pile up and become an almost impossible feat to achieve. Grade separation on the Western Line is a case in point. Since 2012 when the CRL was confirmed, AT and Waka Kotahi should have been able to grade separate one level crossing a year, but they did none and they now all have to be built quickOver the years I have been frustrated by procrastination by successive councils while watching needed infrastructure development pile up and become an almost impossible feat to achieve. Grade separation on the Western Line is a case in point. Since 2012 when the CRL was confirmed, AT and Waka Kotahi should have been able to grade separate one level crossing a year, but they did none and they now all have to be built quickly. So my suggestion is an opportunity to build from scratch. To plan and coordinate resources to build homes for people where they can live in relative harmony with nature and use a transport system that is part of a vastly connected up rapid rail system throughout the whole of Tamaki Makaurau to get people easily to where they work, learn, attend appointments and play. Reading the report I can say that I agree with the following;

4:2:2 [P39] 4. “However, future urban capacity must be used well. Rather than ad-hoc planning based on ownership boundaries, comprehensive and integrated planning is needed. Efficient use of future urban areas means higher density living and employment areas coordinated with appropriate infrastructure and environmental protection and improvements”.

4:2:2 [P39] 3. “Vehicle kilometres travelled need to reduce Transport emissions account for 40% of emissions in Tāmaki Makaurau. Most transport emissions – 86% – come from road transport. Both the council and central government have set transport emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2035 respectively. Key to achieving these targets is to reduce the amount of vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT). Though public transport infrastructure is being planned for most future urban areas, the timing of when this infrastructure and associated services will be operational is unlikely to contribute to the 2030 and 2035 emission targets”.

However, the following statement is disappointing and lacking in true vision, although properties actually in the floodplain should be removed, but the entire area should not be abandoned and the higher ground could be developed well and VKT’s mitigated by superior alternatives.;Appendix [P30] “Future urban areas proposed for removal, either partially or entirely”:

“Kumeū-Huapai-Riverhead (in part) Kumeū-Huapai-Riverhead is recommended to be partially removed due to parts of the FUA not being suitable for development. The reasons for this partial removal are:

Significant hazard constraints, including approximately 30% of FUA covered by a 1% annual exceedance probability (1% AEP) flood plain. Portions of the Kumeū-Huapai Riverhead FUA proposed for removal are parcels entirely or mostly within this floodplain extent and have few appropriate land uses.

Potential for higher VKT and CO2 emissions than other FUAs due to Kumeū-Huapai-Riverhead FUA being relatively distant from high quality existing or planned public transport, a wide range of jobs, education and other services compared to other FUAs”

For a well connected rapid rail system to work for Tamaki Makaurau, it needs to be developed north of Kumeu/Huapai to Kaukapakapa, then a new line built to Silverdale. The North Shore will also need a heavy rail system to connect Silverdale to Waitemata (Britomart). The current arguments seem to be sprawl versus densification, but there is a third way. It is called Ribbon Development and could work well in the Northwest.

Auckland's Draft Future Planning Strategy Submission

Thank you for the opportunity to make suggestions regarding Auckland's future. Over the years I have been frustrated by procrastination by successive councils while watching needed infrastructure development pile up and become an almost impossible feat to achieve. Grade separation on the Western Line is a case in point. Since 2012 when the CRL was confirmed, AT and Waka Kotahi should have been able to grade separate one level crossing a year, but they did none and they now all have to be built quickly. So my suggestion is an opportunity to build from scratch. To plan and coordinate resources to build homes for people where they can live in relative harmony with nature and use a transport system that is part of a vastly connected up rapid rail system throughout the whole of Tamaki Makaurau to get people easily to where they work, learn, attend appointments and play
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4:2:2 [P39] 3*. "Vehicle kilometres travelled need to reduce Transport emissions account for 40% of emissions in Tāmaki Makaurau. Most transport emissions – 86% – come from road transport. Both the council and central government have set transport emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2035 respectively. Key to achieving these targets is to reduce the amount of vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT). Though public transport infrastructure is being planned for most future urban areas, the timing of when this infrastructure and associated services will be operational is unlikely to contribute to the 2030 and 2035 emission targets".*

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Appendix [P30*] "**Future urban areas proposed for removal, either partially or entirely":***
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The land is mostly unproductive clay and parts of it have Onerahi Chaos. The rest is very swampy and is fundamentally just a floodplain. This floodplain should be returned to just that and become a wetland and act as a large carbon sink and part of it could also be a constructed water treatment wetland to deal with sewage water purification and purification of other pollutants.

Rail, walking, cycling: Through this area, people will be able to travel by bike and train to most parts of Auckland to where they work, learn and play.
Towns: The developments could be in the form of villages or towns with small local shopping centres with the basics of a small town, such as a hairdresser, dentist, law practice, health centre, gym, child care centre, superette, cafe and restaurant and other similar community shops and services.
Shops: Also planned into the development, should be larger shopping malls at regular and planned intervals along the railway. Supermarkets could be situated near the railway station, so that people can shop there easily using the train.
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Nature: There could also be some greenbelt areas where fertile land is preserved for ongoing production or for nature reserves, with particular attention given to keeping the flood plain as a wetland and nature reserve, as well as using it for water purification.
Conclusion: The development described above would bring truth to your statement from the draft document about rural development. Although not entirely rural the same truth applies to what I have suggested above;
4:2:3 [P42] 1. "*Reducing environmental degradation and restoring ecosystems. The good health of the natural environment is a fundamental condition to the well-being and resilience of rural areas. The rural natural environment also plays a key role in water quality and biodiversity for much of Tāmaki Makaurau. The good health of the rural natural environment is also key to a thriving rural economy and people's quality of life".*

Nga mihi maioha,

[redacted]

Balmoral
Auckland 1024
MOB

15th June 2023

Natural Water Treatment Option: Constructed Wetlands

September 27, 2021

Source (no endorsement)

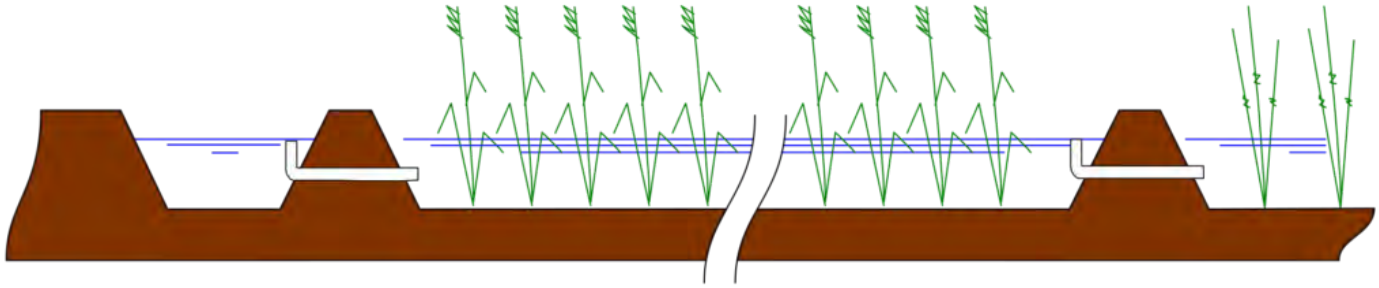
By [redacted] [redacted] Associate Researcher & Writer for Save The Waterï | September 27, 2021

When you think of water treatment, you probably think of water treatment plants in your area or filtration systems for drinking water. But did you know that wetlands can also treat water? In fact, artificial wetlands, known as constructed wetlands, are built to replicate the water treatment abilities of natural wetlands.

What is a constructed wetland?

As the name implies, a constructed wetland is artificial—that is, a wetland that is not natural but which human hands have built.

There are two kinds of constructed wetlands—surface flow wetlands and subsurface flow wetlands. In surface flow wetlands, water flows over the soil and sediment at the bottom of the wetland. In subsurface flow wetlands, water flows through a porous substrate such as gravel or sand above the soil and sediment at the bottom of a wetland. Water in a surface flow wetland is exposed to the atmosphere, while water in a subsurface flow wetland is not.



Surface flow wetland (no endorsement)

How do constructed wetlands treat water?

Constructed wetlands have three features that remove contaminants from water: vegetation, soil, and microbes. These features work together to significantly reduce the concentrations of contaminants in the water, including arsenic, lead, and zinc.

Plants in a constructed wetland absorb some nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen through their roots, although that is not their most important role in the process. Their roots provide surfaces for bacteria to grow on, which help to remove contaminants from the water. The plants also produce oxygen which, once dissolved in the water, bacteria use to remove some of the contaminants from the water.

Soil acts as a natural filter. When water passes over and through it, soil captures some of the water's contaminants. Soil also contains bacteria and other microbes which help to break down contaminants, thus cleaning the water.

Microbes can help remove contaminants from water as well. For example, during the process of nitrification, microbes oxidize ammonia to nitrite, then nitrate. Because of the many kinds of microbes and microbial processes, microbes can play a large part in removing different kinds of contaminants from water.

Why would you use a constructed wetland to treat water?

One of the biggest advantages of constructed wetlands over other water treatment methods is how little maintenance they require. Unlike more active water treatment methods (like water treatment plants), constructed wetlands do not need to be constantly maintained. Once their plants have matured, these ecosystems are pretty low-maintenance, although there is still some maintenance work to do. Inflows to and outflows from the wetlands must remain clear to allow water to flow through the wetlands. Certain animals and plants can limit the treatment efficiency of the wetlands, so they must go



Constructed wetlands are also an aesthetically pleasing, cost-effective alternative to other water treatment solutions. Rather than having to build an eyesore, a constructed wetland can tie into a natural environment with little difficulty. The major materials needed to build a constructed wetland are water, plants, and soil—all of which are renewable resources. Wildlife might even come to the wetlands, making them even more pleasing.

A traditional water treatment plant is much less pleasing to the eye than a constructed wetland (no endorsement)

Constructed wetlands do have their limitations. Plants die in the winter, and water freezes over. That means that in colder areas, constructed wetlands work best for seasonal water treatment needs. Constructed wetlands also have a large footprint due to their size, meaning that a constructed wetland is not the most effective water treatment option in areas where there is minimal space.

Where are constructed wetlands used to treat water?

Constructed wetlands can be used to treat many kinds of water, including agricultural wastewater, industrial water from industries (like the petroleum and pulp and paper industries), municipal wastewater, stormwater runoff, landfill leachate, and mining water.

Constructed wetlands are especially useful for treating mining water because of the different kinds of contaminants that mining processes produce. Different mines produce different contaminants. For example, a gold mine might produce different contaminants than a copper mine. Constructed wetlands can take care of many of these contaminants at once.

At the Minto Mine, a copper mine in Yukon Territory, Canada, a constructed wetland significantly reduced contaminant concentrations in the water, including copper, by nearly 100%.

Another successful example is the wetland used to treat municipal wastewater in Emmitsburg, Maryland. Over two years, the cattails in the wetland removed 84% of suspended solids in the water. It cost around $89,000 to design and install this wetland. A conventional wastewater treatment system, meanwhile, might cost anywhere from $200,000 to upwards of $1 million.



Projects like those mentioned above are clearly viable and affordable. They are not just a pipe dream. You could lobby your local government officials to consider a constructed wetland as their next water treatment project rather than installing a more active system like a water treatment plant.

Bottom line

Constructed wetlands are a low-cost, low-maintenance alternative to other kinds of water treatment. Vegetation, soil, and microbes all work together to treat contaminants in a wetland. They can treat a number of contaminants and different kinds of water, making them a versatile, viable option for many water treatment needs.

If you want to learn more about wetlands and other water treatment methods, be sure to check out this article and others like it on the Save the Water™ website!

Future Development Plan 2023 #5768

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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

Transport system, affordable houses

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

We need more investment to local community of businesses & more funding

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

We want -

1. Prevention flooding

2. Earthquake (prevention plan)
3. Awareness - disaster plan

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

Environment plan
Solar system

Other feedback

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

Clean public places ex-toilets

Future Development Plan 2023 #5770

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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

We need more healthy homes for families

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

We need more investment to local community and business.

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

We need to prevent flooding and earthquake

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 need strong homes

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 #5776

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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

We need more houses in Roskill and Mt Albert area for families.

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

invest in community and local business.

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
We need to focus on flood and earthquake hazard prevention.

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 need stronger homes

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 #5781

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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

We need more development, more homes

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

Invest in local business and local community

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
We need to do a better drainage systems.

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 need good conditions homes and buildings.

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 #5794

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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

They should have big houses for big families

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

We need more investment to local community and business.

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

We need to prevent flooding and earthquake

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 need strong homes

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 #5796

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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
Very good

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
I like this idea

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?

I don't know

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?

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 #5798

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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

More houses

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

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
Better flood response

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
Very good

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 #5799

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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

Create more affordable houses and more efficient transport

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

Yes, we want more investment

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

Build stronger homes to withstand floods

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

I love the idea - NZ has amazing scenery so we have to make use of it.

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 #5802

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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

We need more homes in my neighborhood & urgent care to priority housing

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

More funding required

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

We need to prevent floods & earthquakes

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

In need for safer & stronger homes

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 #5803

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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

We want urgent housing for people in emergency housing.

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

More funding for community and local 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

We need to prevent disasters and damages

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 need safe & strong houses for long term safety & health

Other feedback

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

Nope all good thanks

Future Development Plan 2023 #5804

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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

We need more houses and more safe neighborhood.

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

More community and more interaction and more involvement city council to community.

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
We need the city council to be vigilant about floods and disasters.

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 need strong communities and safe neighborhood

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 #5810

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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
Need more activities for our children on school holidays

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
More funding for homes

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

More homes for families of 8+ in rooms of 5,6

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

Help prevent floods in our homes

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 #5811

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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

We want more houses in our neighbourhood

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

I agree more investment my community

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

Focus on flood response
Build stranger homes

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 need safe homes. Prevent disaster is key

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 #5818

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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?

Other

Tell us why

The families and individuals there still deserve to have their homes and local area restored and improved upon.

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

Especially with floods, would love to see these weather events be less detrimental to our communities

Other feedback

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

I love my local youth board! Please keep supporting the priorities of youth development.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5826

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

The rapid intensification of urban Auckland that we're starting to see looks terrible due to the lack of control over what can go up where. Auckland is fast losing its soul.

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

Because you're approaching it in an idealistic way with little thought to the practicalities.

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 will probably be a painfully slow approach that will in the end probably not help those that really need it. based on past histories.

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

Sounds good in theory.

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 #5853

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Auckland is becoming very densely populated. New home buyers are living in new homes which are like boxes. Expanding into Greenfield areas is important so people can afford houses which are livable.

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

I agree to reducing travel time.

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

I agree to avoiding hazards but it is important that each land is assessed carefully by Council and inspectors rather than considering the whole area hazardous.

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

Auckland is small and we need to build houses and new infrastructure in Auckland. We need Auckland to be developed so it can compete at a world stage

Other feedback

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

I believe Council should stop flip flopping first of all. It is important we do it once and do it right.

I have visited Dubai, Sigapore and want Auckland to speed up its development fast and smartly. If we keep pondering on project for 20 years and do nothing. We will be 50 years behind in comparison with the world and this will be lead people leaving. So rather keep on changing zones again and again, please start the work on services so the infrastructure can be build asap.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5884

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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

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

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

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

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 #5885

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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

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

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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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

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 #5964

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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

Brings economic and social stability

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?

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?

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 #5967

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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

Builds character to a community

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?

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?

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 #5970

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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

Builds strong community ties

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?

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?

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 #5978

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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

Children will grow up in a healthy and good communities

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?

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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?

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 #5988

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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

Create employment for local residents

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?

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?

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 #5992

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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

Creates vibrant communities

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?

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?

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 #6011

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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?

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

easy access developments also can promote healthy living, if not simply by easy access to walk there, but businesses will look into providing health centers - gyms, pools etc

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?

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?

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 #6012

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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

Easy access for me and my family, especially if we want to use public transport for a family day out, having somewhere near home is good.

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?

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?

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 #6238

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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

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

Encourages local residents to support local businesses - easy access and saves petrol, reduces traffic congestion. Guarantee that local businesses will put in more effort for sustainable and affordable products.

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

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?

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 #6239

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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

Encourages local residents to support local businesses - easy access and saves petrol, reduces traffic congestion. Guarantee that local businesses will put in more effort for sustainable and affordable products.

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?

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?

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 #6240

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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

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

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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?

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?

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 #6241

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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

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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?

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?

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 #6304

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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

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

Fully agree to this, this will ensure that important decisions are made by the local communities who feel will be impacted by these developments.

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?

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?

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 #6320

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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

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

Good local employment opportunities. Access to local goods and services

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

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?

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 #6325

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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

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

good to have more access closer to shops and diaries especially when you want to just buy a snack or sweets

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

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #6338

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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

Help me and my family, eg: more housing development, give us access to looking for a bigger and better house to stay as our family is growing

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

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?

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 #6339

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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

Help reduce traffic congestions and easy access to public transport

Avoiding hazards

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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?

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 #6340

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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

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

Help support local businesses by providing a local stream of customers

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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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?

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 #6405

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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

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

Local business and housing benefit from strong communities, they would want to often be involved by using these developments. Offering these locally will be a huge benefit

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

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?

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 #6415

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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

Local employment opportunities

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?

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?

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 #6441

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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

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

more housing development is good to meet the current market demand

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?

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?

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 #6497

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

Agree

Tell us why

More Job opportunities for our community, saving time and money.

Avoiding hazards

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Tell us why

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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?

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 #6538

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

More Job opportunities for our community, saving time and money.

Avoiding hazards

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Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #6601

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Other

Tell us why

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

Other

Tell us why

Proposed developments to take place in floodfree areas

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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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #6612

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

save families in cases of emergencies to use local centers/medical centers. and fast and easy access

Avoiding hazards

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Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #6614

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Sound community

Avoiding hazards

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Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #6616

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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

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

Stable communities

Avoiding hazards

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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?

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 #6618

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Your feedback

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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

Strengthens community connections

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?

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?

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 #6626

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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

Supporting local business helps drive the economy, accessible is another key factor, especially big families.

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

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?

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 #6667

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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

this will bring communities together and unite local residents to support developments

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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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?

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 #6671

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

This will really help save cost of petrol, especially with the current rise in prices

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

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 #6683

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

unites communities, provides local centers that could bring together communities and socialize

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

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 #7070

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Your feedback

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Tell us why

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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?

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?

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 #7199

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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?

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 #7209

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Urban sprawl is unsustainable and public transport needs to be a priority in the next 20 years, which won't work with more urban sprawl.

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?

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 #7210

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Strongly support utilising and improving upon the existing infrastructure that Auckland already has, rather than building more new infrastructure in greenfeilds. We need to improve and maintain the infrastructure we already have, as a priority.

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 seems extremely obvious for improving people's wellbeing

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

No use developing land if it is just going to flood 2 times every year.

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

Good long term investment that will benefit the city in many ways for years to come.

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 #7213

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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.

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

I agree with this statement: "We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing." But I don't believe rain gardens and detention basins work well. Rather let watercourses naturalize.

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 #7220

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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

This is a crucial approach that benefits everything you list at the beginning here: the environment, economy, and wellbeing. Better communities, more local, walkable, cyclable, better scope for public transit within denser, more compact cities.

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

Totally agree, for all the reasons that you outline here.

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

This is an urgent and obvious approach for city planning in a climate crisis.

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

Tāmaki Makaurau is in desperate need of more resilient infrastructure, as we have constantly seen even in just the first few months of 2023.

Other feedback

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

Auckland desperately needs safe cycling infrastructure, walking infrastructure, public transport infrastructure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7247

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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

Young generations such as mine will need to maintain and operate the city created by the current adults. Don't make it harder for us by expanding.

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

That's a good place to focus Council-funded development for the reasons of accessibility, but these can be very wide areas. People in my household frequently travel 10 or 15 km by e-bike; 5 or 7 km by walking.

All the suburbs need to be able to develop into perimeter block housing - the strategy should recommend the AUP be changed so that ALL ZONES can have developments from one side boundary to the other, but only if the back half of the site is kept as backyard.

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
Seems eminently 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
I wish this had been happening more all my lifetime.

Other feedback

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

Please increase the development capacity in the existing built area and completely stop all urban expansion.

Please refocus the development strategy on decarbonising suburbia rather than on having any expansion: Make suburbia lower carbon, by focussing transport investment on public transport and making streets safe for people walking and cycling. Use the funding AT would have used to widen roads and intersections, and to improve traffic flow, on walking and cycling and public transport improvements instead. Recommend the AUP be changed so developers must remove driveways and reduce their widths, to make a walking safer.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7248

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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

Auckland has sprawled enough already. Densification is the way forward, but should be managed to ensure public amenities and greenspace are accessible in densified suburbs.

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

No brainer. Having good amenities and public transport options nearby is essential for higher density living.

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

Building in hazardous zones is fullish. Convert this land into public parks and greenspace instead.

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

Sounds great!

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 #7284

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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

Denser housing does NOT improve one's wellbeing. It takes away independence and ability for self-sustainability.

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

It all sounds wonderful, but all it will do is take away people's freedom to travel and independent choice.

More and more top-down control.

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

Climate Change is a lie in the way it is being 'sold' to us. CO2 has nothing to do with it. These severe weather events have always happened, right through history. These events are being used as an EXCUSE to implement top-down control, in a very insidious and deceitful way.

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

My oh my, you just keep on flogging the climate change horse, don't you.

Straight out of the horse's mouth, UN Agenda 2030.

None of your proposals have anything to do with the wellbeing of people, that's just how you sell it. All these proposals will do is disenfranchise the people while moving power to global institutions and corporations.

We can comment / submit all we like, but will be ignored.
Auckland Council has become nothing but a puppet organization in the hands of global powers.
Totally disconnected from the people that actually live here.

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 #7290

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Denser residential population is not conducive to healthy living.

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

With remote working and Work From Home policies due to modern technology denser residential living is not conducive to work life balance and a healthy lifestyle.

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

Climate change is manmade, and environmental hazards themselves should be addressed - these are the issues that should be addressed - denser urbanisation is not the solution to these issues.

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?

Auckland needs an efficient public transport system similar to Hong Kong.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7298

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Planning needs to be more fluid. To put one point above the rest is narrow when there are so many factors and unknowns regarding population needs and shifts in economy. I would think looking at the empty commercial spaces and run down housing areas and remodeling those yo meet the communities there already would be a good place to start. Look at the needs around green spaces and parking and ease of access from a practical and fiscal eye would serve better. It is true that housing on mass is better in central areas as long as the infrastructure supports the needs of that community. Packing people into confined spaces has a tendency to create slums. The 15 minute framework needs to ensure that this doesn't happen.

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

How does one carry ones groceries and large purchases, plants , building supplies home? When I was young I lived in large cities and used public transport . This was not feasible once I had children as public transport always goes into a centre point and out again. There is no denying that forming better communities creates resilience. Again putting reduction of emissions above all else is short sighted. Purchasing online does not remove emissions in fact could create more. If I go into town I can go to 4-8 shops and walk between. If I purchase on line for those same goods it creates emissions for 4-8 courier drivers.

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

100% don't allow development in low lying wet areas, or on sand dunes. Councils need to take responsibility here for allowing development in poor areas, drained water areas filled with sand are not wise. Building slab houses on hills poor management, not checking retaining is correctly built in developments. This is already an issue throughout NZ and comes down to poor management. There is no need to worry about climate change being a factor. This has been a factor because the land vase is unstable and councils do not plan well.

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

Great idea, not sure what mauri means, but if it's a Maori principle all for it and decentralized approach is wise. Working with the local community and land owners for a sustainable, well tested methods and consensus approach has to be good. Riding over the top with regulations is again shortsighted.

Other feedback

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

I think councils need to very careful to understand the needs of their communities and be mindful of the risks of putting one agenda above the global nature of Auckland and it's diverse communities. It is people that pay up front in rates and behind any mistakes made.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7333

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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

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

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

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

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 #7342

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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

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

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 #7352

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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.

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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

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

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

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

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 #7370

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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
Its controlling

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
Restricts choice

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

Well it does depend as well who is doing the surveying

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?

Tell us why

Tell me how it is decentralised?

Other feedback

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

WE must look at as much research as possible with regards to climbate change, not just Nz universary scientists

Future Development Plan 2023 #7373

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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

Existing urban areas are already too dense with local traffic congestion and lowered quality of living.

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?

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 #7374

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Agenda 2030 written all over this statement. No local planning has been done pertaining to our city, our country. Just following a world wide narrative to demolish freedom and imprison citizens of this city.

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

This is a restricting measure for a citizen's freedom of movement.

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

Climate is a natural occurring event. It's total nonsense being broadcasted and will only bring more taxes to the public. I am old enough to know nothing has changed. Complete lies and fake propaganda. For years it has been said the world is doomed.

60s - oil to run out in 10yrs, we had careless days, utter rubbish

70s - another ice age in 10 yrs

80s - crops will be destroyed within 10yrs

90s - Ozone layer be gone in 10yrs

2000 - ice caps be gone in 10years, with severe flooding
All made up lies and propaganda, just to implement more taxes, because the fix of more taxes will fix it all.

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

Can't be important at all because the volume of immigration since the eighties hasn't made Auckland City council change much of our basic infrastructure. All the council has done in allow more infill housing for a greater rates take. My area still has 1 waste water and sewage outflow.

Other feedback

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

Cut the top heavy administration and rates wastage. Nothing has been saved or made more efficient by centralisation. Everything is just an extortion. At least the Mafia are honest and they will protect those paying them.

Rates are paid for services, which we don't seem to be getting any value for thesedays. Councils spends on wasting dollars on social and unnecessary bs. Let those looking for handouts find their own monies and stop giving our rates monies away.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7389

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

The heritage areas could allow subdivision. It doesn't need to be high density. You don't have to create super high density areas and other areas get left alone entirely.

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

I live in an urban area and work in a rural area. One day maybe I will live and work in a rural area. The types of jobs I am good at are unlikely to be found near to where I live. At present I commute and this suits me. Public transport isn't an option.

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

Agree but then that is common sense. Everyone knows where the flood prone areas are anyway

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 and disagree. There is already quite a bit of this and it’s good if it’s well maintained. I’m not sure what you mean about climate change. We have a climate in Auckland that is normally pretty changeable. Mostly wet. It’s been like that forever.

Other feedback

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

I like my space. I don’t think everyone wants to live like sardines. Try living in a minimal two bedroom unit with no space for a dryer or bike for 15 years.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7392

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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

Auckland is big enough in terms of population, why not persuade and or assist people to move to other areas of NZ that can more easily support population growth?

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

Obviously an intelligent approach, however, the truth is you are contemplating the twenty minute city here which in turn means coercion and policing, or, a forced change. You are probably guided by those stupid SDGs from the captured UN?

Try lateral thought instead of following orders.

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

Climate change is inevitable as we live on a dynamic planet. Panic propaganda featuring dramatic future scenarios are no basis for planning.
Suggest you DYOR and find out just how far down the garden path you have been led regarding the climate change bullshit.

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

Auckland needs beautifying. My god it's become so goddamned ugly over the years. Fred Ambler must be turning in his grave!

Other feedback

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

Please do have an eye for beauty and limits to growth. Growth for the sake of it is insane but having said that there is no good reason to want to kill off the population because there are too many people. Eugenics is not the answer. Recommendations include creative thought and compassion.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7394

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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

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

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 #7404

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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

Climate change is obviously NOT man-made, hence using the premise that it is , to promote this proposed action is illogical and should not be initiated using rate payers money.

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

Climate change is obviously NOT man-made, hence using the premise that it is , to promote this proposed action is illogical and should not be initiated using rate payers money.

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

Climate change is obviously NOT man-made, hence using the premise that it is , to promote this proposed action is illogical and should not be initiated using rate payers money.

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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change is obviously NOT man-made, hence using the premise that it is , to promote this proposed action is illogical and should not be initiated using rate payers money.

Other feedback

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

Climate change is obviously NOT man-made, hence using the premise that it is , to promote this proposed action is illogical and should not be initiated using rate payers money.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7416

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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

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

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

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

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 #7418

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Infrastructure needs to be addressed before this happens.

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

Don't forget that our public transport system currently sucks so whilst this all sounds good it will only work if the public transport system changes

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 make sure those effected by the Auckland floods have actually been looked after. So many still homeless or in temporary accommodation

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?

Tell us why

A lot more pressing issues to spend our hard earnt $$ on before looking into this.

Other feedback

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

Auckland needs to work on retaining our people. Our city is becoming so expensive to live in we are loosing people to other parts of the country and overseas.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7425

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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

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?

Other

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?

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 #7440

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 housing plans kill the kiwi dream of having a back yard for their children to play in

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

A reliable transport network is more important than over crowded urbanisation

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

If this train of thought was relevant, why is it beach front property in Auckland are still being marketed at multi million dollar values?

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

What does that rubbish statement even mean?

Other feedback

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

If you build on waterways and low flood prone land your asking for trouble. All new build should have solar panels

Future Development Plan 2023 #7449

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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

Crowded streets and traffic also cause stress and negativity impact our well being

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

As long as it doesn't become too crowded. Packing thousands of homes into an already full suburb causes congestion, crime and stress

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?

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 #7481

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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

There is really poor space utilization in Auckland so that free space is taken up by low amenity functions such as lawns, car parking etc. With higher density we could, and should, better utilize open spaces for the purposes of re vegetation, increasing biodiversity and basically into spaces that people want to spend time in.

In addition, weather impacts on our roading network are going to increase and we'll need better and more expensive roads - so the fewer the better.
Expanding outwards is such an inefficient way to grow requiring more infrastructure and creating more and more car traffic

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

Schools also need to be at the center of local design as it is often the location of these that determines whether children walk or are driven to school.
reduces emissions, reduces the time people spend in traffic - so many good reasons

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

We are already going to have to retreat from quite a few areas and destabilization of the ground is already a significant problem.
We have already seen people's lives and homes destroyed by building in vulnerable locations. It's insane to repeat these mistakes.

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

I agree but I think that the ability of vegetation to mitigate hazards shouldn't be oversold. If the vegetation itself is stressed because the climatic conditions are outside what it is adapted to, it will likely not work. We may need to look at non native species as well as looking at areas in finer detail rather than applying a "one size fits all" solution. The recovery from the summer flooding events has been very poor with engineering companies being engaged to carry out knee jerk responses to the floods without any input from the local residents affected.
You only need to see how rewilding of streams like Te Auaunga produced excellent results in terms of reducing flood risk to neighboring properties under circumstance that previously would have been disastrous to see the value in this approach

Other feedback

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

Our infrastructure has been designed for a climate that no longer exists and approaches that worked, even recently, in the past will not work in the future. I've seen so much money being wasted by the council on "wishful thinking"projects because the council has underestimated the magnitude of the changes.

Growing Auckland without considering flooding resilience, coastal erosion and other climate change driven events would be both counterproductive and expensive in the long term. These things must be prioritized when considering where and how to build in order to avoid big problems in the future. We will already have substantial problems where cliff erosion and sea level will require retreat. To be honest, whether Auckland can ever be a resilient city with so much of its critical infrastructure only metres above the high tide mark, with so much housing above unstable cliffs or on flood prone areas is not at all certain.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7497

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

We need to stop turning our food production land into housing.

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 just makes sense!

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

The recent floods demonstrated how buildings in inappropriate areas are now under threat

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 #7498

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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.

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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

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 #7539

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

This submission was prepared by Hiltrud Grüger (spokesperson). I hold an MSc in Geography that included cartography.

Springleigh RA opposes FDS in its' entirety.

1. Focusing Growth

Introduction:

SRA opposes the question on 'Focusing Growth' for the following reasons, but not limited to:

1.1 Re-litigation of Auckland Unitary Plan (AUPOIP)

- FDS re-litigates the AUPOIP, RMA91, proposed environmental legislation such as Natural and Build Environment Bill, Water Services Entities Bill. Springleigh RA has been a submitter on the two bills and AUPOIP.

- FDS does not comply with central government legislation: RMA91, LGA and proposed environmental legislation

- the extent of plan changes required to AUPOIP as a result of FDS is major. Cumulative, the plan changes constitute re-litigation of AUPOIP. FDS consultation does not fairly represent the extent of required plan changes.

- AUPOIP already sets out the nature of urban growth in Auckland with zoning for 'Open Space', 'Infrastructure', 'Residential', towncentres and business zoning etc. The need to re-litigate AUPOIP has not been demonstrated by FDS evidence report.

- FDS evidence report does not address the negative environmental and social effects of FDS

- Department of Conservation has not addressed the effects of FDS on the 'Pollen Island Marine Reserve'

Request: - legislation relevant to FDS and the extent of re-litigation must be notified to ensure consultation under the LGA,

- the cumulative effects of plan changes and the full range of affected zones of AUPOIP must be notified

- FDS evidence report must assess FDS fully as per LGA, all evidence must be notified

1.2 FDS evidence report is based mainly on anecdotal assumptions.

- FDS is largely anecdotal, lacks clear definitions of terms, especially where they are contrary to AUPOIP and RMA91, evidence does not address environmental and social effects

- 'Quality of Design' for private development is anecdotal, and cannot be enforced through existing or proposed environmental legislation, or LGA

- 'Aligning growth with infrastructure provision' is anecdotal and means in the context of FDS that public 'Open Space' is used for private development, ratepayers are required to finance 'infrastructure provisions' for private developments. This is contrary to the Local Government Act

- 'focus on aligning land use and infrastructure' is anecdotal and cannot be enforced. They are part of AUPOIP which must not be re-litigated by FDS.

Request: - FDS evidence report and consultation must include an Assessment of Environmental Effects, a Social Impact Statement to be understood for LGA purposes and proceedings

- FDS evidence report is not sufficient to inform future AUPOIP plan changes and AC policies

1.3 Re-litigation of Te Auaunga/Oakley Creek, surrounding 'Open Space', and Wairaka Precinct

- The affected areas of TeAuaunga/Oakley Creek and surrounding 'Open Space', and the Wairaka Precinct have been part of substantial RMA91 proceedings that had raised major public interest. SH20 Waterview connection was a matter of national significance, the first call-in under RMA and a substantial environment court case at which Springleigh RA had been a submitter attending a substantial hearings process, mediation etc.

- FDS must not re-litigate or rezone the 'Ecological Significant Area Te Auaunga/Oakley Creek' and must not re-litigate the Environment Court decision on SH20 Waterview connection, as well as other relevant decisions

- FDS must not re-litigate or rezone the Wairaka Precinct. FDS does not make changes to infrastructure on the Wairaka Precinct. Zoning of the Wairaka Precinct as part of the Unitary Plan was the result of evidence exchange, a mediation process, directions by the hearings panel and a hearing with recommendation. Springleigh RA submitted substantial evidence regarding housing densities, stormwater, ecological effects on the Oakley Creek, social effects etc. Changes to the Wairaka Precinct must be made through a notified plan change or resource consent.

Request: - An Assessment of Environmental Effects and Social Impact Assessment on Te Auaunga/ Oakley Creek and its' surrounding 'Open Space' in several suburbs as well as the Wairaka Precinct must be included in FDS evidence report and FDS consultation draft.

- FDS must not re-litigate or re-zone relevant decisions and zoning relating to Te Auaunga/Oakley Creek and Wairaka Precinct

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

2. Accessible local centres

Springleigh RA opposes the question on 'accessible local centres' for the following reasons, but not limited to:

- the wording of this question is vague and anecdotal, FDS consultation draft and evidence report are vague

- local centres must be defined as it is misleading, 'local centres' is a term not encountered in RMA91 proceedings and are not part of AUPOIP,

- the question and related information in the Consultation Draft cannot be enforced by existing environmental legislation or LGA,

- for example, FDS cannot enforce that private developers provide housing near local centres (whatever this term means) or directly influence the housing choices that residents make

- the same applies to businesses that are pre-dominantly privately owned, and chose their location depending on many factors, not only 'spatial' considerations, some businesses are in overseas ownership,

- transport is a matter of Auckland Transport, a CCO and not the AC

- transport evidence is anecdotal, as working and shopping habits have changed since COVID19 lockdowns, it is common to work several days per week from home and to shop more on the Internet. For example, there is visibly less traffic surrounding the St Lukes shopping centre in Mt Albert, the business activities proposed by AUPOIP for Morningside Dr are not happening.

2.1 Thematic maps as misleading evidence in FDS evidence report and FDS consultation draft

- Springleigh RA has reasons to assume that AC is not disclosing all its' evidence,

- evidence for large-scale housing re-zoning, transport issues, business, 'local centres' is provided as a series of thematic maps. Occasionally, an attempt at sequential numbering is made. Numbering differs between documents.

-There is no indication in the FDS evidence report and FDS consultation draft to what principle or key issue the maps relate to.

- the maps are of a scale that it is almost impossible to identify specific locations (and I have studied Geography)

- the maps include a bare minimum of geographical names making it difficult to find locations

- there is no map that shows existing AUPOIP zoning and the corresponding re-zoning proposed by FDS

Request: - maps included in FDS consultation draft are insufficient for public consultation

- public consultation under LGA must be a fair representation of FDS

2.2 Rosebank Rd surroundings rezoning and missing evidence

- Springleigh RA has reasons to assume that AC is not disclosing all its' evidence regarding Rosebank Rd surroundings as part of this consultation, it indicates that the plan change surrounding Rosebank Rd is in an advanced stage,

- FDS does not disclose the private developers and their proposals for the surroundings of Rosebank RD, FDS does not provide the necessary assessments required for a AUPOIP plan change

- consultation draft proposes that people who work on Rosebank Rd must live in Avondale, this is not enforceable. For financial, personal, life-style reasons people make varied choices.

- Change of Unitary Plan zoning surrounding Rosebank Peninsula relies on anecdotal assumptions in FDS.

- FDS evidence report and consultation draft do not identify the people affected, the vague thematic map does not enable to establish the extent of re-zoning proposed for the surroundings of Rosebank RD

- an assessment is lacking regarding where schools, health and emergency services, community facilities etc are located surrounding Rosebank Rd, as well as an AEE.

Request: - under LGA consultation must provide full evidence for the proposed rezoning of Rosebank Rd surroundings

- AC must provide and notify documents and AEE required for a plan change in the surroundings of Rosebank RD

2.3 Auckland Council not capable of making a decision on FDS

- the second question in the Feedback Form of FDS raises concerns about the state of the Auckland Council and its' ability to make a decision on FDS.

- FDS is confused about the responsibilities of AC, e.g. but not limited to: it directs DOC, Auckland Transport, as well as private business

- the Auckland Council and its' individual councilors, mayor and deputy mayor must have fully understood AUPOIP and be able to explain FDS, including what 'local centres' are, what the maps provided as evidence mean in the RMA91 context and the required Plan change proceedings,

- Auckland Council understands that not all evidence is provided in documents of the FDS statutory process and as part of the consultation

- Auckland Council understands that not all residents comprehend the evidence provided in FDS evidence report and consultation draft

- the consultation draft is not transparent as to how many workshops and meetings AC has attended regarding FDS

Request:

- AC councilors, mayor and deputy mayor must attend workshops and meetings that explain AUPOIP and FDS before the decision on FDS

- AC councilor, mayor and deputy mayor must attend workshops and meetings regarding issues raised during consultation before the decision on FDS

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

'3. Avoiding hazards

Springleigh RA opposes the question for the following reasons, but not limited to:

3.1 Question is misleading and does not represent key issues of FDS

- the key issue of 'avoiding hazards' is not fairly represented in the FDS consultation draft as well as the feedback form which is contrary to LGA.

- FDS does not actually include an approach to environmental risk management. It states that it cannot assess hazards in 4.26. of FDS consultation draft.

- FDS refers to natural hazard in 2.4.4. (p11) of consultation draft. It clearly states that Auckland Council does not propose 'infrastructure' as defined by RMA91 and proposed environmental legislation in areas at risk from natural hazards. Instead, it uses vague and plagiarized terms not defined in FDS or environmental legislation and LGA.

Request: - FDS consultation must represent the key issue of 'avoiding hazards' in a manner relevant to the proposed statutory processes

3.2 Feedback form question and FDS consultation are a case of bad plagiarism

-FDS consultation draft and related feedback from question are contrary to the statutory process of FDS proceedings and do not fulfil the requirements of LGA in the section 'avoiding hazards'

- Questions in the feedback form itself are not labeled but we assume that it is the 'third question',

- FDS consultation draft identifies coastal inundation, erosion/slips, flooding, coastal erosion in a figure that is not properly labelled, e.g., has no number, and no proper title. The figure does not include a reference. It is obviously copied from somewhere in a bad case of plagiarism and not permissible in the statutory process and in consultation.

- anecdotal wording, e.g., but not limited to, 'areas …. to be looked at' does not identify an activity under RMA91, 'appropriate actions' are not defined by FDS or RMA91,

- 'adapt' is not defined and can apply to private as well as public property according to the consultation draft, 'adaptation' is used randomly in flow charts in the consultation document. On several occasions 'adapt' and 'adaptation' implies that ratepayers finance private development and private land-owners which is contrary to LGA

- FDS feedback form is different from previous feedback forms, especially but not limited to, the plan that it is replacing

Request: - FDS feedback form does not fulfil the requirements for consultation under LGA

- relevant consultation supported by evidence must be undertaken

3.3 Auckland Council ability to govern

- the 'third question' and relating documents raise doubts about Auckland Council's ability to govern in accordance with the LGA

- Auckland Council understands the feedback form and FDS consultation draft and evidence report in relation to, but not limited to, 'Avoiding hazards'

- it is not transparent from FDS consultation draft whether Auckland Council, including councilors, mayor and deputy mayor have attended workshops and meetings regarding ‘avoiding hazards’, how many members have attended workshops and meetings, and how many members have attended for the full length of meetings and workshops

Request: - the ‘third question’ or section ‘avoiding hazards’ must be removed from FDS feedback form

- a new question, fairly representing ‘avoiding hazards’ and supported by an evidence report is to be inserted into the feedback form

- Auckland Council understands ‘avoiding hazards’, as required by LGA

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

'4. Resilient infrastructure

Springleigh RA opposes the ‘infrastructure’ proposal of FDS for the following reasons, but not limited to:

4.1 ‘Resilient infrastructure’ constitutes misleading consultation under LGA

- the ‘fourth question/survey’ of the feedback form is not a fair representation of FDS under LGA

- ‘infrastructure’ is used in a misleading manner in a statutory document

- feedback form and consultation draft imply that ‘infrastructure’ will be undertaken in the form of infrastructure projects which is false and misleading

- ‘infrastructure’ is defined in p1s2 of the RMA91 and relates to s30 of RMA91, as well as proposed environmental legislation, as well as by Unitary Plan provisions. FDS re-litigates these even in the case of Central Government Legislation.

- Principle 2(b) states that infrastructure, as commonly defined by existing and proposed environmental legislation and Unitary Plan, will not be constructed for economic reasons. The

effects of not building not building ‘infrastructure’ are not addressed by FDS evidence report, consultation draft and feedback form. The consequences can be catastrophic as Cyclone Gabrielle has proven. The environmental and social effects are not addressed by FDS evidence report, consultation draft, feedback form.

- ‘infrastructure investment’ is randomly used by FDS. It is not clear whether it applies to public or private development, and whether it relates to existing legislation

- In addition, ‘rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, coastal environments, water, water body, environment, amenity’, among others, are defined in p 1 of RMA91. Some of these are matters of national importance in s6(a) of RMA91. They apply to FDS.

- ‘Infrastructure will be viewed as a system …’ is a meaningless paragraph (p18) in terms of existing and proposed environmental legislation and LGA. The paragraph seems to suggest a ‘do-nothing’ approach to infrastructure.

-p. 22, the unlabeled and unnumbered figure needs adequate technical explanations and must state relevant existing and proposed environmental legislation considerations, AUPOIP and LGA requirements.

- FDS believes that ‘swales’, ‘raingardens’, among others, are permitted in ‘parks’. However, according to AUPOIP, Auckland does not have ‘parks’ instead it has got ‘Open Space’ zoning that clearly states the purpose of ‘Open Space’. ‘Road Reserve’ is included in ‘Open Space’ provisions of AUPIOP, in FDS it is separate.

- the use of public ‘Open Space’ for private development is not sufficiently supported. An unlabeled, unnumbered figure is inadequate. The figure is highly unprofessional but appears to illustrate a ‘key issue’.

Request: - the question on ‘Resilient Infrastructure’ to be deleted because both FDS consultation draft and FDS feedback form are misleading and do not fulfil legal requirements

4.2 ‘Resilient Infrastructure’ in FDS a bad example of plagiarism

- ‘nature-based’, ‘regenerative’, ‘green infrastructure’, ‘green area’, ‘swampland’, ‘watercourses’, ‘forest’, ‘bush’, ‘riparian yard’, ‘natural infrastructure’, ‘physical infrastructure’, ‘soft and hard infrastructure’, ‘soft’ approaches’, ‘hard and soft infrastructure investment’, ‘incentivising’ are not defined by FDS and do not relate to existing and proposed environmental legislation instead they reveal a bad plagiarism job. They were obviously obtained from documents not disclosed or referenced by FDS. Their meaning is not clear and does not fulfil the requirements for AUPOIP Plan Changes.

- ‘incentivising’ is outside of LGA, not defined by FDS

- the random use of terms raises questions about the capability of AC including individual councilors, mayor, deputy mayor to govern, e.g., but not limited to, they must be able to explain what all those terms mean in the statutory context

Request: - FDS evidence report, draft consultation document, feedback must be a fair representation of the key issue of ‘resilient infrastructure’

4.3 Re-litigation of ‘Open Space’ of AUPOIP

- FDS constitutes the large-scale re-litigation of ‘Open Space’ provisions as well as SIE, coastal environments, rivers and their margins among other AUPOIP matters. They were a lengthy matter of the independent Unitary Plan proceedings at which Springleigh RA was a submitter and further submitter

-this key issue is not fairly represented in the consultation draft; the feedback form does not provide a survey/question on this issue.

- ‘parks’ are not defined in FDS

- FDS does not provide reasons for a re-zoning of ‘Open Space’ backed by an evidence report

- FDS proposes to rezone ‘Open Space’ for private development in the unnumbered and unlabeled figure on p22 which is outside of LGA provisions

- ‘Open Space’ among other AUPOIP matters along TeAuaunga/Oakley Creek and Pollen Island Marine Reserve is affected

Request: - rezoning of the entire ‘Open Space’ provisions of AUPOIP is not supported by FDS

4.4 Page 22, Water sensitive design (unnumbered and unlabeled figure) considerations

- Springleigh RA is disappointed by the unprofessionalism frequently revealed in FDS but particularly about the one revealed on p.22.

- the FDS feedback form states that the unlabeled, unnumbered, unreferenced figure on p.22 addresses a key issue of the FDS consultation draft

- p. 22 seems to be a design guide for private developments,

-p. 22 proposes that wastewater is discharged into ‘Open Space’ as well as rivers and river margins without addressing the environmental and social effects, among a host of RMA91 requirements

- FDS appears to be a re-litigation attempt of Stormwater Network Discharge Consent where Springleigh RA was a submitter,

-p. 22 gives consent to stormwater works, that are not properly notified and are not provided with an Assessment of Environmental Effects

-p. 22 classifies ‘Open Space’ as ‘Infrastructure’ without providing supporting evidence as required under RMA91

- p. 22 raises questions on how familiar Auckland Council, in particular individual councilors, mayor and deputy mayor, are with relevant environmental and local government legislation

4.5 Effects on Te Auaunga/Oakley Creek, Pollen Island Marine Reserve

- Springleigh RA opposes FDS because it has major negative effects on rivers, marine reserve, coastal environment and ‘Open Space’

Te Auaunga/Oakley Creek

- in particular, but not limited to, it proposes to discharge wastewater (p.22) in TeAuaunga/Oakley Creek and Pollen Island Marine Reserve. TeAuaunga/Oakley Creek is a ‘Ecological Significant Area’ of AUPOIP. Pollen Island Marine Reserve is a national park under central government legislation.

- the environment court decision on SH20 Waterview connection is re-litigated where it affects, but not limited to, Te Auaunga, 'Open Space', Sports fields, wetlands as a matter of national significance under RMA91,

- proposed 'detention basins' take up valuable 'Open Space' in open spaces surrounding Oakley Creek such as Walmsley and Underwood Park in low-income communities. The social and environmental effects of this are not addressed.

Walmsley Park/Mt Roskill

- presently, 'infrastructure' yards occupy an ever-increasing part of Walmsley Park, opposite the Wesley Community Centre, yards occupy areas that are subject to a resource consent which required them to be planted and open to the public. Contractors use the community centre parking lot, often with the engines of their vehicles running for extended periods. Overall, the environmental and social effects due to the loss of 'Open Space', years of disruption of community life, economic effects on the Wesley community market are major.

Pollen Island

- Pollen Island Marine Reserve requires that the Department of Conservations is notified and provided with relevant Assessments of Environmental Effects

Request: - the 'fourth question/survey' be removed from the consultation and feedback form

- sections relating to the 'fourth question/survey' be removed from FDS evidence report and consultation draft

- 'infrastructure' in FDS is assessed in the form of AEE, that fully informs about environmental effects

- consultation on 'infrastructure' as a key issue is conducted through fair representation as required by LGA

Other feedback

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

Other feedback

1. Springleigh RA opposes FDS in its' entirety. Any plan changes to AUPOIP must be publicly notified and ensure proper proceedings.

2. Springleigh RA was a submitter on AUPOIP and supports the existing AUPOIP in relation to FDS

3. Auckland Council fails to provide a fair representation of relevant issues in its executive summary.

For example, but not limited to:

-neither the executive summary nor the FDS consultation draft provide a fair representation of the extent of plan changes to AUPOIP required.

- FDS plan changes affect every chapter of AUPOIP, for example, but not limited to, Chapter E, F, H, are major

- FDS plan changes are major and constitute re-litigation of AUPOIP

4. Neither the executive summary nor the FDS consultation draft provide a fair representation of the costs that ratepayers incur.

5. FDS evidence report and consultation draft differ from similar reports required in similar statutory processes such as, but not limited to, Auckland 2050

6. FDS feedback form is different from feedback forms in several, similar consultation processes that Springleigh RA has participated in on several occasions over many years/decades.

7. FDS consultation is chaotic for a standard statutory process, e.g., needed the extension of consultation duration, additional library consultation etc.

8. FDS does not reveal the payments that AC is required to make for private development.

9. FDS consultation document and feedback form do not provide a fair representation of key issues because major evidence is left out.

10. FDS consultation draft is unprofessional and contains plagiarism

11. The feedback form is not a fair representation of FDS consultation draft.

- it contains four surveys or questions while FDS consists of five principles.

- feedback form does not clarify that FDS is about 'rezoning', 're-litigation'

- wording of the survey questions does not match to sections or principle in FDS consultation draft

- a survey on whether residents approve or disagree with proposed Plan Changes to AUPOIP is not included,

12. FDS consultation draft raises the question whether Auckland Council, such as individual councilors, mayor and deputy mayor are competent and are fulfilling their duty under LGA. FDS requires substantial knowledge of present and proposed environmental legislation, as well as AUPOIP proceedings and content.

13. FDS re-litigates Springhleigh RA's submission on Stormwater Network Discharge Consent, our further submission on the Wairaka Precinct, our submission on AUPOIP, our submission on SH20 Waterview connection, among a host of submissions that Springleigh RA has submitted relevant to FDS.

14. Attached is a document that combines our feedback comments in one document, and that we understand is part of a statutory process.

[redacted]

c/- [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

This submission was prepared by [redacted] (spokesperson). I hold an MSc in Geography that included cartography.

[redacted] opposes FDS in its' entirety.

1. Focusing Growth

Introduction:

SRA opposes the question on 'Focusing Growth' for the following reasons, but not limited to:

***1.1 Re-litigation of Auckland Unitary Plan* (AUPOIP)**

- *FDS* re-litigates the AUPOIP, *RMA91,* proposed environmental legislation such as ***N****atural and Build Environment Bill*, *Water Services Entities Bill*. Springleigh RA has been a submitter on the two bills and AUPOIP.

- *FDS* does not comply with central government legislation: R*MA91*, *LGA* and proposed environmental legislation

- the extent of plan changes required to AUPOIP as a result of *FDS* is major. Cumulative, the plan changes constitute re-litigation of AUPOIP. *FDS* consultation does not fairly represent the extent of required plan changes.

- AUPOIP already sets out the nature of urban growth in Auckland with zoning for 'Open Space', 'Infrastructure', 'Residential', towncentres and business zoning etc. The need to re-litigate AUPOIP has not been demonstrated by *FDS evidence report*.

- *FDS evidence report* does not address the negative environmental and social effects of *FDS*

- *Department of Conservation* has not addressed the effects of *FDS* on the 'Pollen Island Marine Reserve'

Request: - legislation relevant to *FDS* and the extent of re-litigation must be notified to ensure consultation under the LGA,

- the cumulative effects of plan changes and the full range of affected zones of AUPOIP must be notified

- *FDS evidence report must assess FDS* fully as per LGA, all evidence must be notified

1.2 FDS evidence report is based mainly on anecdotal assumptions.

- FDS is largely anecdotal, lacks clear definitions of terms, especially where they are contrary to AUPOIP and *RMA91,* evidence does not address environmental and social effects

- 'Quality of Design' for private development is anecdotal, and cannot be enforced through existing or proposed environmental legislation, or *LGA*

- 'Aligning growth with infrastructure provision' is anecdotal and means in the context of *FDS* that public 'Open Space' is used for private development, ratepayers are required to finance 'infrastructure provisions' for private developments. This is contrary to the *Local Government Act*

- 'focus on aligning land use and infrastructure' is anecdotal and cannot be enforced. They are part of AUPOIP which must not be re-litigated by *FDS*.

Request: - *FDS evidence report* and consultation must include an Assessment of Environmental Effects, a Social Impact Statement to be understood for LGA purposes and proceedings

- *FDS evidence report* is not sufficient to inform future AUPOIP plan changes and AC policies

1.3 Re-litigation of Te Auaunga/Oakley Creek, surrounding 'Open Space', and Wairaka Precinct

- The affected areas of TeAuaunga/Oakley Creek and surrounding 'Open Space', and the Wairaka Precinct have been part of substantial *RMA91 proceedings* that had raised major public interest. *SH20 Waterview connection* was a matter of national significance, the first call-in under *RMA* and a substantial environment court case at which Springleigh RA had been a submitter attending a substantial hearings process, mediation etc.

- *FDS* must not re-litigate or rezone the 'Ecological Significant Area Te Auaunga/Oakley Creek' and must not re-litigate the Environment Court decision on *SH20 Waterview connection*, as well as other relevant decisions

- FDS must not re-litigate or rezone the *Wairaka Precinct.* FDS does not make changes to infrastructure on the *Wairaka Precinct.* Zoning of the Wairaka Precinct as part of the *Unitary Plan* was the result of evidence exchange, a mediation process, directions by the hearings panel and a hearing with recommendation. Springleigh RA submitted substantial evidence regarding housing densities, stormwater, ecological effects on the Oakley Creek, social effects etc. Changes to the *Wairaka Precinct* must be made through a notified plan change or resource consent.

Request: - An Assessment of Environmental Effects and Social Impact Assessment on Te Auaunga/ Oakley Creek and its' surrounding 'Open Space' in several suburbs as well as the Wairaka Precinct must be included in *FDS evidence report* and *FDS consultation draft.*

- FDS must not re-litigate or re-zone relevant decisions and zoning relating to Te Auaunga/Oakley Creek and Wairaka Precinct

[redacted]

c/- [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

2. Accessible local centres

Springleigh RA opposes the question on 'accessible local centres' for the following reasons, but not limited to:

- the wording of this question is vague and anecdotal, *FDS consultation draft and evidence report are* vague

- local centres must be defined as it is misleading, 'local centres' is a term not encountered in *RMA91 proceedings* and are not part of AUPOIP,

- the question and related information in the Consultation Draft cannot be enforced by existing environmental legislation or *LGA*,

- for example, *FDS* cannot enforce that private developers provide housing near local centres (whatever this term means) or directly influence the housing choices that residents make

- the same applies to businesses that are pre-dominantly privately owned, and chose their location depending on many factors, not only 'spatial' considerations, some businesses are in overseas ownership,

- transport is a matter of Auckland Transport, a CCO and not the AC

- transport evidence is anecdotal, as working and shopping habits have changed since COVID19 lockdowns, it is common to work several days per week from home and to shop more on the Internet. For example, there is visibly less traffic surrounding the St Lukes shopping centre in Mt Albert, the business activities proposed by AUPOIP for Morningside Dr are not happening.

2.1 Thematic maps as misleading evidence in FDS evidence report and FDS consultation draft

- Springleigh RA has reasons to assume that AC is not disclosing all its' evidence,

- evidence for large-scale housing re-zoning, transport issues, business, 'local centres' is provided as a series of thematic maps. Occasionally, an attempt at sequential numbering is made. Numbering differs between documents.

-There is no indication in the *FDS evidence report* and *FDS consultation draft* to what principle or key issue the maps relate to.

- the maps are of a scale that it is almost impossible to identify specific locations (and I have studied Geography)

- the maps include a bare minimum of geographical names making it difficult to find locations

- there is no map that shows existing AUPOIP zoning and the corresponding re-zoning proposed by *FDS*

Request: - maps included in *FDS consultation draft* are insufficient for public consultation

- public consultation under *LGA* must be a fair representation of *FDS*

2.2 Rosebank Rd surroundings rezoning and missing evidence

- Springleigh RA has reasons to assume that AC is not disclosing all its' evidence regarding Rosebank Rd surroundings as part of this consultation, it indicates that the plan change surrounding Rosebank Rd is in an advanced stage,

- *FDS* does not disclose the private developers and their proposals for the surroundings of Rosebank RD, *FDS* does not provide the necessary assessments required for a AUPOIP plan change

- consultation draft proposes that people who work on Rosebank Rd must live in Avondale, this is not enforceable. For financial, personal, life-style reasons people make varied choices.

- Change of *Unitary Plan* zoning surrounding Rosebank Peninsula relies on anecdotal assumptions in *FDS*.

- *FDS evidence report and consultation draft* do not identify the people affected, the vague thematic map does not enable to establish the extent of re-zoning proposed for the surroundings of Rosebank RD

- an assessment is lacking regarding where schools, health and emergency services, community facilities etc are located surrounding Rosebank Rd, as well as an AEE.

Request: - under *LGA* consultation **must provide full evidence for the proposed rezoning of Rosebank Rd surroundings**

- AC must provide and notify documents and AEE required for a plan change in the surroundings of Rosebank RD

2.3 Auckland Council not capable of making a decision on FDS

- the second question in the Feedback Form of FDS raises concerns about the state of the Auckland Council and its' ability to make a decision on FDS.

- *FDS* is confused about the responsibilities of AC, e.g. but not limited to: it directs *DOC, Auckland Transport,* as well as private business

- the Auckland Council and its' individual councilors, mayor and deputy mayor must have fully understood AUPOIP and be able to explain FDS, including what 'local centres' are, what the maps provided as evidence mean in the *RMA91* context and the required Plan change proceedings,

- Auckland Council understands that not all evidence is provided in documents of the *FDS* statutory process and as part of the consultation

- Auckland Council understands that not all residents comprehend the evidence provided in *FDS evidence report and consultation draft*

- the *consultation draft* is not transparent as to how many workshops and meetings AC has attended regarding *FDS*

Request:

- AC councilors, mayor and deputy mayor must attend workshops and meetings that explain AUPOIP and *FDS* before the decision on *FDS*

- AC councilor, mayor and deputy mayor must attend workshops and meetings regarding issues raised during consultation before the decision on *FDS*

[redacted]

c/- [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

3. Avoiding hazards

Springleigh RA opposes the question for the following reasons, but not limited to:

3.1 Question is misleading and does not represent key issues of FDS

- the key issue of 'avoiding hazards' is not fairly represented in the *FDS consultation draft* as well as the feedback form which is contrary to *LGA*.

- *FDS* does not actually include an approach to environmental risk management. It states that it cannot assess hazards in 4.26. of *FDS consultation draft*.

- *FDS* refers to natural hazard in 2.4.4. (p11) of consultation draft. It clearly states that Auckland Council does not propose 'infrastructure' as defined by *RMA91* and proposed environmental legislation in areas at risk from natural hazards. Instead, it uses vague and plagiarized terms not defined in *FDS* or environmental legislation and LGA.

Request: - *FDS consultation* must represent the key issue of 'avoiding hazards' in a manner relevant to the proposed statutory processes

3.2 Feedback form question and FDS consultation are a case of bad plagiarism

-*FDS consultation draft and related feedback from question* are contrary to the statutory process of *FDS proceedings* and do not fulfil the requirements of LGA in the section 'avoiding hazards'

- Questions in the feedback form itself are not labeled but we assume that it is the 'third question',

- *FDS* consultation draft identifies coastal inundation, erosion/slips, flooding, coastal erosion in a figure that is not properly labelled, e.g., has no number, and no proper title. The figure does not include a reference. It is obviously copied from somewhere in a bad case of plagiarism and not permissible in the statutory process and in consultation.

- anecdotal wording, e.g., but not limited to, 'areas .... to be looked at' does not identify an activity under *RMA91*, 'appropriate actions' are not defined by *FDS* or *RMA91*,

- 'adapt' is not defined and can apply to private as well as public property according to the consultation draft, 'adaptation' is used randomly in flow charts in the consultation document. On several occasions 'adapt' and 'adaptation' implies that ratepayers finance private development and private land-owners which is contrary to *LGA*

- *FDS feedback form* is different from previous feedback forms, especially but not limited to, the plan that it is replacing

Request: - *FDS feedback form* does not fulfil the requirements for consultation under *LGA*

- relevant consultation supported by evidence must be undertaken

3.3 Auckland Council ability to govern

- the 'third question' and relating documents raise doubts about Auckland Council's ability to govern in accordance with the LGA

- Auckland Council understands the *feedback form* and *FDS consultation draft and evidence report* in relation to, but not limited to, 'Avoiding hazards'

- it is not transparent from *FDS consultation draft* whether Auckland Council, including councilors, mayor and deputy mayor have attended workshops and meetings regarding 'avoiding hazards', how many members have attended workshops and meetings, and how many members have attended for the full length of meetings and workshops

Request: - the 'third question' or section 'avoiding hazards' must be removed from *FDS feedback form*

- a new question, fairly representing 'avoiding hazards' and supported by an evidence report is to be inserted into the feedback form

- Auckland Council understands 'avoiding hazards', as required by LGA

4. Resilient infrastructure

Springleigh RA opposes the 'infrastructure' proposal of FDS for the following reasons, but not limited to:

4.1 'Resilient infrastructure' constitutes misleading consultation under LGA

- the 'fourth question/survey' of the *feedback* form is not a fair representation of *FDS* under LGA

- 'infrastructure' is used in a misleading manner in a statutory document

- *feedback form* and *consultation draft* imply that 'infrastructure' will be undertaken in the form of infrastructure projects which is false and misleading

- 'infrastructure' is defined in p1s2 of the *RMA91* and relates to s30 of *RMA91*, as well as proposed environmental legislation, as well as by *Unitary Plan* provisions. *FDS* re-litigates these even in the case of Central Government Legislation.

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of not building not building 'infrastructure' are not addressed by *FDS evidence report, consultation draft and feedback form*. The consequences can be catastrophic as Cyclone Gabrielle has proven. The environmental and social effects are not addressed by *FDS evidence report, consultation draft, feedback form.*

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- In addition, 'rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, coastal environments, water, water body, environment, amenity', among others, are defined in p 1 of *RMA91.* Some of these are matters of national importance in s6(a) of *RMA91.* They apply to *FDS*.

- 'Infrastructure will be viewed as a system …' is a meaningless paragraph (p18) in terms of existing and proposed environmental legislation and LGA. The paragraph seems to suggest a 'do-nothing' approach to infrastructure.

-p. 22, the unlabeled and unnumbered figure needs adequate technical explanations and must state relevant existing and proposed environmental legislation considerations, AUPOIP and *LGA* requirements.

- *FDS* believes that 'swales', 'raingardens', among others, are permitted in 'parks'. However, according to AUPOIP, Auckland does not have 'parks' instead it has got 'Open Space' zoning that clearly states the purpose of 'Open Space'. 'Road Reserve' is included in 'Open Space' provisions of *AUPIOP*, in FDS it is separate.

- the use of public 'Open Space' for private development is not sufficiently supported. An unlabeled, unnumbered figure is inadequate. The figure is highly unprofessional but appears to illustrate a 'key issue'.

Request: - the question on 'Resilient Infrastructure' to be deleted because both *FDS consultation draft* and *FDS feedback form* are misleading and do not fulfil legal requirements

***4.2 'Resilient Infrastructure' in FDS* a bad example of plagiarism**

- 'nature-based', 'regenerative', 'green infrastructure', 'green area', 'swampland', 'watercourses', 'forest', 'bush', 'riparian yard', 'natural infrastructure', 'physical infrastructure', 'soft and hard infrastructure', 'soft' approaches', 'hard and soft infrastructure investment', 'incentivising' are not defined by *FDS* and do not relate to existing and proposed environmental legislation instead they reveal a bad plagiarism job. They were obviously obtained from documents not disclosed or referenced by *FDS*. Their meaning is not clear and does not fulfil the requirements for AUPOIP *Plan Changes*.

- *'incentivising'* is outside of *LGA*, not defined by *FDS*

- the random use of terms raises questions about the capability of AC including individual councilors, mayor, deputy mayor to govern, e.g., but not limited to, they must be able to explain what all those terms mean in the statutory context

Request: - *FDS evidence report, draft consultation document, feedback* must be a fair representation of the key issue of 'resilient infrastructure'

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- *FDS* constitutes the large-scale re-litigation of 'Open Space' provisions as well as SIE, coastal environments, rivers and their margins among other *AUPOIP* matters. They were a lengthy matter of the independent *Unitary Plan* proceedings at which Springleigh RA was a submitter and further submitter

-this key issue is not fairly represented in the consultation draft; the feedback form does not provide a survey/question on this issue.

- 'parks' are not defined in *FDS*

- *FDS* does not provide reasons for a re-zoning of 'Open Space' backed by an evidence report

- FDS proposes to rezone 'Open Space' for private development in the unnumbered and unlabeled figure on p22 which is outside of *LGA provisions*

- 'Open Space' among other *AUPOIP matters* along TeAuaunga/Oakley Creek and Pollen Island Marine Reserve is affected

Request: - rezoning of the entire 'Open Space' provisions of AUPOIP is not supported by *FDS*

4.4 Page 22, Water sensitive design (unnumbered and unlabeled figure) considerations

- Springleigh RA is disappointed by the unprofessionalism frequently revealed in *FDS* but particularly about the one revealed on p.22.

- the *FDS feedback form* states that the unlabeled, unnumbered, unreferenced figure on p.22 addresses a key issue of the *FDS consultation draft*

- p. 22 seems to be a design guide for private developments,

-p. 22 proposes that wastewater is discharged into 'Open Space' as well as rivers and river margins without addressing the environmental and social effects, among a host of *RMA91 requirements*

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- p. 22 raises questions on how familiar Auckland Council, in particular individual councilors, mayor and deputy mayor, are with relevant environmental and local government legislation

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Te Auaunga/Oakley Creek

- in particular, but not limited to, it proposes to discharge wastewater (p.22) in TeAuaunga/Oakley Creek and Pollen Island Marine Reserve. TeAuaunga/Oakley Creek is a 'Ecological Significant Area' of *AUPOIP. Pollen Island Marine Reserve* is a national park under central government legislation.

- the environment court decision on *SH20* Waterview connection is re-litigated where it affects, but not limited to, Te Auaunga, 'Open Space', Sports fields, wetlands as a matter of national significance under *RMA91,*

- proposed 'detention basins' take up valuable 'Open Space' in open spaces surrounding Oakley Creek such as Walmsley and Underwood Park in low-income communities. The social and environmental effects of this are not addressed.

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- presently, 'infrastructure' yards occupy an ever-increasing part of Walmsley Park, opposite the Wesley Community Centre, yards occupy areas that are subject to a resource consent which required them to be planted and open to the public. Contractors use the community centre parking lot, often with the engines of their vehicles running for extended periods. Overall, the environmental and social effects due to the loss of 'Open Space', years of disruption of community life, economic effects on the Wesley community market are major.

Pollen Island

- *Pollen Island Marine Reserve* requires that the Department of Conservations is notified and provided with relevant Assessments of Environmental Effects

Request: - the 'fourth question/survey' be removed from the consultation and feedback form

- sections relating to the 'fourth question/survey' be removed from *FDS evidence report and consultation draft*

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

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Other feedback

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For example, but not limited to:

-neither the executive summary nor the *FDS consultation draft* provide a fair representation of the extent of plan changes to *AUPOIP* required.

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9. *FDS consultation document and feedback form* do not provide a fair representation of key issues because major evidence is left out.

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11. The feedback form is not a fair representation of *FDS consultation draft*.

- it contains four surveys or questions while *FDS* consists of five principles.

- feedback form does not clarify that *FDS* is about 'rezoning', 're-litigation'

- wording of the survey questions does not match to sections or principle in *FDS consultation draft*

- a survey on whether residents approve or disagree with proposed Plan Changes to *AUPOIP* is not included,

12. *FDS consultation draft* raises the question whether Auckland Council, such as individual councilors, mayor and deputy mayor are competent and are fulfilling their duty under LGA. *FDS* requires substantial knowledge of present and proposed environmental legislation, as well as *AUPOIP* proceedings and content.

13. *FDS* re-litigates Springhleigh RA's submission on *Stormwater Network Discharge Consent*, our further submission on the Wairaka Precinct, our submission on *AUPOIP*, our submission on *SH20 Waterview connection*, among a host of submissions that Springleigh RA has submitted relevant to *FDS.*

14. Attached is a document that combines our feedback comments in one document, and that we understand is part of a statutory process.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7540

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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

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

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

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

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 #7544

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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

It's the only non-idiotic approach

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

Why not make a city liveable for everyone? Traffic, poor public transportation don't mix well with sprawl

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

Potential nightmare for those who purchase or inhabit property in vulnerable 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

Research backs this approach

Other feedback

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

Please ensure new developments are actually suitable for living in. A lot of obvious future slums going up right now. There’s no reason poor people should live in ugly houses

Future Development Plan 2023 #7557

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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

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

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

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

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 #7598

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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

It has failed in all other nations

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

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

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

Infrastructure starts with basics. An epic fail to date

Other feedback

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

No need to grow

Future Development Plan 2023 #7602

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

I don't like dense growth areas. I would like to see services and facilities spread around the suburbs into local communitie instead.

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

Climate change is a cycle. The present focus on climate change is a hoax being played out on the populations of the world. The causes of this flooding is often man made through blocking of the natural overland flow paths. These pathways need to be kept free for water flow without flooding.

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 #7606

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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

None of this adds to better environment, well-being or the economy. Quite the opposite in fact

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

Condensing lifestyles, no thanks

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

The people can take action for themselves without interference and high permit costs

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

It would depend entirely on human displacement and what that would mean for the people, so not trusting this venture is above board.

Other feedback

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

Restrict, high rise projects, in outer regions, restrict immigration, enable growth on public transport, build the bridge from Weymouth to Manukau Heads peninsula to open up perfect available land for growth.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7609

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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

Aucklands rich often majestic residential architecture is being lost, one house at a time, replaced by cheap ugly soulless "squatter" apartment blocks.

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

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

There is zero scientific proof that sea-levels are rising significantly enough to affect Auckland. As always, housing in flood zones needs to be investigated. Any action to force remove residents or confiscate property must never occur. It is the right of the property owners to decide.

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

Generally agree, but this is subjectively dependent on what the term "climate change" means here.

Other feedback

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

Grow new decentalised communities from the abundant greenfields surrounding Auckland, providing as much local infrastructure as possible. The drive for ever more dense urban living offers no real benefits. It is soulless, destructive, disruptive. It will lead to an ever more depressed population.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7621

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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.

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?

Why is Meols culvert in Mt Albert not included in stormwater infrastructure plans? It overflows tens of times a year and caused significant damage to the area during flooding.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7622

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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

Higher density near jobs reduces traffic and pollution
Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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

As above
helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

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 issues are likely to get worse before they get better. No point building where floods are likely

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

Essential especially if higher density happens. What were 800m2 sections that acted as detention basins now have 6 terrace houses with very little unsealed land
Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Other feedback

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

What is happening now doesn't demonstrate the importance implementation of these policies. Too many blocks of terrace houses are going up with no change to infrastructure

Future Development Plan 2023 #7623

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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

Better for congestion and public transport.

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?

Agree

Tell us why
Common sense

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
Recent event’s show we are I’ll equipped

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 #7644

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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

Large urban conurbations require more density. One cannot continue to sprawl and build second rate housing which is what has happened in the auckland area. A maximum of four to five levels is a norm in many European cities and more well built density building is required in Auckland. However quality needs a vast improvement rather than cheap and tacky.

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

Obious practical considerations for transport hubs, retail and all the normal paraphenali of urban living

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

Much better long term planning and much better quality structure plus regular cleaning and maintenance. Do not build on unsuitable land which floods

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

Obvious that that is what is required

Other feedback

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

More Density; higher quality buildings; awareness of light when building such structures; maximum level size; build structures to enhance human interaction rather than isolate; located suitable local retail and other services; regular and cheap transport to link these areas

Future Development Plan 2023 #7691

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Good idea but absolutely vital that facilities are improved to support intensification and manage climate change. For example I live near Ivanhoe Street in Grey Lynn and as more building happens and there are more people living in the area the traffic is worse and the roads have narrowed with cars parked on either side, the road is more potholed, there is a lack of parking on the street, flooding and drainage is worse....

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.

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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

This is urgent and critical and a top priority not just now but set up up for future needs

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 #7692

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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

It is important to utilise existing infrastructure and existing public services (e.g. public transport, libraries etc) rather than providing it through greenfield growth which is more expensive for all Aucklanders and is not full captured by development. Additionally, the existing urban area already has established communities, building on those communities by providing greater diversity of housing as well as more housing provides benefits for existing residents, local businesses, renters and new home buyers.
Would support further removal of Future Urban zoning and in particular in the satellite areas of Pukekohe and Warkworth.

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

Centres provide many of the business, public services and amenities that people need to live there lives. Strongly support the intensification around centres as both a greater number of people will have easy access to what centres provide and centres are supported by new residents. Many of the local centres also have reasonable transport options which provide many benefits for locals.

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

Strongly support avoiding growth in hazard areas. Climate change and the the impacts it is and will have needs to be taken into account when development occurs. Owners in many cases are not aware of risks and neither are new buyers and renters so recognising individuals limitations needs to occur at a planning level to limit development in the first place.

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

Strongly support this approach, hard infrastructure and over engineering is costly, unreliable and doesn't support the biodiversity of our city. This approach also localises infrastructure which I think helps with people becoming more attuned to nature around them, e.g. if they see raingardens and swales filling during rain events rather than just disappearing down a drain they may have more respect to not pour things down the drain.

Other feedback

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

While MDRS does limit our ability to control how we intensify, I think we need to work on how to bring green space (in particular trees) back into the public/private spaces. Intensification doesn't mean we have to give up green space, there are plenty of examples all around the word of how intensification and greener can be incorporated (I.e perimeter block housing with green space in the centre). There seems to be a focus on providing more green space through streets (trees, rain gardens etc) but some private green space is still important even if shared with the apartment block.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7694

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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?

I don't know

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?

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 #7719

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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

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

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

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

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 #7722

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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

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 don't want 20 minute cities. We are a top nation for low emissions. Doing well. We want our vehicles not bikes.

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?

I don't know

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?

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 #7725

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Let people build what and where they want on their own property. The council does not need to provide services - let residents or third parties build these if they want. Concentrate on allowing people to exercise their freedoms and rights.

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

Let people build what and where they want on their own property. Zoning is a control freaks wet dream. The council does not need to provide services - let residents or third parties build these if they want. Concentrate on allowing people to exercise their freedoms and rights.

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

Let people build what and where they want on their own property. Let people know the risks and then they and their insurance coys can make decisions based on their own appetite for managing those risks. The council does not need to provide services - let residents or third parties build these if they want. Concentrate on allowing people to exercise their freedoms and rights.

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

Work with Nature. We certainly have shown that it is stronger than our Don Quixote approach to fighting the Sun’s effect on our climate.

Other feedback

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

Decrease red tape and rules. Let residents exercise their freedoms. Concentrate on facilitating infrastructure not necessarily owning it or running commercial enterprises. Exit from cultural festivals and divest housing so that those residents can own their own home and gain a stake in their community.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7732

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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

Because Auckland Council has no control over investment required in growth of infrastructure such as wider roads, more water, stormwater or wastewater pipes, or energy infrastructure projects to be completed PRIOR to adding a further large number of extra people (immigration!) to our city. There is NO LOGIC REASON to add growth before you complete infra structure that is way behind already! Prove yourself first as capable managers, then come back and ask again!

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

Just look at Point Chevalier and the sad state of affairs here, with decades of neglect in investing in ANY infrastructure. Now that the place has been carved up to line your pockets with exploded rates, you may do something like implement the obvious globalists deceptive plan of 15 minute cities? You must be thinking we are all really stupid!

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

Prove to me that the sea level has risen in Auckland as predicted 30 years ago! Then we talk more. Stop blaming so-called global warming. If you would debate honestly the corrupted NIWA data as some last few honest scientists are prepared to show, you would loose every bit of credibility.

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

See my previous answer

Other feedback

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

Yes, you can take your 15 minute city crap a few globalists are trying to force down our throats all around the world, and leave office gracefully while you can, thanks! You will be called out more and more every day! We see what you are trying to do.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7733

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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

Coming from HK and have lived in various metropolitan cities (London, Boston, NYC) before settling in AKL, one of the things I love about living and raising my son here is the easy access to parks with greens (safe walk/ bike ways, dog parks with grass and open space). I agree our Auckland central neighbourhoods can be denser to boost use of resources and hence less costs to operate as a city, but the parks should stay so the neighbours can still have space to hang out and exercise for both physically and mental well-being.

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 is a model a lot of super cities have adapted many years ago through their development period, we as NZ as a whole, are miles behind these concepts. We can be so much more effective and efficient as the biggest city in NZ. Why do we have the biggest ratio of people vs car in a household in the world when we keep promoting we are the greenest country in the world?
We need to change people's concept and idea on public transport and we don't need to be reliant on cars. I am a non-driver myself.

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

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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

NZ (not only in Auckland) is just very far behind in asset management compared to the rest of the world. We already have a lot of super cities who have made mistakes previously and we can definitely look into these and future plan, rather than copy and paste and make the same mistakes over and waste resources (both material and financially).

Concrete footpath is one of the many very good example- a lot of big cities have actually started to adapt with brick laying instead of concrete on footpath. Bricks can be dug out and repaved easily for another underground infrastructure work (water pipes/ cables when all electricity go underground). However, concrete need to be drilled and relayed, and if work is required in the same area, it creates a different patch and makes surfaces uneven which causes health and safety hazards.

Other feedback

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

From my experience and observations living in big cities, I think Auckland in the future should:

- public transport to be managed and centralised by 1 body, all ferries, trains and bus connections. Local residents in each neighbourhood should be invited to participate on how to plan routes better (Point-2point) or how to make connections easier to get to C from A via B if it is not possible to get from A to C directly.

- Understand Kiwirail is part of the central government organizations, but there needs to better efficiency with more effective result working with Auckland Transport over development of easier access of public transport. These two organisations should work hand-in-hand.

- Infrastructure should be seen as an investment rather than an expense. When you have excellent infrastructures with easier maintenance programme in place that would last for years and years, it saves a lot of money long term rather than pouring money into repairing or fix it to work for now solutions. Auckland's important infrastructures were not built to cope with the fast population growth we have had in the last couple of decades. We need to change the mentalities that Auckland would also remain having a population of 1.x million. This figure will grow and the city needs to future plan and be bullet-proof that whatever we build now have potential to extend to cope with future growth. (Auckland Harbour Bridge is a perfect example now that it is at capacity but population keep growing and more people require to commute via the bridge as North Shore neighbourhoods continue developing).

Future Development Plan 2023 #7738

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

The simple fact is if Auckland expands too far, the sprawl based development will not generate enough rates to pay for the maintenance of the infrastructure required to service it. There are numerous examples of cities (primarily in the USA) which have become bankrupt (or are effectively bankrupt), because they have allowed low density sprawl. Auckland Transport have already presented publicly that they do not have the funding to maintain what they already have. I completely agree that growth needs to be focused on existing areas, and around a sequence of infrastructure upgrades. We also need to make the best use of the massive investment in projects such as CRL, Light Rail and the second harbour crossing.

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
Completely agree. To grow in a way which reduces our environmental impact we need to make it as easy as possible for everyone to meet as many of their needs as possible without driving. This also improves health outcomes, is more socially equitable and allows for proper communities to grow.

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
My parents house was flooded in the February and the effect on them financially and personally was profound. We should not allow development to occur on areas which have environmental hazard - all the future cost of dealing with the impacts won't be felt by the developer - they will be passed on to Council and the future occupiers. Auckland has more than enough land to accommodate growth, we don't need to develop areas which are prone to risk.

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

I worked on Te Ara Awataha in Northcote - where we day lighted a stream and provided a network of regenerative, nature based, best practice storm water infrastructure based on a partnership with Mana Whenua. When the storms happened, all the flooding was contained in this network with some overflow contained in the road reserve. Feedback from the development sector is that the town centre is now more attractive as a development site because we know that it won't flood. So we know that not only is this approach the right thing to do for the environment, it also has a massive economic return. It's also heartening to see people walking to the town centre where previously it would have been nearly impossible.

Other feedback

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

We need to fundamentally change the way we grow - I completely agree that unplanned private plan changes can and do have a massive negative impact on all aspects of Auckland. I think Council needs to be very clear that we need compact, planned, properly sequenced growth which support planned and funded investment in infrastructure. The alternative of unplanned sprawl everywhere will lead to Auckland going broke.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7742

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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

Impact on house prices.....dettached homes are unattainable for middle income earners

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

public transport is not low cost in this country.its nearly 6 dollars 3 stages to auckland city. Still require a vehicle to in weekends to connect with friends and family outside your neighbour hood.

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

The climate change narrative is falling apart with some governments now dropping it acknowledging the hurt its causing. The frequent flooding is caused by the council not removing debris from the storm water drains and not maintaining berm trees.

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 doesnt even make sense. Infrastructure are roads, storm water drains, and the like.

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 #7781

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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

There are some aspects of living in a city that appeal to some people. Not everyone wants to live in a high rise apartment with no storage space, not place to put bikes, sports gear, boats or cars etc. while it's good to cater to the group who choose condensed living there still needs to be a choice. Some existing neighborhoods should not be over built to allow less dense housing on fringes of the city. There should be consideration for people wanting to live in rural areas where more space and less noise from the hustle and bustle of a large city is available. It's wrong to assume all aucklanders want to be locked into 15 minute city ideology.

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
It is not possible to place every service, supplier and amenity in small compacted zones. People want choice, competition and freedom to move and shop wherever they choose.

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
This should be a choice based approach. If someone wants to build on the hilly side of the waitakere ranges, over a cliff top looking out to sea or down by the waters edge, then that is their choice. Obviously it’s okay to make them aware, however it’s their choice and they accept the risks versus the benefits. Auckland does not need and overreaching council to determine what they want.

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
I believe little ecosystems amongst urban building developments is ideal. Perhaps one solution is to make green zones available to everyone in the flood affected areas. These would make great recreational areas amongst the neighborhoods. An example of this is what I saw in Japan along

the many rivers they had. There were baseball pitches and BBQ areas. Ideal in summer. During flooding periods when the rivers swell people avoid the areas naturally.

Other feedback

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

Part of the reason we see flooding is because the council has reduced or stopped street sweeping. In our area the same places flood on the roads because the drains are blocked with leaves. Also I'm disappointed at how much litter there is. Mostly drink containers, masks, fast food rubbish, cigarette rubbish and plastic wrappings. There is no incentive for lazy careless people to put this in bins. Nor are there enough bins. What about a levy on drink containers of 15 cents. Perhaps it would incentivize people to pick them up rather than letting them end up in the creek.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7796

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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?

Other

Tell us why

i hate the medium sized apartments and townhouses going up everywhere

they represent poor planning; so much could have been done with a few smart peices of legislation

like making medium desity housing have its own internal recyclying systems

like making medium density housing set area aside on the plot of land for communal gardens

instead you just took off all the rules and shiboxes are showing up everywhere

but its not as bad as expanding sprawl into nzs most fertile land (like that disgusting subdivision just before the bombays)

why does auckland need to expand
STOP IMPORTING PEOPLE

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?

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 #7824

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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

I feel as if greenfield development and growth be phased over 30 years and longer housing price will be greatly increased, thus greatly reducing supply of housing further contributing to the housing crisis. Urban land prices will also greatly increase allowing less and less young Kiwi citizens the ability to afford housing forcing more to leave the country.
The city will also become much more crowded with no real solution to a higher urban density even if all focus was aimed at these urban areas. From what can be currently observed Auckland is already facing its maximum capacity to a degree where the city is becoming more compacted to an uncomfortable degree. I do not wish to have a multitude of large sky rise apartments be built in the middle of my suburb, I do not feel as if this will increase our communities wellbeing and will only act as a temporary solution to a much larger housing crisis.

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

Accessible local centres are great, it's great to be able to walk to your nearest cafe or library. However, I do not want to be limited and forced to stay in my community. I want the freedom to be able to work where I want to work, eat where I want to eat, and go where I want to go instead of being limited by whatever community/suburb I choose to reside in.
Developing these local centres is a good thing, but I do not feel that we should ignore our transportation issues by simply building facilities closer to us instead of simply making travel to leisure centres or work more accessible and efficient. Instead of duplicating local centres and trapping people inside there communities, I feel we should instead make the transportation to different areas more efficient no matter the distant to 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Development that is already enabled in such areas of potential 'risk' should be built to a standard where they are able to withstand any hazard and area may present. If we limit development to areas without possible hazards it leaves many potential land that would be great to develop housing and other infrastructure unused simply due to potential future damage. Instead of simply ignoring these areas of development I feel we should strengthen our infrastructure and housing in general so that regardless of where you are your area should be able to withstand these hazards. Overall, the potential for growth in many areas that are deemed hazardous is just too large for us to simply avoid it.

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

I feel as if creating nature based infrastructure could be a positive in specific circumstances, but in the majority of places a solution can be found that does not require us to sacrifice possible development in order to create these natural infrastructures. We simply do not have the available land in order to create these infrastructures.

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 #7826

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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

Density promotes vibrant cohesive communities, allows for more shared public facilities, reduces travel & infrastructure and preserves city fringe for open space, bio diversity and food production

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

For the reasons you give. Also local centres are larger and more interesting than large suburban housing areas with few isolated facilities

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 is essential to make every effort to avoid hazards from now on - primarily for financial reasons, but also to avoid the distress and danger that is caused when people are affected by natural events.

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

An enhanced natural environment contributes to human mental and physical well being, as well as to the environment itself

Other feedback

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

This is a very encouraging holistic approach to the city's future. Given all the challenges ahead, it is essential to follow this type of strategy and to reinforce it with regulations that prevent random opt-outs

Future Development Plan 2023 #7829

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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

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 #7831

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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

People need space. Already had negative effects with extra heavy downpours. Too many buildings in a small area and no infrastructure expansion to deal with it.

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

Smacks of more governmental control on peoples lives.

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

The powers that be are responsible for many of these recent weather events. Nothing normal about what they are orchestrating

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

Need to keep our parks and open spaces available for all. The climate has always changed. What is the big deal now to spend millions of our tax paid dollars for what will make not an iota of difference in the long run

Other feedback

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

The travel times around Auckland have become untenable. Thousands spent on humps in our streets which doesn't help the flow of traffic one little bit. It damages cars and uses way more fuel. We need some thinking people in council to halt this crazy agenda whatever that is. Trusting Wayne Brown will make a difference.

Thanks for at least letting us have a say

Future Development Plan 2023 #7897

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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

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

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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.

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 #7904

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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

Infrastructure is already over loaded with no apparent ability or plan to cater for the future

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

Less road use is necessary

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

Infrastructure already way too overloaded and not coping

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

More natural ways of coping with climate change could be beneficial

Other feedback

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

Stop allowing consent to build on wet land and unstable land

Future Development Plan 2023 #7918

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

Other

Tell us why
Refer attached submission.

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?

Other

Tell us why
Refer attached submission.

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?

Other

Tell us why
Refer attached submission.

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?

Other

Tell us why
Refer attached submission.

Other feedback

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

Refer attached submission.

#7918

SUBMISSION BY DAVID WELSH FROM DRICON (A FLETCHER CONCRETE AND INFRASTRUCTURE BUSINESS) ON THE DRAFT AUCKLAND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

1. This submission is made to Auckland Council on behalf of David Welsh from Dricon (a Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Ltd Business) on the draft Future Development Strategy ("Draft FDS").

2. Dricon is a pre-mixed dry concrete business that supplies bagged concrete, mortars and sands to the building products market for use in construction and DIY projects. We are based in Tuakau with a blending and bagging facilitating and with the population growth are a growing business with need for expansion in the Auckland area. Our products are important for enabling home improvements, building of all kinds, landscaping, and enhancing municipal areas.

3. In Auckland, our business operations rely on appropriately zoned land (light and/or heavy industry) that meet our requirements. From a location perspective, this includes proximity to our supply chain, our employees and importantly our customers. Our activities also require land that offer certain features, such as large footprint size, good traffic access and provision of utilities with sufficient capacity and also land that allows our permitted activities to be carried out without reverse sensitivities issues arising. We currently operate from one location across Auckland, including both leased land and freehold sites. With little appropriately zoned land available and historically low vacancy rates across existing industrial property, we have experienced significant challenges in meeting our property requirements in Auckland.

4. David Welsh from Dricon (a Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Ltd Business) does not support the draft FDS in its current form and considers the key areas of concern to be:

   (a) The focus on intensification across existing urban areas in the draft FDS fails to take adequate account of the diverse needs of business land users. This includes land size (ranging from <100m^2 premises to large multi-hectare footprint buildings) and proximity to employees in residential growth areas. It also does not consider the impact of the size and frequency of vehicle movements that business land use can generate. Providing sufficient development ready industrial land, that addresses a broad range of requirements, is essential to enable businesses to meet the service, production, and distribution needs of the Auckland community, which in turn, stimulates economic development and generates employment opportunities.

   (b) While the draft FDS acknowledges the need for business land in future urban areas "particularly in the north, north-west and south", the proposed new timing for release of business land in these areas is significantly deferred from the current Council proposed timing (in many cases in excess of 10 years). This will constrain economic opportunity in locations already experiencing growth in residential development and will compound the need for people to travel extended distances to work.

   (c) Constraining land supply through a reduction of business land area and also deferring its release, will severely constrain economic opportunity, escalate land price, and add to land affordability problems which will impact businesses' future growth plans.

(d) The draft FDS inappropriately relies solely on urban consolidation to provide all new business land through until 2030/35. The historically low industrial vacancy rates[1] across the existing urban areas of Auckland demonstrate there are limited new additional growth opportunities for industrial land. This is particularly acute for business activities that have real or perceived reverse sensitivity issues with adjacent land users, such as manufacturing activities typically undertaken in heavy industrial zone areas and business activities requiring large footprints.

(e) Since the Unitary Plan became operative, Council has relied on the private sector to advance plan changes to live zone Future Urban zoned land. There have been no public plan changes completed by Council (PC5 in Whenuapai was promoted but subsequently withdrawn). All major rezonings have relied on the private sector. Given this precedent and as the draft FDS removes the ability for private plan changes, the private sector is very concerned that Council will not ever meet the deferred proposed timing for release of land.

5. Accordingly, David Welsh from Dricon (a Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Ltd Business) requests that the draft FDS is withdrawn and is postponed until consultation has been undertaken with the development and business community to better understand capacity in the existing urban area and the land supply needs of Auckland.

Yours faithfully,



David Welsh
General Manager – Commercial
Fletcher Concrete

[1] Colliers New Zealand, Auckland Industrial Colliers Essential 1H 2023, P.1.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7942

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

I agree with this approach and also agree that good spatial planning allowing for a compact urban form is desirable. However, I consider this is required in balance with allowing other future urban growth which caters for a range of housing needs and where it is or can be well served by existing or plan public transport, social infrastructure and community facilities. While densification is to be encouraged, the ability to do so on a significant scale from a practical viewpoint is limited due to land ownership. This leaves only larger scale opportunities for the likes of Kainga Ora or on the back of larger infrastructure projects (CRL, Light Rail).
As the statistics suggest there is already a strong bias towards densification of existing urban areas in the current market so don't necessarily believe such a strong emphasis against Future Urban Zoned areas is required.

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

As noted above utilising existing transport corridors and those where social infrastructure and community facilities exist is practical. I would also note that assessment of other areas though where insufficient population exists to justify social infrastructure and community facilities may benefit from some further growth to justify this investment. Again looking to only allow densification of existing areas will place additional load in on existing services which may not have the ability to expand or cater for additional population.

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

While I agree with this in principle much of this risk assessment is focused around flooding following recent events. While this is important many of the newer areas of development coped better than older more intensively developed areas. Therefore while compact urban form is desirable, achieving this while mitigating potential flood impacts will likely require larger scale approaches than perhaps piecemeal development would allow. Therefore Council will play an important role in ensuring hazard avoidance is achieved in these instances. I would also note that based on the current approach a number of infrastructure development initiatives (Supporting Growth Alliance) are now misaligned against reducing growth opportunities. I would also note that avoidance is not always the right approach and development is often more nuanced than this which would allow mitigation strategies be applied and still achieve good outcomes.

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

I support this aspiration however would note the ability to achieve resilient infrastructure in already highly populated areas is difficult and, in several cases, economically unviable. To achieve the right outcomes based on the aspirations of the FDS in my view will require a different approach in order to share the costs associated with such upgrades. Data generally shows brownfield infrastructure upgrade costs are generally 15 - 20% higher than greenfield due to the complexities of land ownership, traffic control and maintenance of access to others.

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 #7947

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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

1. Remove or postpone the future urban Zone will push up the current urban land price high, it will affecting the house price not affordable; 2. the current infrastructure has heavy capacity, current stormwater discharge and sewage disposal will hardly catch up the rapid growth for high density houses; 3. the continues underground infrastructure upgrading cause the traffic always blocked within community street, the high density construction always cause dusty, noisey, and destroy the street view; 4. the rapid residents growing cause the local school full, overloaded; 5. high density dwellings allows single garage or less parking inside their yard, but more cars parking on each side of the avenues, that lead dangerous for cars driving pass, dangerous for riding and walking.

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

public transportation can not meet rapid increased people's needs, the time schedule for bus still limited people's travel time; the existing bus route too limited, people need long distance walk from bus station to home; no many road has bicycling line, no space to extended on existing road for bicycle line; this is a very ideally plan, not easy to impletment in all Urban area except Auckland CBD

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

how long the investigation will finished? will the result show to public with proofed data?

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

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 #7970

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Definition of Urban areas in the draft document is too broad and captures pretty much all of Auckland from Orewa down to Papakura. Making growth more intensive in this broadly defined Urban area is not acceptable as it may affect the current suburban areas in a negative way due to sporadic intensification. This definition should be changed to the previously referred to areas of urban development zones in the unitary plan (vs suburban zone etc).

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

Given it is in line with the response to previous question. Unitary plan identified urban development zones near local centres.

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?

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7971

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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 don't like our community become very crowded, the high density cause so many cars parking on the street, it's dangrous to drive pass, it's dangrous for kids walking, it's always traffic jam before we drive out to the main road; it's always heard construction nosies, and cause for pulltion here; the street view urgly because few high, density terrace, few old one story house in between;

The exsiting stormwater discharge and sewage disposal full of capacity, can not catch up the rapid growth of high density housing development. Some avenues start to upgrading the infrasturcture, the road always blocked, it makes traffic worse and worse.
Local school's capacity starting very full, request booking before 2 years for the age students, even not enough space for the in zone kids.

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
it's very ideally, in reality the bus route too limited, the time frequency not fullfil people's schedule; there's not many cycling lane for people riding bicycles, it's very dangrous for more bicycles on the road; there's no space to extention the existing road; and the construction very slow.

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
how to aviod the flood potential area in existing Urban area? Will these house be able to move out?

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
it will be easily design and development in new greenfield area.

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 #7972

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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

removal or postpone the future urban land will cause the price of exsiting Urban land/house increased; the house become hardly affordable; the high density houses allows for single garage or less parking inside yard, so many cars parked on each side of street, it made driving pass dangrous and not safe for people walking out.
Infrastructure capacity will not catch to the development needs, so the road construction for upgrading job continues in many street, the traffic always blocked

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

that's a good plan but not easily implemented in short term, the bus route too limited, the distance to walk to station too long for many homes; there's not many cycling lane for riding bicycles

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

it's won't be changed in existing Urban area, it could be implement in the new development area, Stonefield and Hobsonville are two good development area.

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?

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7974

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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

Denser housing = poorer quality =poorer quality of living =increased pollution = increased health risk = increased crime

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

Restrictions = control = unhappiness

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

Climate change = negligeable = waste of time = waste of money

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

See previous

Other feedback

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

Start with existing green fields = outlying areas = slowly move inwards = spread = don’t overcrowd

Future Development Plan 2023 #7977

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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

Current existing urban areas are too crowded, which has been causing a lot of problems such bad traffic; no off street parking available; the streets became very narrow. Those ugly and compacted new buildings aren't match the area, made Auckland city look like unplanned city.

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

This is a very shortsighted, a developing plan should be only make the city bigger and prettier; accessible and convenient for all citizens and all areas.

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

I feel climate change and city planning are different topics. Climate change should not stop city development planning.

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

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 #7997

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 would be ideal to reduce car dependency by having urban areas that service all needs within a distance conveniently accessible via walking or public transport.

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?

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 #8013

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

The plan's approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas is wise. If the Strategy can keep at the forefront the following, then we will create a city that our children and their children can thrive in:

- Impacts on planetary boundaries
- Valuing the city enough to make a significant financial investment
- Connectedness, inclusivity, equity, and responsibility of Auckland's citizens

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

I agree that focusing development in local centres that have the capacity for more housing (housing that's decent, affordable, connected and contributes to well-being) and already have the infrastructure is a good approach.

I also agree that there is a need to halt private plan changes in FUAs and elsewhere where there are risks to the certainty, sequencing and timing of urban growth. The pace and processes need to be regulated to ensure that growth is as even as it can be and to ensure that all citizens experience of delays, disruption and eventual benefit is evenly spread.

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

Where you list Kumeu-Huapai-Riverhead as proposed for 'removal' either partially or entirely, due to certain areas being prone to flooding, does this mean you will halt any and all infrastructure developments (particularly public transport) from now? There needs to be consideration in this area for continued roading and public transport options. Entrance and egress of the Riverhead area in particular and build up of commuter traffic through to Kumeu from the North Western motorway is untenable. I would hope that there will be continued work on the transport options in this area despite it now being labelled as an FUA for 'removal'. I wonder too about the other areas listed here and whether the infrastructure in each of these areas needs to be brought up to the level where it can more practically and ably service the communities that now reside there. Removing any 'continued' growth, I agree with, particularly to reduce the risk of future environmental hazards, but I do think you need to provide infrastructure that is fitting for the communities that have already developed in these areas.

I agree that the appropriate adaptation response options should be worked through with mana whenua and the local community in each location. The order of priority that you should use when considering what areas to focus efforts on should be existing population density (i.e., how many

people might be affected), then the NZ deprivation index score, to ensure the focus is firstly on our most vulnerable communities (as communities with higher deprivation scores may have more difficulties adapting to, and recovering from, the impacts of hazards) then extent of constrained area impacting residential and business zoning per location.

Maybe it would help to think about this in different terms? It's not about 'avoiding further growth', it's about what type of growth we should encourage in these areas – growth of wetlands, more plantings and cliff side maintenance etc. I think we also need to create an environmental hazard likelihood chart that can help us prepare for the types of environmental hazards that are going to appear in different areas of the city (they are likely to be local ones).

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

This approach is great because it takes into account societal and economic impacts on urban development. It also begins to recognise the need to consider the ecosystem and ecological needs of our city. There could be more of this sort of nature-based infrastructure in some of the car-based/road-based areas of our city – Botany, Te Irirangi, Albany, Mt Wellington, Panmure. I like what the Doughnut for Urban Development says about this: I

How can all the people in this development thrive? (social local lens)

How can this development restore and be inspired by its natural surroundings (ecological local lens). Nature cleans and cools the air, stores carbon, cycles water, builds nutrient-rich soil, harvests the sun's energy, and welcomes wildlife. What if every place aimed to match or exceed the ecological generosity of its wild-land next door? What would it mean for the design of the places where we live?

How can this development respect the health of the whole planet? (global ecological lens). Think of all the food, clothing, electronics, consumer goods, and construction materials brought daily into your locality, and the stream of waste that flows out. This resource use creates a global footprint that raises humanity's pressure on the planet. How can each place act on its global responsibility to live within planetary boundaries?

How can this development respect the well-being of all people? (global social lens).

Other feedback

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

Rates – a rates rise and reinstatement of 'paused' rates (the Long-Term Differential rate and the Water Quality and Natural Environment Targeted rates) need to happen to fund these developments and to provide some revenue for the maintenance and small-scale development of infrastructure in greenfields sites that have more housing on them but haven't yet been boosted by infrastructure. Businesses and Industry need to pay a level of rates that more truly reflects the services they receive from the city.

Sufficiency - the Future Urban Development Strategy is geared towards the development of the kind of city that I would love to live in. I wonder if we need to front it with values? What are the goals for the city? Recently, I've been reading a bit and hearing about the idea of 'sufficiency' and 'sobriety' – these two values can help to shape a city that is more distributive in its resource and power. The idea is that if we live sufficiently and soberly then we will be living in a way that curtails our exploitation of the environment and helps slow climate change. The publication The Doughnut for Urban Development (2023) suggests that: We need to set and comply with carbon budgets in our building projects to scale impact within planetary limits, while at the same time we need to protect, support and regenerate nature and biodiversity. I think this plan is a step in the right direction.

Pertinent questions - These are from Kate Raworth (the economist who developed Doughnut Economics): How can we create more accessible and affordable housing within the housing stock that already exists? How can existing buildings be renovated in a circular, or cradle-to-cradle, way that minimises additional energy required and makes the most of materials already in use? How can these renovations seek to bring back nature's generosity into the city? And how can this renovated housing be owned and governed – for example by the city, or by a community-led housing initiative – in ways that will ensure it remains affordable and accessible for lower-income households that are crowded out of the private rental market? Responding to these questions, and working creativity between both social and planetary boundaries, is the design challenge of our times.

The Multi-Nodal approach – I like this approach as it distributes the benefits of development and the weight of growth to five areas that are suitably spread across our vast city.

Rural infrastructure and development – I agree that the city should work towards halting land fragmentation to safeguard land and soil resources particularly highly productive land in rural areas. Thought must be given to improving water supplies, mitigating climate change (not just climate change resilience) and other infrastructural needs as identified by the rural communities.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8035

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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

I disagree that greenfield growth should be slowed and urban growth should be intensified.

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

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 #8039

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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

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

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

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

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 #8052

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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

There is a lot of fertile land on the outskirts of Auckland that need to be protected as designated farmland for food production.

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 seems self evident. Most people in cities would want to live near these.

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

I agree that places prone to flooding or storm damage should not be a place for focused development, but I disagree that climate change, as it's being presented, is the cause for extreme weather events.

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

No. This sounds like a colossal waste of rate payer money. Focus on fixing the basics and worry about things that sound nice later.

Other feedback

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

Build a place that people want to live in. Easy, convenient and attractive. Putting an obscene amount of speed bumps, pedestrian crossings and bike lanes in, does nothing to reduce cars on the roads. It just makes everyone who drives angry and miserable. There needs to be more roads and more alternative routes, so there is contingency for traffic flow if the motorways are blocked. Drop the extra road tax for Aucklanders.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8060

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Need a combination of both urban (brown field) and rural development

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

Already too congested

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 #8103

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Auckland's future growth strategy must include both brownfield and well master planned greenfield development (see attached full written submission for further detail)

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?

Other

Tell us why

Auckland's future growth strategy must include both brownfield and well master planned greenfield development (see attached full written submission for further detail)

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Auckland's future growth strategy must include both brownfield and well master planned greenfield development (see attached full written submission for further detail)

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

Auckland's future growth strategy must include both brownfield and well master planned greenfield development (see attached full written submission for further detail)

Other feedback

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

Please see attached UDINZ Submission



UDINZ Submission on Auckland Council's Draft Future Development Strategy (FDS) - July 2023

UDINZ

creating urban communities together

#8103

UDINZ Submission on Auckland Council's Draft Future Development Strategy (FDS)

SUBMITTER DETAILS FULL NAME:
Urban Development Institute of New Zealand (NZBN 9429047714335/Incorporation Number 50011540)

ADDRESSES: PO Box 963, Wellington 6011. Registered Office Address - UDINZ c/o Simpson Grierson, Level 27, 88 Shortland Street, Auckland Central, 1010, New Zealand

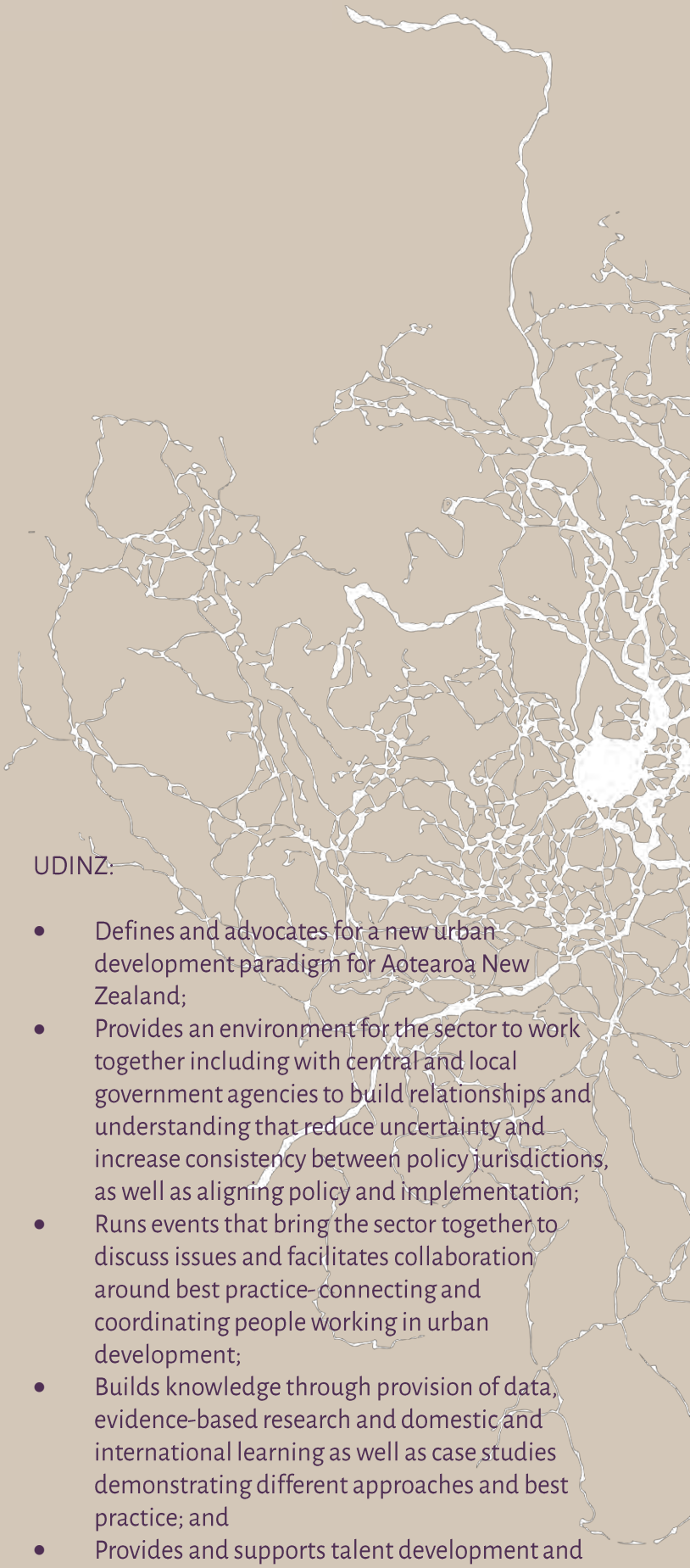
About the Submitter

The Urban Development Institute of New Zealand was formed in 2019 and was officially launched in 2020. It has a national board and currently has three chapters respectively in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch, with further chapters in planning including an Otago Southland chapter based in Dunedin.

It has in excess of 120 organisational members from across the development ecosystem. UDINZ was formed with the intention of bridging the gap between the public and private sectors so as to remove barriers to quality urban development. We do this by bringing insights and industry together for the benefit of people and communities.

The intention is to share knowledge, international best practice and new technologies and increase transparency across the system to reduce uncertainty for all that are part of development processes. The objective is resilient, sustainable and healthy communities for all in Aotearoa.

Around 86% of New Zealanders live in urban areas, but there is little consensus about what makes a "sense of place" in those communities. There are many contributing factors. UDINZ focuses on issues that its members broadly agree are relevant and compelling and in relation to which UDINZ can effect change. It aims to lead the development of an "NZ Inc" approach.



UDINZ:

- Defines and advocates for a new urban development paradigm for Aotearoa New Zealand;
- Provides an environment for the sector to work together including with central and local government agencies to build relationships and understanding that reduce uncertainty and increase consistency between policy jurisdictions, as well as aligning policy and implementation;
- Runs events that bring the sector together to discuss issues and facilitates collaboration around best practice- connecting and coordinating people working in urban development;
- Builds knowledge through provision of data, evidence-based research and domestic and international learning as well as case studies demonstrating different approaches and best practice; and
- Provides and supports talent development and training in areas particular to the advancement of good urban development.

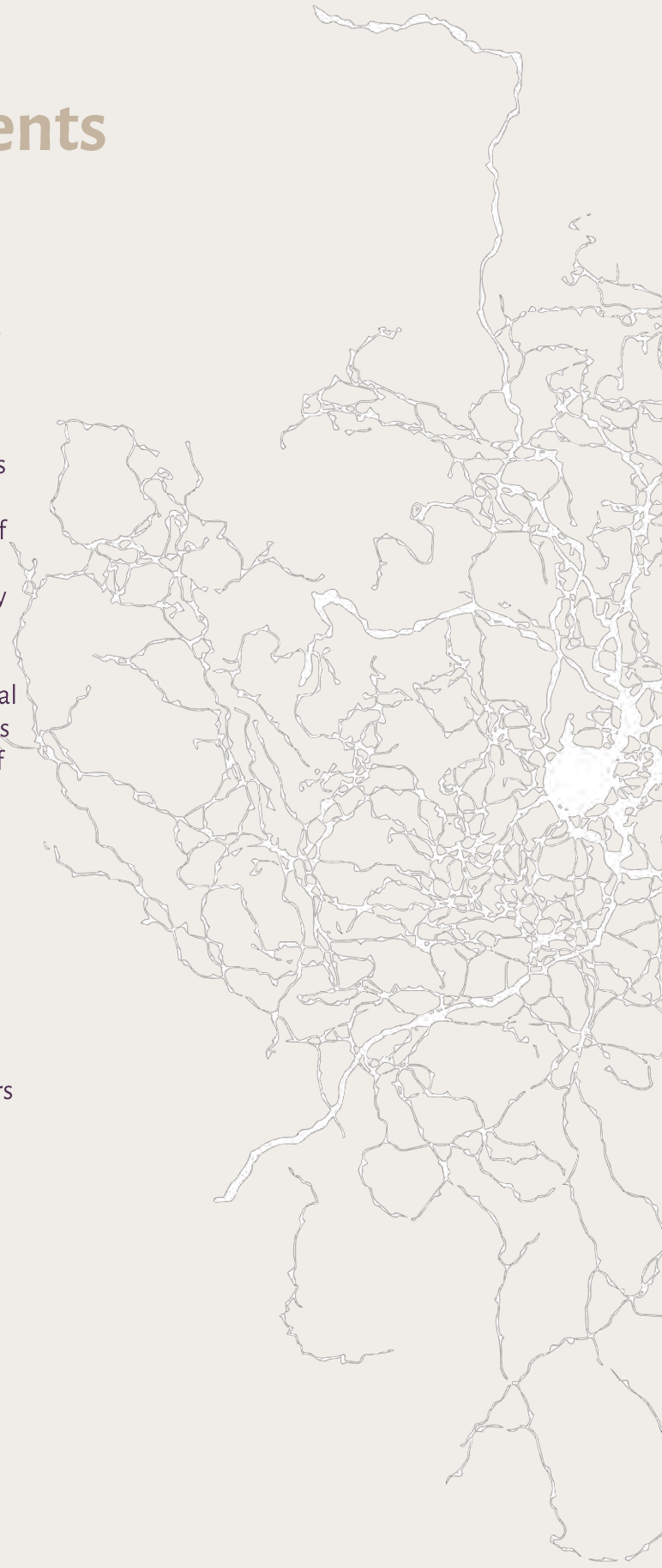
Overarching comments

There are a range of views amongst the UDINZ membership about the merits of what is being substantively proposed in the Auckland Council Future Development Strategy (FDS).

Some members do support, in varying degrees, the apparent intention to implement densification. Others are of the view that the approach taken (whereby brownfield development is favoured to the exclusion of greenfield development and decisions around Future Urban Zone land are reversed to the detriment of many who had previously invested in land and proposals to develop land in these zones) is a binary approach that lacks nuance. The view is it fails to account for the actual and convertible capacity in brownfield areas and makes assumptions about infrastructure capacity and costs of delivery that are incorrect.

In essence, our UDINZ view is that both greenfield and brownfield development are required for the reasons outlined below and that residents should be given greater choice around location and typology than is likely to result from the FDS.

We are also concerned about the way in which consultation on the FDS has occurred and what appears to be a failure to follow the methodology set out in the NPS UD.



Procedural concerns

The requirements

The FDS is a requirement of the Government's National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD). https://environment.govt.nz/publications/national-policy-statement-on-urban-development-2020-updated-may-2022/

An FDS is a high-level plan that sets out the general direction for growth that will help to promote the long term social, economic and environmental wellbeing of Auckland residents. The FDS identifies the choices and trade-offs that have to be made, as well as the benefits that will flow from well managed development.

The FDS must then be regularly reviewed and updated to inform future long-term plans.

An FDS needs to show:

- the broad locations for growth capacity (in existing and any new urban areas) over the long term (30 years);
- strategic infrastructure required to support and service that growth, including any corridors or sites required; and
- development constraints.

It must also include a clear statement of hapū and iwi values and aspirations for urban development.

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) says that, at a minimum, "well-functioning urban environments' are ones that:

- have or enable a variety of homes that meet people's needs in terms of type, price, and location;
- meet the needs of businesses (including by way of having a variety of sites suitable to different sectors);
- enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms;
- support market competition;
- have good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces, including by way of public or active transport;
- support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change

Under the NPS-UD, Councils have to assess future demands for housing and businesses, identify the capacity of existing plans to accommodate the future growth and plan for the extra housing and necessary infrastructure.

It requires that the FDS identifies, for housing and business, and for both the medium and the long term:

- Demand;
- Existing feasible development capacity identified in housing and business development capacity assessments;
- Future feasible development capacity; and
- The broad location, timing and sequencing of future development capacity over the long term.

The HBA must quantify the development capacity that is sufficient to meet expected demand for housing and business land in the short, medium and long term.

There are a wide range of factors that are likely to influence future housing demand. Some commonly identified influences include:

- there will be more older adults, but under a high growth projection there could also be many more people of working age;
- housing needs to be more affordable for people on low to moderate incomes;
- climate change will see sea levels rise and more extreme weather patterns;
- how and where people work may change;

.

- types of infrastructure may change, for example rather than reliance on large networks, there may be more small scale, locally based systems
- roads will get busier and so alternatives like building up public transport and walking and cycling networks are needed; and
- different models of housing and living arrangements that may become more desirable where they are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change.

Sufficient development capacity' for residential land means plan-enabled, infrastructure ready, feasible and reasonably expected to be realised. Councils must allow for development capacity with a competitiveness margin (20% for the short and medium terms and 15% for the long term) over and above the expected demand for both housing and business.

Failure to properly assess development capacity

Here:

- No HBA has been completed for business land.
- The HBA for residential land is incomplete. A revised version meeting all the mandatory requirements will not be published until after the consultation period on the FDS is over.
- There is reference in the Draft FDS to a total plan-enabled capacity of 2,345,500 dwellings. This is based on the evaluation of development capacity done as part of the Section 32 evaluation for Plan Change 78 (PC78).
- Development provided by PC78 is not 'plan enabled' because this plan change is not operative and likely to change as a result of the natural hazard work being undertaken and then subject to decisions by independent commissioners who may make significant changes.
- The FDS does not provide for a competitiveness margin in its residential and business capacity figures.

We would be willing to help facilitate engagement from our membership and beyond were steps taken to rectify these shortcomings

Failure to consult meaningfully

In order to prepare the draft FDS, local authorities must engage with the development sector to identify significant future development opportunities and infrastructure requirements. A representative of the UDINZ Auckland Chapter reached out to Auckland Council to seek to have a group of members meet with Council in late 2022 as the FDS was being developed, but no meeting ensued. It is understood that Auckland Council met only with the Property Council and Kainga Ora and that it surveyed developers with 30 responses received.

The period of consultation provided was grossly inadequate and the extension period through to 31 July 2023 (coinciding as it did with the July school holidays) meant many in the sector were not able to meaningfully engage with the process, despite the extension, due to family responsibilities.

In the round there has not been sufficient time for the sector to properly consider and comment on the proposed draft FDS.

Action required

Our opinion is that Council should withdraw the FDS and restart the process.

A document of this complexity requires an extensive period of consultation with those impacted by it.

A recent UDINZ event on the FDS was significantly oversubscribed. Despite the capacity of that event being twice extended, some attendees still had to be waitlisted. This is an indication of the level of interest within our membership on this topic. We believe there are many who would be willing to engage constructively with the Council to inform a revised document were one to be provided.

We outline below some facets we believe are relevant to a discharge of Councils responsibilities under the NPS-UD in determining sufficient development capacity' for residential land that is plan-enabled, infrastructure ready, feasible and reasonably expected to be realised.

Substantive comments

Overestimation of latent potential

Those working to get housing developments across the line have reported that they consider modelling on the potential of existing residential (brownfield) zones often overestimates its latent potential- with the FDS being no exception. That's because of assumptions about capacity and conversion that are just not warranted.

As noted above in the FDS, assessment of plan-enabled capacity seems to have been based on the evaluation of development capacity done as part of the section 32 evaluation for PC78. PC 78 is not operative and the timeframe for its completion has been extended by a year. Height and density across the urban area is yet to be resolved. In particular, additional analysis is still to be undertaken on flood hazard extents, which may have a material impact on the capacity assumptions within the urban area.

Assumptions about extent existing infrastructure can accommodate intensification

The first assumption on capacity is we can simply intensify a standard ¼ acre block. However the rules around impervious areas and the constraints of the existing stormwater and waste water infrastructure mean, even using the parameters of PC 78 and the MDRS, a brown fields intensification is not as simple as it might seem.

It may be possible to accommodate and absorb needs of the first few developers, but after those first lucky few, intensification at the scale required rapidly outstrips the capacity of the existing infrastructure. Greening up, rain gardens and the like incorporated within well-sited developments and more thoughtful public realm development (trees and planting schemes) may help, but the existing water and wastewater constraints still operate as a brake on development (demand management the only lever there).

Without extensive upgrading of public infrastructure in urban areas, the flooding we have seen in Auckland earlier in the year will continue.

It's also expensive and complex to install new pipes in such areas. The cost of putting in new pipes, some suggest more than four times the cost of putting new pipes in new developments, rests with the public sector and is not fully recouped via recovered development contributions in these areas (Watercare assesses Development Contributions as contributing only 11% of the cost of new development.)

It's hard too for all utilities to assess when and where infill development will occur, putting them constantly in catch up mode.

Assumptions about scale of intensification possible in residential zones

The second capacity assumption is the scale of intensification that can be achieved. Developers in Auckland report that the way in which PC78 (Councils response to the National Policy statement on Urban development) is drafted means it's actually more likely to yield 3 dwellings per site (and may be limited to certain typologies) than the projected latent capacity of 5 many had touted. This is because of the raft of rules and restrictions that need to be considered.

Brownfield sites often too small to achieve good urban and sustainability outcomes

Intensifying on small brownfield sites also has a tendency to attract small builders/developers with (generally speaking) smaller areas of influence, making it harder to achieve cohesive and well considered urban design outcomes overall at a system level. Land holdings are dispersed and it is hard to achieve the scale required to address all facets of properly designed densification.`

The use of brownfields as the predominant source of land supply, involving as it often does the demolition and disposal of existing dwellings and other built environment elements, can be more unsustainable and carbon intensive than one might initially consider.

Assumptions about conversion of latent capacity

Council's models also have not historically taken account of the fact that not all theoretically developable sites will be intensified. Some developers call this the conversion factor - whether the business case for development stacks up. That is currently more difficult than ever to achieve with neither the current cost of capital (for both developers and future homeowners) nor the prudential controls in play, assisting. And that's before we even factor in nimbyism.

Some residential land already used for social infrastructure

Not all areas zoned for residential can and will actually be used for residential. Some of these areas are already occupied by community and educational facilities. It's highly unlikely use for social infrastructure of this type would be eschewed in favour of redevelopment for housing. It appears in the FDS that some such land has been included when assessing land available for development.

Public transport not yet sufficient to justify transition

Transport further complicates the picture. All things being equal, better transport and housing intensification are mutually supportive. The trick is where to start. Some thought it would be the removal of private parking requirements. In theory this should operate to drive residents towards other transport options and also deliver more square metreage thereby optimising site utilisation. In reality however at this time the lack of viable public transport and active transport options and frequency considerations mean many remain heavily reliant on their cars. Anecdotally the removal of on-lot parking requirements seems only to have pushed private vehicles into the public realm, in turn making walking and cycling optionality more difficult to achieve, and clogging our already congested streets.

Incorrect cost assumptions made too about greenfields

Greenfield options are also not without their complications. Land prices are cheaper as you go out, but this is reflective of transport and infrastructure availability concerns and costs. Theoretically the infrastructure should be installed before or at the same time as development occurs.

And then there's a question from some on who is paying for what. They ask is the spend required to service greenfield infrastructure overstated when one bears in mind the reality that the Council don't pay for infrastructure within a greenfield development, only for the "trunk" infrastructure that feeds it. Also the main arterial roads/motorways and rail upgrades are mostly funded by Central Government, aren't they?

Add to that the proposed changes to the development contribution rules, which are designed to disincentivise greenfield development because of the (flawed) assumption that housing needs can be met almost exclusively from an up, rather than out, policy.

This new policy is said to be designed to help ensure developers share (and pass onto homeowners) the cost of council investment in infrastructure. In more recent policy, that contribution is being revised by reference to a 30 year period of infrastructure need, rather than the previously, widely accepted, 10 year period (which corresponds with long term plans). There's no discounting for the time value of money or apparent consideration of cross generational subsidisation, so council keep increasing the cost of development, which will inevitably be paid for by the customer, a future ratepayer.

Those developing the trunk infrastructure, so say the development community, would be better to purchase or requisition the corridors required now (by using Public Works Act and other powers – and where they fall short, requiring reform). Failure to do so early means by the time they do purchase the necessary land the price of that land has increased significantly, increasing the overall cost of infrastructure delivery and reducing the ability to extract value from any pre-purchased corridor.

Apparent anti-growth agenda further exacerbates housing unaffordability

The NPS-UD is intended to deliver greater land supply and support housing affordability. Reduced areas for housing development (by the apparent exclusion of most greenfield development) reduce levels of competition. Scarcity in offering only operates to push house prices up.

"U-turn" on Auckland Unitary Plan positions undermines business confidence in region

The reversal of areas previously identified for development is unfair. It has the potential to reduce the willingness of private sector players to invest in land and development proposals in the region if they cannot have confidence that areas signalled as being available for development remain available. Significant time and energy was spend engaging with the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) and that appears now to have been cast aside.

Auckland Unitary Plan position included greenfeild
How to best accommodate Auckland's urban growth was considered at length by the independent hearings panel on the AUP, chaired by the now Chief Environment Judge, which heard extensive economic and planning evidence regarding the potential risks and benefits of different growth strategies. Having heard that evidence, the Panel concluded that it was critical to the long-term well-being of people and communities in the region that errs toward over-enabling capacity.

The Panel said:
"...the implications for individuals and the community from an under-supply of enabled residential capacity (e.g. house price escalation, over-crowding, extended commuting distances, and migration out of the region) are much more severe than those of an oversupply of enabled capacity (e.g. the inefficient use for a period of land zoned for future urban use). Property markets are able to respond to the over-supply of enabled capacity by, for example, deferring the development of some land zoned for future urban, whereas markets are not able to remove the constraints and distortions from the under-supply of enabled capacity. Thus the Auckland region can be expected to perform more efficiently if the Unitary Plan errs toward an over-supply of enabled capacity than toward an under-supply. Given the level of uncertainty in the projections of demand and supply for the long term, it is neither practical nor prudent to try and target a precise level of enabled capacity."

Wasted investment in Infrastructure developed for FUZ

Significant funds have been invested in infrastructure upgrades to serve FUZ land. These assets will not be fully utilised if the greenfield land which they were initially intended to service can no longer be developed to the extent initially anticipated which seems to be the intent of the FDS.

"Stop/start" nature of FDS belies the way market operates

A continuous flow of work is required for good operation and health of the sector. Development capacity is not like a tap that can be turned off and turned on again at will.

Delayed developments risk loss of construction and supply chain and business confidence

Members have relayed examples to us where there is a mismatch in the FDS between need for residential land and the timeframe in which certain land is treated as available for development. At times business land is projected as coming on stream well before corresponding residential land that might house a labour force. This is inconsistent with the principles of co-location and also risks business confidence in investment.

The product and services providers who work in development do not always have alternative work to tide them over to some future point in time when development opportunities restart.

There is a very real risk of further reduced capacity and, given existing distress in the market, also some risk of the dissolution of organisations faced by solvency considerations. This is exacerbated where providers have secured borrowings with security over personal assets. Trading while insolvent considerations will be front of mind for many in this current environment.

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Greenfield makes a valuable contribution

It is critical that the option of well-planned greenfield development remains (alongside brownfield) so there is sufficient residential capacity to meet demand an. It also supports the competition that results in better housing affordability and preserves choice for residents.

Greenfield development also offers the opportunity to support infrastructure development. Greenfield developments are typically comprehensively master planned and tends to result in a much higher quality neighbourhood (in terms of subdivision and roading layout, stormwater management, community facilities, etc.) than can be achieved when attempting to retrofit modern development principles into an existing urban area.

Blanket expansion of the rural urban boundary can lead to poor outcomes, but with the right planning, managed expansion can deliver high quality integrated outcomes (infrastructure and housing) at more affordable price points.

Greenfield certainly has an ongoing role to play alongside brownfield.



p

Conclusion

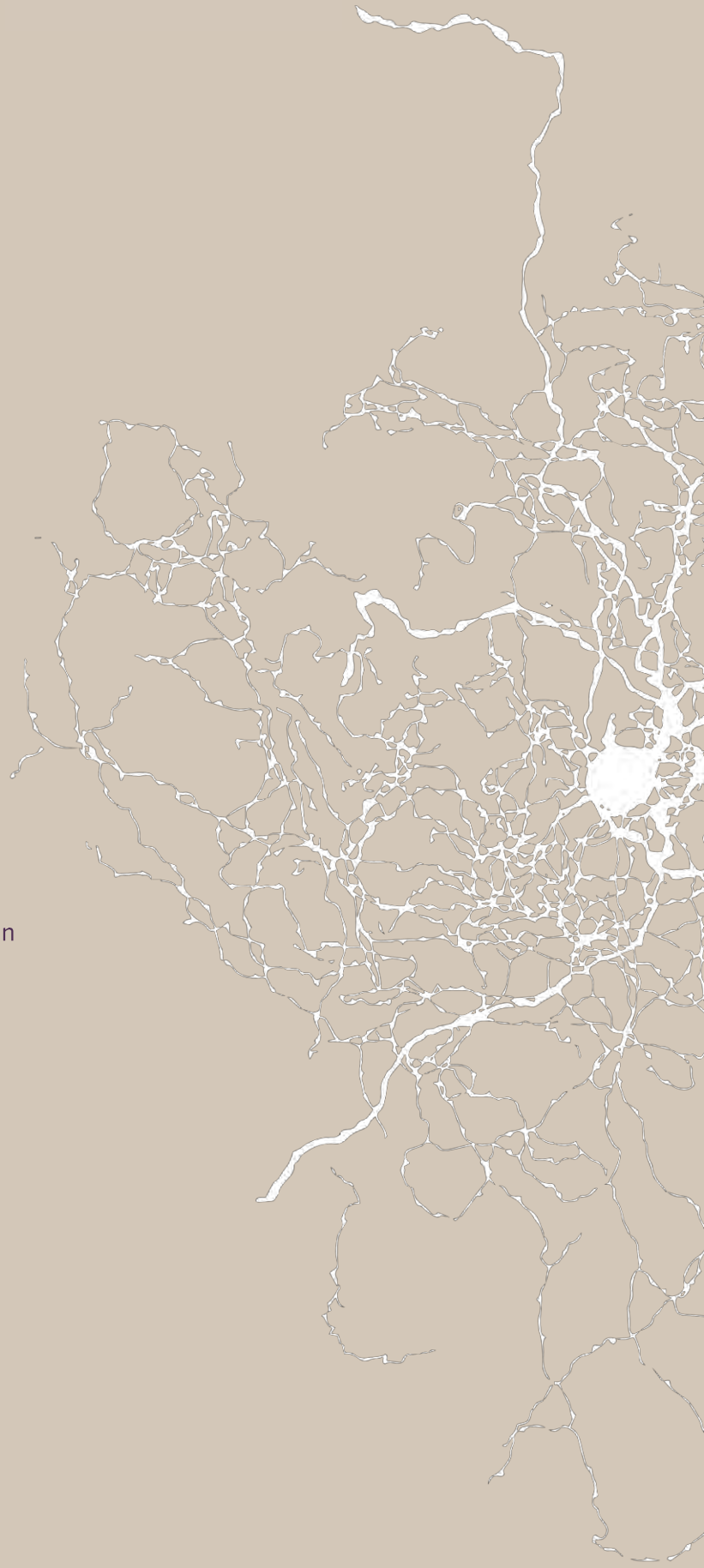
As noted above, our view is that Council should withdraw the FDS and restart the process.

As part of that process:

- An HBA for business land is required.
- An HBA for residential land meeting all the mandatory requirements must be operative before a revised FDS is shared.
- The plan-enabled capacity cannot be properly determined until natural hazard work currently being undertaken is complete.
- The revised FDS must provide for a competitiveness margin in its residential and business capacity figures.

A meaningful consultation period is also required.

We are happy to assist Council in facilitating access to our membership to inform any future process or in working to improve the existing draft FDS (if a decision is made to proceed with the current process).



#8103

UDINZ

creating urban communities together



Contact Information:

Adrienne L Miller
Chief Executive Officer
Phone: +64 27 693 9753
Email: Adrienne@udinz.nz
www.udinz.nz

Future Development Plan 2023 #8106

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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

The cost of supporting fringe development doesn't make sense in the long term - too costly and not sustainable. Encourages continued car use which goes against our carbon reduction targets. We need to maintain market garden areas to feed our cities, not build cheap housing.

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

Community connection needs to be fostered and access is an equity 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

Obvious risk management process

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

Sure - make things decentralised but then you need to give local boards budget and powers to actually do things locally.

Other feedback

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

More focus on doing things rather than just talking about it.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8119

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

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?

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?

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?

SUBMISSION TO THE AUCKLAND COUNCIL : FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

SUBMISSION BY WAIOHUA-TĀMAKI RŌPŪ

DRAFT 4 – **27 JULY 2023**

This is a submission by Waiohua-Tāmaki rōpū to the Draft Future Development Strategy (FDS) of Auckland Council.

This submission in particular relates to the Te Auaunga Precinct land (currently called Wairaka Precinct) at Carrington Road, Point Chevalier/Mt Albert.

1. **Waiohua-Tāmaki rōpū**

   The Waiohua-Tāmaki rōpū comprises the following iwi:

   - Ngāi Tai Ki Tāmaki;
   - Ngāti Tamaoho;
   - Ngāti Te Ata;
   - Te Ākitai Waiohua;
   - Te Kawarau ā Maki.

   This submission is made by the iwi collectively through their rōpū. Individual iwi may in addition make their own separate submissions to the Draft FDS.

   Waiohua-Tāmaki rōpū is working collaboratively with the Crown over land development within part of the Te Auaunga Precinct (currently called the Wairaka Precinct). This land was originally part of the Hospital Board lands for the Oakley Hospital. It has progressively owned by Unitec and more recently the Crown.

   It is part of the Land for Housing programme at which three rōpū, including Waiohua-Tamaki, will develop a portion of this property.

2. **General comments about the draft FDS**

   The Draft FDS has been prepared by the Council under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development and is intended to propose a strategy to provide for and manage Auckland's growth over the next 30 years.

   It represents a significant change in the current "balanced growth" strategy. The draft FDS:

   (a) Disproportionately focuses the next 30 years' growth for Auckland being provided for within the existing urban area.

   (b) Substantially defers the timing for the release of greenfield land for urban development. In some cases this currently identified Future Urban zoned land is set down for 'further investigation' or in some cases removed from future greenfield development.

(c) Identifies the significant constraints that Council is operating under in terms of infrastructure.

(d) Acknowledges that the targeted approach to existing urban areas will mean that large scale substantial infrastructure and service upgrades and investment will be required.

(e) Seeks to prioritise funding to identified significant growth areas, and around key subregional nodes.

The Council expresses a view that the existing urban area already represents significant infrastructure provision, and that it is more efficient to focus investment within these existing areas.

The Council relies on a substantial uplift in residential yield across the existing metropolitan area. However the identified areas for growth and associated infrastructure investment are quite limited. If the Council is to place such reliance on brownfield development then infrastructure investment must support this growth.

The Waiohua-Tāmaki rōpū collectively, and as individual iwi, oppose the Draft FDS in its current form. The existing *balanced strategy* which has been in place since 2011 is much preferred.

This submission focuses on the Te Auaunga Precinct and the Carrington Road area.

3. **The Opportunity for the Te Auaunga Precinct land to make a significant Contribution to Auckland's Growth**

The Te Auaunga Precinct land at approximately 32 ha of vacant or underdeveloped land available for housing, represents the single biggest block of brownfield land on the Auckland isthmus. It should be a key part of the Council's Urban Consolidation growth strategy.

The Draft FDS signals that growth should be focused around town centres and along major public transport corridors. The Te Auaunga Precinct land is ideally located in terms of these characteristics.

- It is within easy walking distance of either the Point Chevalier or Mt Albert town centres.
- It is on the *outer link* bus service.
- It is in easy walking distance for the major public transport corridors along Great North Road and the Mt Albert rail station.
- It is relatively close to the city centre and with good connections to the CBD.

The Te Auaunga Precinct is subject to a plan change request currently being processed by the Council (in pre-notification stage).

That plan change will provide for between 4,000 and 4,500 dwellings within the Precinct. This compares to the 3,500 dwellings provided for within the current Precinct provisions (including student accommodation).

At 4,000-4,500 dwellings, Te Auaunga will make a meaningful contribution to the Council's growth strategy. Even if the plan change is not successful, and development is constrained to the current zoning, this would still make a contribution to growth. That would however represent a material underdevelopment of the land.

The final FDS should recognise the importance of this land and the significant opportunity it offers in terms of providing for Auckland growth on a location which meets the key criteria for growth nodes.

4. **Infrastructure**

This land is uniquely placed to achieve a high-density development well serviced by infrastructure.

Transport

The land significantly benefits from:

(i) The Waterview Tunnel and connections to the North-Western Motorway have substantially reduced traffic volumes in Carrington Road.

(ii) The southern portion of the precinct is within the walkable catchment of the Mt Albert Rail Station. The central portion is in the walkabout catchment of the Link bus services on Carrington Road, or the high volume bus services along Great North Road accessed by the new pedestrian bridge. The northern portion of the precinct is within easy walkable catchment of the public transport services along Carrington Road (Link service) and the high volume bus services through the Point Chevalier shops.

(iii) The additional yield of the plan change will mean upgrades are needed in the Carrington Road corridor between Mt Albert and Point Chevalier. This has been funded by the Crown to the value of $113.2 million. This will provide dedicated bus lanes, cycleways and vehicle lanes through this corridor. This will give material improvement in the network connections.

(iv) The high standard cycleways within the development will link to the north-western cycleway, and the Mt Albert cycleway. It also connects to the Waterview Strait.

Wastewater

The site benefits from the construction of the new *central interceptor*. The current interceptor connecting West Auckland through to Orakei runs through the site. The *central interceptor* will take significant wastewater volume out of this area. That will resolve all but extreme overflows within the combined system, and introduce significant capacity. The *central interceptor* is physically in construction.

Potable water

Potable water is available to the block, but does need an upgrade at Sutherland Road. This is already an identified project within the Watercare Asset Management Plan. With this upgrade already in the budget, there is good potable water supply to the block.

Stormwater

All stormwater matters can be resolved within the broader site. The land benefits from adjoining Oakley Creek and the Waitematā Harbour. The Council's preference is to move stormwater through the precinct as quickly as possible so that in times of peak rain events, stormwater from the land has entered and exited Oakley Creek before the more flood prone waters from upstream arrive and risk impacting flooding to the south.

Regardless, this land being close to the mouth of Oakley Creek means that flooding risk is minimal.

None of the stormwater from the land enters the existing Council piped network. All the infrastructure will be upgraded as part of the development.

Overall

This means Te Auaunga Precinct is uniquely placed to address infrastructure to achieve the Council's urban consolidation strategies.

5. **Request**

(i) The Waiohua-Tāmaki rōpū requests that the Te Auaunga Precinct lands should be identified as a key growth node within any FDS.

(ii) That the required infrastructure funds (noting these are largely funded from the Crown but also the existing Watercare Sutherland potable water supply upgrade) be identified within any FDS.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8121

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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

My greatest concern is the infrastructure costs and deficits associated with sprawl, and how this impacts inequality. A compact approach seems the most equitable.

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Fully support withdrawal of future urban area's on this basis. There is more than enough land outside of hazard areas, no justification for development here. Enabling housing in the places is misleading to lay-people who assume that because it is allowed, it is safe.

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

Yes, but must be more than greenwashing. These systems need to work

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 #8126

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Auckland should be focusing more on expanding greenfield, building more homes, apartments and a new district area more people can live in rather than focusing on what there already is. Urban development could be further improved when more greenfield is put to use otherwise this field is not being put to use and less efficient for Auckland 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?

I don't know

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?

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?

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8146

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Auckland needs to be able to grow up and out. Preventing outward growth forces land prices to be higher across the entire urban gradient.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Allow development to happen wherever a development can cover, over time, the associated infrastructure costs. Growth would likely be near those local centres in that case, but the more liberal approach to zoning would enable more competitive urban land markets and more affordable housing.

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

Rather than explicitly constrain growth in hazardous places, require risk disclosure and require that development in risky places covers the higher associated infrastructure cost.

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

If this approach makes sense, it will show up as such on a standard cost-benefit assessment. And it very often likely will pass muster! But don't require it in places where it does not.

Other feedback

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

Our full submission is attached.

#8146

Submission

by

THE NEW ZEALAND INITIATIVE

to Auckland Council

on

the Draft Future Development Strategy

31 July 2023

Prepared by:
Eric Crampton, Chief Economist
Roger Partridge, Chair
The New Zealand Initiative
PO Box 10147
Wellington 6143
eric.crampton@nzinitiative.org.nz

1 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1.1 This submission in response to Auckland's Future Development Strategy[i] is made by The New Zealand Initiative (the **Initiative**), a Wellington-based think tank supported primarily by major New Zealand businesses. In combination, our members employ more than 150,000 people.

1.2 The Initiative undertakes research that contributes to the development of sound public policies in New Zealand and the creation of a competitive, open and dynamic economy and a free, prosperous, fair and cohesive society.

1.3 The Initiative's members span the breadth of the New Zealand economy; a well-functioning Auckland is important to them. The views expressed in this submission are the views of the author, not those of our members.

1.4 We do not aim to comment on all aspects of this document. We focus on the areas within our policy expertise.

1.5 In summary, we submit:

(a) The Strategy's restrictions on development will worsen housing shortages and housing affordability;

(b) Council must fundamentally reconsider how it thinks about carbon emissions. Urban emissions are covered by the Emissions Trading Scheme. Council action in seeking to limit local emissions may have no effect at all on national-level emissions. But Council has a critical role in facilitating its residents' responses to rising carbon prices in the Emissions Trading Scheme;

(c) Council should rely more strongly on signals provided by land prices in determining whether its plans have been sufficiently enabling;

(d) Council should take up opportunities for better funding and financing of the infrastructure necessary to support urban growth, rather than constrain urban growth to meet Council's perceived balance sheet limitations. Crown Infrastructure Partners is working to make the Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act more easily available for smaller projects;

(e) Designating urban growth corridors early, through use of option contracting, and exercising those options as needed, as discussed by the Infrastructure Commission, would bring down the cost of infrastructure over the longer term.

2 PRINCIPLES FOR GROWTH AND CHANGE. PRINCIPLE 1: SUPPORT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION

2.1 There is critically important work for Council to be doing as part of the country's transition towards net zero. Unfortunately, the strategy as outlined at a high level fails to address the issues that Council needs to be thinking about, while proposing measures that will not contribute toward net zero.

2.2 Barring trivial levels of emissions from livestock, all urban emissions are covered by the Emissions Trading Scheme. National-level net emissions are driven by the number of ETS credits issued by central government, plus any accumulated stockpiles of ETS credits.

2.3 It is difficult to think of any substantial urban emissions that are not covered by the ETS. Domestic transport is entirely covered by the ETS. Construction is covered by the ETS. Heating and process heat are covered by the ETS. Every tonne of emissions in the covered sector requires the surrender of a New Zealand Unit (NZU) to cover those emissions. In the

case of transport, fuel companies purchase and surrender ETS credits on behalf of later fuel users.

2.4 The ETS matters substantially for any Council-led efforts to reduce emissions within the city. If emissions from the city doubled, or halved, or quadrupled, or disappeared entirely, national-level net emissions would be entirely unchanged unless central government reduced the number of ETS credits that it releases each year.

2.5 If central government does not reduce the number of ETS credits that it issues, the only effect of reduced emissions in the Auckland region is a shift in the location of emitting activities. Every credit that is not purchased by an Auckland business or on behalf of an Auckland resident will be purchased instead by someone else.

2.6 Determining the cost-per-tonne of emission reductions matters. If a Council initiative would cost $700 per tonne of net emission reductions, and the current carbon price is $70 per NZU, Council could instead choose to buy and retire ten tonnes worth of ETS credits for the same cost to the community – and do ten times as much good in reducing net emissions.

2.7 Even if central government decided to reduce the number of carbon credits it issues in response to reductions in emissions in Auckland, carbon initiatives in Auckland would still do only a fraction as much good as simply buying ETS credits and retiring them, unused.

2.8 It is unlikely that Council will find areas where it can deliver net emission reductions for less than the going carbon price. But there are areas where Council will be critically important in enabling residents and businesses to respond to rising carbon prices.

2.9 Rising carbon prices will affect where people want to live, where businesses wish to locate, patterns of working from home versus commuting, preferred transport mode, type of desired housing and more. Council zoning needs to be flexible to enable changes in site use as resident and business needs change. Transport planning has to incorporate the likely effects of rising carbon prices.

2.10 To put it bluntly, the strategy ignores the key area where Council can really help enable residents to adapt to rising carbon prices, while pursuing initiatives that cannot reduce net emissions because of their intersection with the ETS.

2.11 In 2021, the Urban Land Markets Group, a broad set of urban-oriented economists and analysts brought together by Associate Minister Twyford to provide an independent stream of advice on housing policy, prepared a submission to the Ministry for the Environment on the Emissions Reduction Plan and its implications for urban policy. That submission is attached to this submission. It argued that councils have a key role to play in ensuring that zoning and transport infrastructure can enable the ways that people will want to live, move, and work as carbon prices rise. Councils could also very usefully work in mitigating additional market failures that may become apparent as carbon prices rise, if such interventions pass cost-benefit assessment. However, councils attempting to directly target emissions within the sectors covered by the ETS would be unlikely to reduce net emissions. It also warned central government that councils could use carbon emissions as a new tool for frustrating the government's urban growth agenda, and that central government should be vigilant in guarding against this.

2.12 We consequently strongly endorse the Future Development Strategy's suggestion of liberal mixed-use zoning (implicit in Principle 1(b) and Principle 1(c)) but urge reconsideration of Principle 1(a). Allowing intensification is important, including removing character designations that restrict building in places where people want to live. But allowing further urban expansion is critically important.

2.13 Work by the Urban Land Markets Group[ii], drawing on work by Treasury and further developed at Treasury, demonstrated how restrictions at a city's fringe push up land prices across the entire city.

2.14 When a developer can add infrastructure to a paddock and easily create a new subdivision, that subdivision competes with downtown apartments for residents. But rather than causing any large outflow to the suburbs, the process instead brings down land prices downtown. Downtown land is forced to compete for new development and for new residents with land at the edges of town.

2.15 An example may help illustrate. Imagine that a car company comes up with a new model that costs 75% less than other new cars, with similar quality. That car's entry into the market would bring down the cost of used cars across the entire market, because used cars would have to compete with that new model. Even if few of those cars were purchased, the effect would hold. But if government decided later to ban that new car, prices of used cars would rise over time – because that competitive pressure had been removed. Auckland's ban on new subdivisions has similar effect.

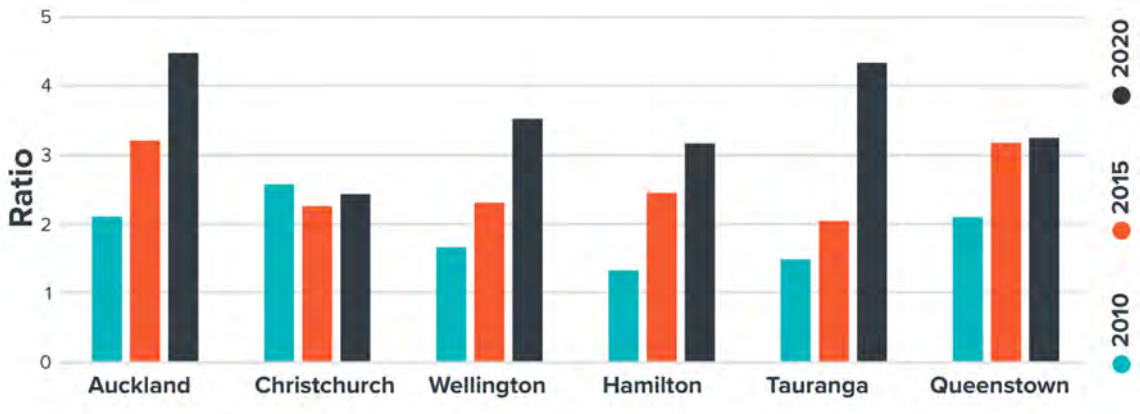
2.16 Allowing paddocks to turn into subdivisions, while requiring that those developments cover the cost of their infrastructure over time, helps bring down land prices across the entire urban area. But the presumption against expansion in the Future Development Strategy effectively bans private plan changes.

2.17 The Infrastructure Commission this year demonstrated that zoning restrictions at Auckland's fringes add over $1200 per square metre to the cost of land at Auckland's fringes, or about $630,000 for a 500 square metre section – over and above the cost of making rural land ready for urban use.[iii]

2.18 In 2020, land just inside Auckland's urban boundary cost over four times as much as land just outside that boundary. That differential doubled in the decade since 2010. See Figure 2 from the Infrastructure Commission's report, reproduced below.

Figure 2: The rise of urban land values... but not everywhere

Ratio of land values inside the urban boundary relative to outside the boundary



2.19 Carbon prices will be much higher over coming decades. Council has to plan for a future in which residents will face higher carbon prices. But that is not a reason to restrict urban expansion at the city's fringes. The carbon costs of suburban living will be passed along to those deciding to live there, because urban emissions are covered by the Emissions Trading

Scheme. They will consider those costs in deciding where to live, and developers respond to expected demand for housing when deciding where to build.

2.20 High carbon prices may mean fewer people will want to live farther out. Or they may choose electric vehicles or prefer public transit. Suburban choices can be consistent with a higher carbon cost world. But banning suburban expansion will constrain choices while increasing land prices across the entire city. Downtown apartments will be less affordable because of restrictions on building at the city's fringes.

2.21 Liberal mixed-use zoning across the entire city, and at city fringes, provides the most flexibility for dealing with rising carbon prices while doing the least harm. And especially where congestion charging is soon to be implemented.

2.22 We note that Objective 2 of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development states that "Planning decisions improve housing affordability by supporting competitive land and development markets". Policy 1 of NPS-UD urges that "Planning decisions contribute to well-functioning urban environments, which are urban environments that, as a minimum: (a)(d) support, and limit as much as possible adverse impacts on, the competitive operation of land and development markets." Auckland's proposed Future Development Strategy runs contrary to both.

3 PRINCIPLE 2: ADAPT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

3.1 The Strategy suggests avoiding growth in riskier areas while promoting infrastructure resilient against more frequent flooding.

3.2 Broad, liberal, mixed-use zoning across as much of the city as possible will naturally reduce demand for living in riskier places. People are pushed into riskier places when development is too constrained in safer places, all else equal. Viewshafts and special character areas that inhibit development in Auckland's safer neighbourhoods also make it harder for Auckland to adapt to climate risk. The same will hold true for development at city fringes.

3.3 Rather than ban building in riskier places, council could allow it under condition that buyers are well-advised of the risks and that those communities are required to cover the higher infrastructure costs associated with living in those areas. It is unlikely that many would wish to take on those costs, but it is difficult to predict. Allowing people to make those choices, at their own risk and expense, provides greater flexibility.

4 PRINCIPLE 3: MAKE EFFICIENT AND EQUITABLE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS; PRINCIPLE 5: ENABLE SUFFICIENT CAPACITY FOR GROWTH IN THE RIGHT PLACE AND AT THE RIGHT TIME

4.1 Auckland's housing affordability is amongst the worst in the world. Most international measures suggest housing is affordable when the median house price is about three times the median household income. In Auckland, that multiple is now close to ten – with median house prices of about a million dollars and median household incomes of around $100,000. It is cold comfort that the recent house price slump means the multiple is down from over 11. In 2010, it was only a little over six.

4.2 The high cost of housing is one of Auckland City's worst problems. It is a major contributor to poverty. It accentuates the cost-of-living crisis. It acts as a handbrake on labour mobility, locking workers out of comparatively high-income urban areas. It contributes to shortages of teachers and nurses, who often cannot afford to live near the schools and hospitals that need them. And it fuels an inter-generational divide.

4.3 Against this background, a draft Future Development Strategy that tightens restrictions on growth on the city's fringes is the opposite approach to the one the Council should be taking to address arguably the city's worst public policy problem.

4.4 The Strategy expressly states, "There will be less reliance on expansion into future urban areas, and what growth there is will be phased over a longer timeframe."

4.5 But land for urban development at the city's fringes is already in scarce supply. So much so that this has resulted in the price differentials between land either side of the rural urban boundary noted above.

4.6 Aucklanders will never have affordable housing if the cost of land on the city's fringes is artificially inflated by planning restrictions. That is because the scarcity of rural land for housing does not simply affect the cost of housing on the city's fringes. And, as noted in paragraph 2.13 above, the price of sections at the fringes constrains property prices across the city.

4.7 Consequently, Auckland Council's proposals to constrain urban growth will prop up property prices city-wide.

4.8 The FDS seeks to ensure most efficient use of infrastructure. For existing infrastructure like roads, congestion charging aimed at maximising traffic throughput will mean existing infrastructure is more efficiently used. It will also mean that new suburban developments internalise a potential external cost of suburban expansion.

4.9 Constraining development to ensure rapid uptake of new infrastructure necessarily means pushing up land prices at the expense of housing affordability. It is better, and more equitable, to charge the beneficiaries of infrastructure for its cost over the life of the infrastructure – partnering with Crown Infrastructure Partners to use IFF combined with special ratings areas for larger infrastructure. Doing so spreads the cost of infrastructure across its users over time, rather than across users and non-users spatially. It also helps remove bottlenecks that constrain against development and that inflate the cost of land zoned for current housing development.

4.10 Drip-feeding land for development almost guarantees inflated land prices. Making land available early, so long as developments can cover the resulting infrastructure costs, is more consistent with the urban growth agenda and the principles of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development.

4.11 Trying to force a city's development timing to meet the city's balance sheet constraints on infrastructure is worse than using special purpose financing vehicles to enable organic city growth wherever the costs of the necessary infrastructure can be supported by its users over time.

4.12 Mixed-use zoning provides flexibility in response to changing demand for commercial and residential spaces.

4.13 Rather than plan where and when development will be allowed to happen, Council should focus on securing options for the transport and infrastructure corridors necessary for supporting growth. Early purchase of options for corridors can substantially reduce the cost of later land acquisition. And enabling optioned corridors to be developed whenever there is sufficient demand from developers to cover infrastructure development costs means the city would be responsive to population and demand changes.

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 Auckland's Draft Future Development Strategy too sharply constrains urban growth, both upwards and outwards. Rather than take a prescriptive view about what development

should be allowed where and when, it should be prepared to facilitate and encourage growth whenever new developments, whether they be apartment towers or subdivisions, can cover their own costs over time.

5.2 Continuing to use infrastructure constraints as reason to constrain growth, when better funding and financing options are available, and continuing to use character and viewshaft restrictions as a way of preventing development in places where people want to live, invites central government to set an Urban Development Authority that would override the City's plans. Central government would be right to do so, if this plan is not amended to enable urban growth and more affordable housing markets.

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[i] Auckland Council. 2023. *Draft Future Development Strategy.* Available at https://akhaveyoursay.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/future-development-strategy

[ii] Blaschke, B. et al. 2021. "A new approach to urban planning." Available at https://cdn.auckland.ac.nz/assets/business/about/our-research/research-institutes-and-centres/Economic-Policy-Centre--EPC-/USEPP002.pdf

[iii] Infrastructure Commission. 2023. "Urban land prices – a progress report." Available at https://www.tewaihanga.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Urban-land-prices.pdf

#8146

Submission

to

the Ministry for the Environment

on the

Emissions Reduction Plan

24 November 2021

Prepared by members of the Urban Land Markets Group

Group members are providing advice for the public good and are not necessarily reflecting the views of their respective organisations. The advice is a collaborative effort, so individuals do not necessarily endorse every element in the advice.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

0.1 This submission on the Ministry for the Environment's *Emissions Reduction Plan* [the Plan] is made by members of the Urban Land Markets Group, an informal working group established by Associate Minister Twyford and authorised by Minister Parker to provide an independent stream of policy advice on housing and competitive urban land markets.

0.2 The Group aims to ensure policy and regulatory settings are consistent with achieving housing affordability. It has produced two working papers providing advice on competitive urban land markets and on complementary measures in infrastructure funding and financing to enable more housing development.

0.3 Members of the Group are concerned about unintended consequences of the Plan for housing supply and for housing affordability. When considering matters of urban form, urban design, and building standards, aspects of the Plan risk working at cross purposes to the government's urban growth agenda while potentially achieving little reduction in net national emissions.

0.4 The Group acknowledges circumstances whereby coordinated regulatory and investment initiatives can reduce net emissions by more than would be possible solely through the ETS.

0.5 Market failures may hinder appropriate responses to rising carbon prices, making adjustment unduly costly. Policies remedying those failures can make the ETS more effective, reducing the overall cost of reaching net zero. Such measures should be supported by appropriate cost-effectiveness evaluation.

0.6 If political constraints mean the ETS cap can only be reduced to the level the electorate can bear, rather than the level consistent with a durable path to net zero, additional policies that ease the political constraint and enable greater emission reductions may be warranted. This can be welfare enhancing if the initiatives are cost-effective relative to the best-available alternative options. However, demonstrating cost-effectiveness requires knowing what the optimum price would be if the government set the optimal cap — and this is unknown, and there is no process to discover it. This means in practice relatively prescriptive guidance is required for cost-effectiveness assessments.

0.7 Several central government initiatives are already underway that have consequential effects on urban emissions. These include:

(i) The RMA 1991's National Policy Statement on Urban Development;

(ii) the Enabling Housing Supply Bill currently before Parliament;

(iii) the Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development;

(iv) the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport;

(v) plans for congestion charging and transport charging more generally; and,

(vi) the declining cap on net emissions provided by the Emissions Trading Scheme, which covers all consequential urban greenhouse gas emissions.

0.8 Unless they address other demonstrable market failures or ease local regulatory constraints against adopting lower carbon options, it is unlikely individual local government urban planning initiatives can have substantial cost-effective effects on net national emissions, when the existing suite of policy initiatives already in progress is considered. However, coordinated action across all councils, perhaps through the Plan may reduce national emissions, if political constraints have prevented further reductions in the ETS cap. But the issue is determining the

cost effectiveness of such collective initiatives. Other options may more effectively address the political constraints.

0.9 In our view, councils have used their zoning and consenting powers to protect their balance sheets against the costs that they believe is consequent to urban growth. Those incentives led to zoning and consenting decisions that have stymied urban intensification and housing development.

0.10 The government's housing supply agenda has worked to prevent councils from using zoning and consenting to stymie housing development. These measures will enable more intensive urban form by making it harder for council to use zoning and consenting to block new housing development.

0.11 Measures recommended by the Plan would provide councils with new tools capable of frustrating development and could undermine the government's objectives in housing supply.

0.12 Further, there are trade-offs between policy responses for emissions reductions compared to responses for climate adaptation. For instance, more dense and centralised urban form may reduce emissions from utility networks, but may increase exposure to risk by 'placing more eggs in one basket' when major storm events occur that cause network outages.

0.13 We urge the Ministry to consider very carefully the place of urban planning in the Emissions Reduction Plan. Measures already underway will work to reduce urban emissions and will have substantial effects on urban form. Asking councils to consider emission reductions explicitly in planning and consenting, over and above the consideration already given to those emissions in measures already underway, with insufficient guidance puts the housing supply agenda at risk for little potential greenhouse gas abatement.

1. Urban emissions and the current policy environment

1.1 When councils believe they face substantial costs in accommodating urban growth, they use zoning and consenting powers to protect their balance sheets. Over decades, these restrictions have had substantial effects on urban form, housing supply, and housing affordability. They prevent intensive development in places where infrastructure costs may be higher, while also restricting development at city fringes.

1.2 We have inherited urban transport infrastructure set in an environment where congestion was not priced and carbon emissions neither priced nor considered. This created a bias toward higher-emitting urban forms than is desirable to help today's climate change objectives.

1.3 The policy environment has substantially changed for the better. Past patterns of urban development will provide a poor predictor of future urban form.

1.4 Since 2020, the Emissions Trading Scheme has had a binding cap on net emissions, with a sinking-lid policy soon set to take effect. The ETS provides a price on carbon, making emissions more costly. All substantial urban emissions are covered by the ETS. Rising ETS prices, and expectations of rising ETS prices, will affect decisions made by households, firms, and councils, where they are allowed to do so.

1.5 Where council zoning and consenting practices have imposed undue restrictions on urban intensification, the Government's housing supply agenda works to enable more intensive urban forms. For example:

1.5.1 The National Policy Statement on Urban Development enables substantial increases in density in places near transit nodes. More people will live in places well-served by lower-emission options. This will have effects on urban emissions. It also requires the

removal of minimum parking requirements from urban environments, which will indirectly enable higher density and support lower transport emissions.

1.5.2 The Enabling Housing Supply Bill, currently under consideration by Parliament, will require councils to allow far more housing. Development of up to three houses of up to three stories each will be allowed in most places in Tier 1 urban centres. While the Bill provides for a relatively modest increase in density, the large size of the area affected means the Enabling Housing Supply Bill has the potential to significantly increase housing supply. The effect of the change should be largest on underdeveloped lots in locations where people wish to live. This Bill enables more intensive urban forms, while leveraging existing polycentric city modes. Councils will wish to enable greater public transit options between those urban centres.

1.5.3 Other central government initiatives, including the Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development, and the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport, also work to reduce urban greenhouse gas emissions. The GPS-HUD aims to make lower-carbon housing options simpler, while the GPS on Land Transport 2021 aims to support a rapid transition to lower carbon transport systems.

1.5.4 Plans for congestion charging and transport charging more generally will also substantially affect urban form over the longer term by internalising costs. Public transit options and housing closer to amenities and closer to employment will become relatively more attractive as a consequence. Councils working to meet resident demand for services will seek to accommodate that increase in demand for public transit. And central government initiatives already described will enable a more flexible housing supply response to those changes in demand.

1.6 Additional transport and land use policy measures could be undertaken that would enable councils to respond more quickly to the changed policy environment, improve urban form, and make it easier for households and businesses to have a lower carbon footprint. We addressed some of these issues in the Group's first paper on urban land markets.

1.6.1 Flexible zoning options make it easier for households and businesses to make locational choices that best respond to rising carbon prices and to congestion charges. Current policy can make it challenging for people to relocate closer to work or education, though the NPS-UD and the Enabling Housing Supply legislation will ease that constraint. Flexible mixed-use zoning options could further assist.

1.6.2 Policy could also support the establishment of transport corridors that enable the efficient provision of public transport and active mode options. Transport corridor designations then further the government's housing supply agenda while enabling lower carbon footprints.

1.7 The Group's first paper also warned that achieving better urban form outcomes does not require a restriction on the location of development. It noted that a well-designed mixed-use transit-oriented development 3km outside the existing urban edge will generate fewer car trips than a poorly-designed infill development 3km inside the urban edge. Further, the first paper noted that enabling development at a city's fringes anchors land prices throughout the urban area, making housing more affordable everywhere – including in the city centre.

1.8 The Group's first paper urged that urban policies be aimed at making it easier to choose home locations, work locations, and travel behaviours that require less vehicle travel and vehicle emissions, which would in turn reduce the cost of abating emissions within the ETS. This requires zoning flexible enough to accommodate changes in complex locational preferences.

1.9 Moving beyond those measures to explicitly target carbon emissions in urban planning, over and above measures already underway, brings considerable risks. While it is always possible that careful urban planning will address market failures not already covered by the ETS or already addressed by other central government initiatives, it is also possible that planning options encouraged by the Plan will be used for other purposes.

1.10 A broad remit to consider emissions reduction in urban planning risks providing councils with new tools to obstruct new housing development. Councils could justify restrictive planning and consenting practices on carbon-mitigation grounds, notwithstanding a lack of compelling evidence for such restrictions. Where the incentives facing councils still lead them to oppose urban growth, providing new tools to stymie housing development has risks. This therefore means that tight guidance and direction is needed for any initiatives that aim to do more than simply respond to existing and expected ETS prices.

2 New tools for protecting the council balance sheet

2.1 In our view, councils have historically used restrictive zoning and consenting measures to protect their balance sheets against the perceived costs of urban growth. The Government's urban growth agenda prevents councils using some tools in overly restrictive ways. For example, the NPS-UD requires that more intensive land uses be allowed near transport nodes, and the Enabling Housing Supply legislation would allow slightly more intensive land use more generally.

2.2 Where the incentives facing councils to restrict growth have not yet been substantially affected, providing new tools that enable restrictions on urban development, even if they are nominally intended to reduce urban greenhouse gas emissions, could threaten the government's housing supply agenda.

2.3 The Plan suggests measures including reduced fossil gas use in buildings, capping the emissions from buildings, investigating and potentially implementing a range of actions to lower emissions from buildings, reducing construction waste, reducing organic waste to landfill, implementing mode-shift transport plans, reducing vehicle-kilometres travelled and more.

2.4 The Plan also suggests that "rapid outward growth has led to poorly functioning urban form and higher emissions", and that strategic planning emphasising medium- and high-density development can mitigate emissions. The group notes that outward growth has not been "rapid". Built-up areas (settlements) increased from about 167,000 hectares in 1996 to 196,000 in 2018, which is only 0.73% per annum compound growth, relative to population growth rate of about 1.5% per annum.

2.5 Many of the Plan's measures could be warranted in particular circumstances. But they risk being used by councils to restrict development in places where councils are otherwise constrained against blocking new housing development by the NPS-UD and by the Enabling Housing Supply legislation.

2.5.1 We have already seen objections to the Enabling Housing Supply legislation based on potential construction waste.

2.5.2 Councils could use tight building emission standards not to reduce net emissions, but to increase the costs of development in places where council wishes to restrict development.

2.5.3 Good transport planning can reduce vehicle-kilometres travelled. While it is true that dense cities have lower per-person carbon footprints, suburban development – when

planned properly with access to appropriate transport corridors – can also involve relatively low carbon footprints. But reducing vehicle-kilometres travelled could also be used as blanket justification for preventing development at city fringes, or indeed in many locations, driving up the costs of land and undermining housing affordability.

2.5.4 Councils could use the Plan to justify more substantial restrictions on suburban development, which would hinder the government's overall supply agenda not just in preventing some homes from being built at the city fringes, but more substantially in affecting urban land prices across an entire urban area.

2.5.4.1 If paddocks at the city's fringes can become subdivisions with land costs only higher than bare-paddock cost because of the associated infrastructure, land prices elsewhere in the city are anchored by competition from those fringes. REINZ data on rural land prices suggests that farm prices (arable, dairy, livestock) have stayed around $20k to $40k per hectare (ie, $2 to $4 per m^2) the last 15 years, despite interest rate reductions since the GFC. Even if few choose to live at the edges of town, that potential competition helps ensure affordability across the entire city.

2.6 We consequently urge caution in measures allowing or requiring councils to target greenhouse gas emissions directly, over and above measures already encouraged or required by existing policy initiatives.

2.7 We also urge that use of such measures be accompanied by rigorous assessment of their relative cost-effectiveness. It is eminently possible that some council measures targeting urban greenhouse gas emissions will make it easier for New Zealand to reach Net Zero. But where there is risk that councils use those measures to achieve other ends, cost-effectiveness assessment can help ensure that measures are used appropriately.

2.8 If collective public action were to seek to reduce aggregate demand for emissions in order to reduce the government cap, then a cost effectiveness assessment needs to demonstrate the costs of doing so are less than simply reducing the cap and having higher emissions prices. Alternative options, like a carbon dividend, could be assessed and considered. A centre of expertise should prescribe what higher emissions price should be used in such assessments to help prevent non-ETS driven policy responses causing more harm than good. International carbon prices may provide some guidance.

2.9 Councils will require guidance and support in setting these assessments; carbon accounting and forecasting is not within the core competences of local councils. Central government can assist. This would also provide oversight ensuring that tools are used appropriately. Such assessment should demonstrate that measures taken will reduce net national emissions, after taking into account other policy measures already in place, including the effects of the Emissions Trading Scheme.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8150

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?

Agree

Tell us why

I support investing in infrastructure and intensifying housing in "existing urban areas", particularly the "nodes" to enable people to live locally and access most of their daily needs by active modes and public transport.

I support providing higher weighting to protecting places and features that are spiritual, cultural and navigational markers, places of significance to Auckland iwi, to ensure they are not destroyed or obscured

As part of this, I would like to see new and improved infrastructure that reflects the local narratives and pūrākau of Mana Whenua and Matauranga Māori

I support the prioritisation of investment in the parts of the region that need it most – to address disparities and serve communities of greatest need.

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

I believe that recent consents given and historic growth patterns have not given the adequate attention to community wellbeing and has resulted in inequitable levels of goods, services, employment and resources. In Henderson Massey Local Board are have had the most consents granted recently and our soft and hard infrastructure investment has not matched development. I support the use of Māori knowledge to be used in an integrative approach to robust decision-making. Māori knowledge and practices can ensure development and growth is regenerative and supports outcomes for all.

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

I support the restoration and enhancing waterways, waterbodies, mahinga kai sites, and the ngahere is fundamental to an equitable future for mana whenua.
I support growth and change that respects existing communities and the local context, providing solutions that are the right fit for the unique communities and iwi/hapū of Tāmaki Makaurau.

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

'Food growing is essential to a resilient future

I support:

- identifying and protecting spaces that are being or could be used for growing or gathering food within urban areas, such as mara kai, urban farms, community gardens, fruit trees and other edibles growing on public land

- protect and manage mahinga kai sites

- investigate and address barriers to innovative food growing initiatives suitable for densely populated areas such as vertical gardens, roof gardens, green walls, and other soilless techniques

- investigate and address barriers to local food markets and small food processing facilities

- encourage/incentivise new development that incorporates spaces suitable for growing food, either within individual units or within communal spaces

- encourage/incentivise new development that incorporates spaces suitable for residents sharing produce, learning gardening skills and sharing meals

I support a closer relationship between AC (particularly Eke Panuku) and Kainga Ora to intensify development in existing urban areas

I recommend AC respond to the Whau Local Board request of developing an urban plan for New Lynn as this area has the most Kainga Ora developments in West Auckland

I strongly support the investment into public transport and active mode infrastructure and services to better serve and connect residential areas, centres and business areas.

I recommend this investment focuses on areas where growth is already taking place
I support the strengthening of provisions to further enable Māori economic, social and cultural development.

Other feedback

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

'I support the points that food sovereignty is critical and development must enable spaces for whānau to grow their own food and provide safe places for tamariki to play and socialise particularly in higher density areas.

Further to that, I support steps that enable community uses of public land, such as gardens and urban farming providing another way to increase biodiversity and connect ecosystems. This contributes to climate mitigation (through localised food production), fostering a sense of community, minimising urban waste and contributing to circular economies.

I recommend that planning teams develop a process to enable local food production and spaces for whānau to grow their own food

To also create flexibility within the rules around growing food in existing urban areas to make it easier for community to grow and sell food in their neighbourhood, including land that is zoned for Māori purposes

I acknowledge how the quality of design supports how Tāmaki Makaurau functions and positively affects our overall well-being. People feel part of strong, connected, sustainable communities where they can easily meet the full range of their needs for housing, employment, recreation, health and well-being (page 14).

I recommend;

- community use of green space and public land is diverse to bring communities together, enable better access to activities and connection to the taiao, for example, food growing, nature play, Ki o Rahi and Maramataka dials

- wayfinding, easements and access to water fountains are part of quality design to make it easier for people to move around their neighbourhood

-easements also be integrated into the design of private housing developments to enable people to move around their neighbourhood and access amenities, employment with ease

- Maintain and increase sport, play and recreation opportunities through facilities, infrastructure and initiatives

I support the restoration and enhancing waterways, waterbodies, mahinga kai sites, and the ngahere is fundamental to an equitable future for mana whenua.

I support growth and change that respects existing communities and the local context, providing solutions that are the right fit for the unique communities and iwi/hapū of Tāmaki Makaurau.

I support extending mixed-use areas to centres and transport corridors will create vibrant and thriving places where people can easily access services, employment, recreation and education by

walking, cycling or public transport. The careful combination of different compatible land uses in these areas will contribute significantly to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to the well-being of people.

I recommend resourcing locally led initiatives to test and trial ways to create vibrant and thriving places

I recommend collaboration across Auckland Council Group and with Central Government e.g. Kainga Ora to improve access to public transport, schools and amenities

I recommend supporting business associations such as Rosebank Business Association and their focus to employ local people for the local businesses along Rosebank Road in an effort to reduce traffic congestion and build sense of community

I recommend that public transport routes be reoriented to enable people who live in West Auckland, to access other parts of West Auckland with ease, for example, public transport from Henderson to Rosebank takes 1 ½ hours and catching a bus from Te Atatū North to Westgate, means you have to cross the moana to Point Chevalier. The Rosebank area is a business hub and public transport can be improved to create more direct routes into the area rather than more direct routes into the city centre

I recommend e-bikies and e-scooters also be incentivised alongside EV's to cater for families who are not able to afford an EV and take advantage of the private EV incentives

I recommend better public transport connections between the West and South areas

Future Development Plan 2023 #8164

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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

Disagree with developing culturally significant areas regardless of whether they are greenfield or within existing urban areas. More consultation with Mana Whenua iwi would have been preferred to develop this further. Development should occur where it makes sense in the context of the area. In general this should naturally occur in urban areas, but it does not need to be the most important determining factor. A balanced approach to growth can still work well.

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

Disagree that focus should primarily be on existing local centres. Future local centres are just as important depending on the context of the area and whether necessary infrastructure requirements can be achieved to support the potential local centre. Again taking a balanced approach to development can also work. More consultation with Mana Whenua iwi would have been preferred to develop this item further as the propose approach means local iwi based close to existing local centres would benefit more from development than iwi based further away from local centres.

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

This approach appears consistent with Mana Whenua iwi kaitiaki principles around sustainability and the environment depending on what is meant by a significant natural hazard risk. More consultation with Mana Whenua iwi would have been preferred to develop the definition further.

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

This approach appears consistent with Mana Whenua iwi kaitiaki principles around sustainability and the environment depending on what is included or excluded within nature based infrastructure. More consultation with Mana Whenua iwi would have been preferred to develop the definition further.

Other feedback

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

Please refer to attached file

Future Development Plan 2023 #8173

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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

This is a huge plan change and it seems that the Council wants to do this all under the Radar. If you want to do it you have to do it right and not just a backdoor re-litigation of the Auckland Unitary Plan

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

This is a huge plan change and it seems that the Council wants to do this all under the Radar. If you want to do it you have to do it right and not just a backdoor re-litigation of the Auckland Unitary Plan

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

Auckland Council is only talking and not doing anything even after the experience earlier this year. The Council got no plan and no will to get to do anything that will help in the future.

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

Auckland Council is only talking and not doing anything even after the experience earlier this year. The Council got no plan and no will to get to do anything that will help in the future. The response to climate change is to put the head into the sand.

Other feedback

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

How can we trust a Council to get something done if they do not even want to go to a Local Government Conference to understand the issues? Auckland Council got have got their heads in the sand. The next weather or natural event will get even worse as the Council has not the ability and will to learn from their mistakes.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8187

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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?

Other

Tell us why

The majority of Auckland's growth should be in existing urban areas but a blanket ban of greenfield developments is not right. Changes in the FDS need to be consulted properly with mana whenua also. Please see submissions discussed further below.

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?

Other

Tell us why

The majority of Auckland's development should be near local centres but a blanket ban of greenfield developments is not right. Changes in the FDS need to be consulted properly with mana whenua also. Please see submissions discussed further below.

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

Future developments cannot be bailed out by the council and government. Developments need to outline how they will deal appropriately with environmental hazards. A blanket ban on all developments is not right. Changes in the FDS need to be consulted properly with mana whenua also. Please see submissions discussed further below.

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

In general, this makes sense. A blanket ban on all developments is not right. Changes in the FDS need to be consulted properly with mana whenua also. Please see submissions discussed further below.

Other feedback

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

Te Kawerau a Maki are part of Waiohua Tāmaki and we have a number of development plans that we are working separate to other iwi. We also have some developments with Avant. Therefore, we support the submissions provided by Waiohua Tāmaki and Avant which oppose the FDS in its current form.

Furthermore, we wish to express that insufficient consultation with us, as Mana Whenua, has occurred regarding the proposed FDS. The treatment of iwi land and land returned to iwi via the treaty process or our partnership with government, government agencies (including Council and CCO's) requires special consultation with mana whenua iwi and special consideration when it comes to iwi development. Iwi are kaitiaki and do not want to build in flood plains and on unstable land. Iwi care about culture, history and the environment. It is at the forefront of all decisions. However, this FDS in its current form, is going against treaty expectations and obligations that government and the council should be adhering to.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8197

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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

The first sentence under "focusing growth" is demonstratively incorrect. For evidence of this plse look at the PCE's recent report concerning urban environmental quality.

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

Its fine to facilitate intensive housing (apartments) and business development within business zoned land in and close to local centres, but inappropriate to "focus" growth there by restricting such activities elsewhere, as lower density activity ourside business zones has higher

environmental quality, lower construction costs, greater resilience to disruptions in infrastructural services (Water supply, sewerage, power supply). In particular, Pepper-potting THAB-type development within low density high -amenity residential areas, even at low frequency initially essentially destroys the desired residential and environmental qualities of the neighbourhood. Further and given the short time to the general elections, the Council should pause further development on the
FDS to ensure it lines up with any changes by the new government to urban development strategy at a national level

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?

Disagree

Tell us why

The accuracy of the above proposition is questionable and highly dependent on the particular circumstances of each individual location and proposed development area. In particular, what is missing from the above is recognition and weighting of the relative technical efficiency,

construction costs and lifetime maintenance costs of the potential infrastrucsture options avalable.

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 #8209

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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.

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 #8210

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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.

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

Reducing impervious surfaces will reduce the runoff and create a more friendly space for insects and wildlife

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 #8220

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

We have had a compact city strategy for years now. Auckland would already be more compact today, with a lower renewals and maintenance burden, lower VKT, higher ridership per bus, higher rates per hectare, more rates per community facility, etc, if we had halted expansion as soon as we adopted the compact city strategy. Council should have done so when they declared a Climate Emergency, if not before.

Continuing to keep expanding is generational inequity and climate denial. Every extra development that expands the city will mean our children will be much the poorer for it.

The Climate Plan, the C40 commitments, and the TERP all require the creation of a low-carbon urban form. To do so with any integrity, Council should stop the Drury, Pukekohe, Northwest, Albany and Warkworth expansion, and halt Penlink - which will simply lead to further residential development along its length.

None of the reasons for continued expansion stand up to scrutiny. All demand for housing and business can, and should, be accommodated within the existing built area. Council has given lipservice to the principle of a "regenerative economy" that it described in the Climate Plan.

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?

Other

Tell us why

The concept is OK, but Council is likely to create megaprojects, which waste money. There is insufficient focus in the strategy on improving the rest of the existing built area. We need a step change in the liveability of the whole city, and in the transport options available to everyone.

The only equitable strategy is one that deliberately repairs equity for children, future generations and non-drivers - on a property by property, renewals project by renewals project basis, street by street, across the entire city.

Furthermore, there are inaccuracies in the draft Strategy about the potential for emissions reductions in areas "away from the centres". Council is using an inappropriately small distance as "walkable" around centres and restricting intense development to just these areas. I know from experience how wrong they are, as I have lived car-free for 16 years in a location Council considers unsuitable for intensive development due to its 'distance' from my local centre. I consider this absurd. It is on the basis of these inaccuracies that Council is restricting higher intensification, and thus has concluded that further expansion is required. It is not.
Even worse is that in most of the city, such as mine, the only type of development we can do is essentially ruining the potential of the city to become compact. We can slather our sites with low rise, high coverage infill, but Council's regulations prevent us from creating more homes on less land, leave our backyards intact. This is shortsighted of Council, and is ruining the city.

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?

There should be direction within this draft Strategy about diverting money from the RLTP projects that improve traffic flow for long distance driving (which encourages long distance driving) and that support living on the edge of the city, eg in Drury.

These projects should be halted, with the money divered to reparation and regeneration projects within the existing built area.

It really is stunning to hear the AT CEO talk about only being able to get 40% of the way to our TERP targets by 2030, while Council continue on blindly sticking to an expansive development strategy. It is inconsistent.

I appreciate how much Council is pulling back, but it is not enough.

In future, please use deliberative democracy for developing any climate-related policy or strategy.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8223

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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?

Other

Tell us why

I live in Mt Albert. The reality is the in the 12yrs I have been here the neighborhood has deteriorated on all levels. It is significantly LESS walkable, bikeable, clean, well maintained and safe. The rates have skyrocketed. The plans seem to be developed with no ones interests in mind other than property developers throwing up monstrous buildings that will leak. There was a time I could go to the grocery store, farmers market, post shop, bank, my kids schools, after school activities, a variety of restaurants and more all on foot. Now many of those amenities are gone or

if they are there, I worry about my safety getting there in foot--4 murders have occurred within 1k from my house in the past couple years. None occurred in the previous 10yrs. THe community is less connected because people are afraid. I know 3 kids that have been jumped, robbed and beaten in my neighborhood. We don't let our daughter walk around by herself at all. We drive her to most of her activities to keep her safe. Your focus seems to be missing the mark entirely.

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

My my neighborhood most flooding was CAUSED BY THE COUNCIL. Drains were not cleaned and continue to be full of debris. Many properties where not built according to the plans, but the council signed off on them anyway. The council seems to create more hazards than it is capable of mitigating.

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

Is this why Auckland has an aggressive deforestation policy? Since I have lived here the amount of clear cutting is deplorable. I have never lived anywhere that seems to hate trees so much and is so

determined to cut them all down. This doesn't use begin to address the constant use of pesticides and indiscriminate use of Roundup on every curb which is washed directly into the ocean

Other feedback

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

What needs restriction on growth is the COUNCIL!!! We need less government. Less rates. Less violence. Less fear. Less poisonous chemicals. More trees. Less 5G. More maintaining of the existing infrastructure. The supercity is anything but super. This used to be a safe, tidy place. Just go back to the accountable, local boards.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8231

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Retains more existing horticultural land, helps reduce emissions; better densities to support local communities and provide quality public transport.
Less need for new greenfield infrastructure and better use of limited funds to support and build on existing communities.

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

Greater densities and more varied uses/types of buildings will help support existing communities and businesses.

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

Regenerative and nature based stormwater infrastructure is of critical importance and should become minimum standard across all new development in Auckland.

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 #8233

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Less spend on greenfield infrastructure and the ability to leverage off existing public transport networks, social infrastructure such as libraries and schools and to incentivise upgrading existing urban infrastructure (3 waters).

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

Housing and businesses around the local centre drives the use and success of that centre. However zoning for housing and business does not make up for the need to spend on local centres so that they can in turn serve the new residents and businesses. My own area is Pt Chevalier and

investing in the library (town centre where council own the land) is the kind of ingredient that is essential to serving existing and new (upward) growth in urban areas. The same goes for planning for schools, medical facilities and parks in these areas.

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

This is an obvious agree. However Council also needs to be looking at means to mitigate some of this risk through better design of swales, rain gardens, green spaces - aka sponge ciities.

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

Absolutely - please refer previous comment. Should be mandatory for new builds.

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 stress the critical importance of Pt Chevalier library to our community. The Council own large land parcels in and around the town centre. They also own a community house (where the little library is temporarily located). There is a fantastic opportunity to amalgamate the library with the community house. This would better activate the town square (which Council own) and tie in with existing and future shops. It is also on a rapid transit route. The Point Chevalier library redevelopment is a win win for the town centre, library users, existing residents and the significant number of future resident's who will occupy the Unitec site and need the library.

I'd also like Council to consider targeted development contributions. Apartments and high density development on the Unitec site is a fantastic opportunity to take targeted contributions where the funds go back into the local areas that will inevitably be stretched (and need more services) to make up for a doubling or tripling of the local population. This can be done and should be considered as an essential part of the future development strategy. This should also be used in other town centres and we intensity and grow upward.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8242

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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

I disagree with your claim that "denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and peoples wellbeing," To concentrate most housing within existing urban areas would require a further move away from the classic NZ way of living in a freestanding house on a sufficiently large enough section that allowed for a certain amount of self-sufficiency. Apartment living does not allow for residents to have a lawn for the kids to play on or space to grow their own vegetables which are beneficial for mental, physical and also economical wellbeing.

Furthermore, your claim that "the effects of climate change are being felt more frequently, as seen by the Auckland Anniversary floods and cyclone Gabrielle" is false as these had nothing to do with climate change but were destructive weather events, they happened before and will happen again.

Climate commentator Ian Bradford explained in his article for the Centre for Political Research how cyclones form. He cites NASA to make the point that Cyclone Gabrielle was a one-off weather event, not an example of climate change: "No weather by itself is evidence of global climate change as the test is whether the weather adds to a new weather pattern over many years or even millennia."

Additionally, the sea level rise predictions used in the current official guidance to local authorities like Auckland Council for developing their long-term council plans are not up to date. The

National Treasury's Climate report includes references to the IPCC's now abandoned RCP8.5 scenario which predicts sea-levels will rise by over a metre. This measure has been discredited because it was based on the ridiculous proposition that the whole world would use only coal for power and fuel.
It would make more sense to invest into measures that help Auckland to adapt to situations caused by extreme weather events as soon as possible rather than basing its urban design and Future Development Strategy on outdated and discredited climate models.

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

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

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

I agree with your proposal to prioritise investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature based regenerative as long as these criteria are established based on science and not on virtue signalling. However, I do not understand why Auckland Council proposes to divide their residents even further by planning to prioritise investment that is mauri-enhancing, I believe an approach that includes all members of society and thrives to enhance everyone's lives should be at the forefront of any Council.

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 #8252

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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?

Other

Tell us why

I don't think you should discourage greenfields developments because most people, once they have a family, want a property with enough space for their children to run around. Apartments are not suitable for this. Young unmarried people are likely to be happy in apartments, but only until they have children. Elderly people may like them because they don't want to have to maintain a garden. But in between, people want space for their family, and in the existing urban spaces there are insufficient parklands for people to use, and almost no chance of increasing these 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?

Other

Tell us why

I'm not sure this is the right approach. if there are areas of housing in Auckland that are lacking in amenities (shops, public transport) then these amenities should be added to those housing areas. Presumably there will be an existing potential demand for these services. This would be at least as good an option as ignoring these deprived areas and instead intensifying housing around existing facilities which are already in heavy use. For example, the bus service along Mt Eden Road is likely to reach capacity once the quarry development is completed and fully occupied. Wasn't the main argument for light rail to the airport, that Dominion Rd could not cope with more buses? So why seek to intensify these inner suburbs further?

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

Looking at the Council's flood map of the Auckland region, there are areas at risk of flooding everywhere in the city, not just in areas of proposed greenfield 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?

Other

Tell us why

This sounds fine, provided it is not politicised! Rather than preventing development of new urban areas, I would argue that there should be a requirement for existing areas to have a certain amount of tree cover to counter the heat island effect from too many man-made structures. This idea of minimum percent tree cover has recently been introduced in Sydney.

Other feedback

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

I think it is a mistake to try to plan for 30 years ahead. Things are changing too quickly. A combination of severity of climate change and the reduction in available energy as fossil fuels become too difficult to extract, may well make cities an unattractive option and the population of Auckland may reduce over the next couple of decades. It is a mistake to think that growth will continue inexorably.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8266

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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

I am an environmentalist who has voted Greens for decades. I have also studied Architecture and Urban Planning at Auckland University for three years as well as Law.

The assertion that people are better off in denser urban residential environments is not based on science or data. It is a political position which has been presented to us and you on the Council as established fact when it is not. There is much research to show that life expectancy for urban dwellers is five years or more shorter than those living in the country. This is because the stress of living in confined spaces, with little or no privacy and the closeness and noise of people all around takes a heavy toll on our physical and psychological health. Humans are animals and we are evolved from a nomadic lifestyle. We need as much access to wilderness and Nature around us as possible and room to move in order to flourish.

I understand that the Council has been following the proposals given to it, from a position of ignorance of the history of the underlying ideas. I see on the Council Website that Auckland Council under Mayor Phil Goff signed up to the WEF's plan for AI governance and 4th Industrial Revolution. This is the terrifying plan to accept and incorporate surveillance state systems including micro-chipping technology trans-humanism (AI with humans and externally controllable neuro-implants), and robots . Elon Musk and others are already developing and talking about these technologies. The people of Auckland and across New Zealand have not been asked if we consent to any of this. It goes against our fundamental rights and freedoms and our

culture of fierce independence and love of Nature. We must stop this technocratic takeover of our lives and culture.

At the heart of the Auckland Future Development Plan is the UN Agenda 2030, 15 Minute Cities and and the dogma of 'Anthropogenic Climate Change'. I too was sucked in 20 years ago and believed the fraudulent claims of Al Gore in his "Inconvenient Truth' movie and the sudden switch from "the Ice Age is coming!" to "the Ice is melting!". Gore alone has made $350 million US dollars out of his part in the climate alarmism from his investment in the so called 'Green technology' that is actually much worse for the environment than any oil based technology and drilling.

The vast majority of climate scientists thoroughly reject the Climate Crisis narrative. See the document here signed by many professors and headed by the Nobel scientist Norwegian, Ivar Giaever: World Climate Declaration: There Is No Climate Emergency

https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/WCD-version-06272215121.pdf
The science and data shows us that we are cooling for the last 4000 years overall, not warming. The temperature data has been manipulated to appear as though we are warming. We are almost at the lowest CO2 levels Earth has ever experienced. At 404 ppm we are dangerously low. When plants grew most abundantly, and animals including mammals grew to gigantic proportions the CO2 levels in the atmosphere were 1000 to 2000 ppm and humans were not around to contribute to the atmospheric CO2. There is the proof that it has nothing to do with humans. It is a Climate Scam set up by the IMF and the would be Global Government at the UN/WEF to bankrupt us with emissions taxes and destroy our way of life. Unfortunately the various institutions and 'experts' have been corrupted by the funding they recieve from parties with vested interest in promoting the Climate Scam.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Of course it makes sense to continue to support local community shops and ammenities but we also need to have an exciting City Centre that attracts people to the beautiful buildings and nightlife and social activities that bring everyone together from across the region in one place as we used to. Auckland City Centre has become a nightmare of driving in circles and not being able to access shops and many empty shops because of the lack of visitors. The Council has overseen a shocking job and waste of our precious ratepayers money to ruin our lovely city centre. I used to love going to town and now I avoid it at all costs.

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

As above, Climate Change is not getting worse other than geo-engineered rain events (see Tasmanian floods 2016 and court case against government for cloud-seeding the day before) a fact of life that has always been with us. Flood zones are there for a reason. All that is required is sensible building design and permits for houses etc to be built higher off the ground and on the best sites available rather than in low 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

Sensible landscape design as per Brasil. Work with Nature not against it.

Other feedback

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

As I said above I am adamantly opposed to the UN Agenda 2030 plan for 15 minute surveillance state prison cities. We have contributed and built up our society and country based on freedom of movement, access to all roads and the foreshore, equality of opportunity and access to resources. I am against co-governance as it is anti democratic and anti the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi whereby we were all granted equal status as citizens of New Zealand under the constitutional monarchy of the British Crown. I speak several languages and am studying Te Reo. I have part-Maori relatives. They and I all feel disgusted at the separatist apartheid agenda that the current government is pushing. It is destroying our wonderful country, once renowned for its race relations. As a Council I hope that Mayor Brown succeeds in righting the course of the Council and looks at what can be done to change the LGFA so that we the ratepayers and owners of this land do not have the possibility of being made serfs in our own land to foreign bankers, by the reckless overspending of consecutive Councils in our name. Thank you.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8280

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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?

I don't know

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

Having a connected society creates a closer community and healthy individuals.

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
We need to keep people healthy and out of danger.

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
Because it is maintaining natural features and green areas. Better for our environment.

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 #8282

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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?

I don't know

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

Having a connected society makes better individuals, makes transport more efficient

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
We want to keep everyone healthy and out of potential harm

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
It is better for our environment.

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 #8372

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

I live in the inner city and it is already congested with no parking. Further development will only cause more problems.

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

Maybe sort out what already exists first.

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

i had family impacted by the floods and were told that their house should not have been built there due to environment structure. Definitely pays to asses environmental hazards.

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

If it helps the environment. I am all for it.

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 #8384

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Traffic is very bad. Too many people already and building up wont help.

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?

Other

Tell us why

I don't go to public service or facilities.

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

Keep people safe and no one is get hurt or injured

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

i dont know question

Other feedback

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

Hard question to understand my niece help me

Future Development Plan 2023 #8615

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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?

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?

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?**

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?**

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

#8615

Ministry of Education

Presenting Key Issues
Draft Auckland Future Development Strategy

Land Investment & Planning Group

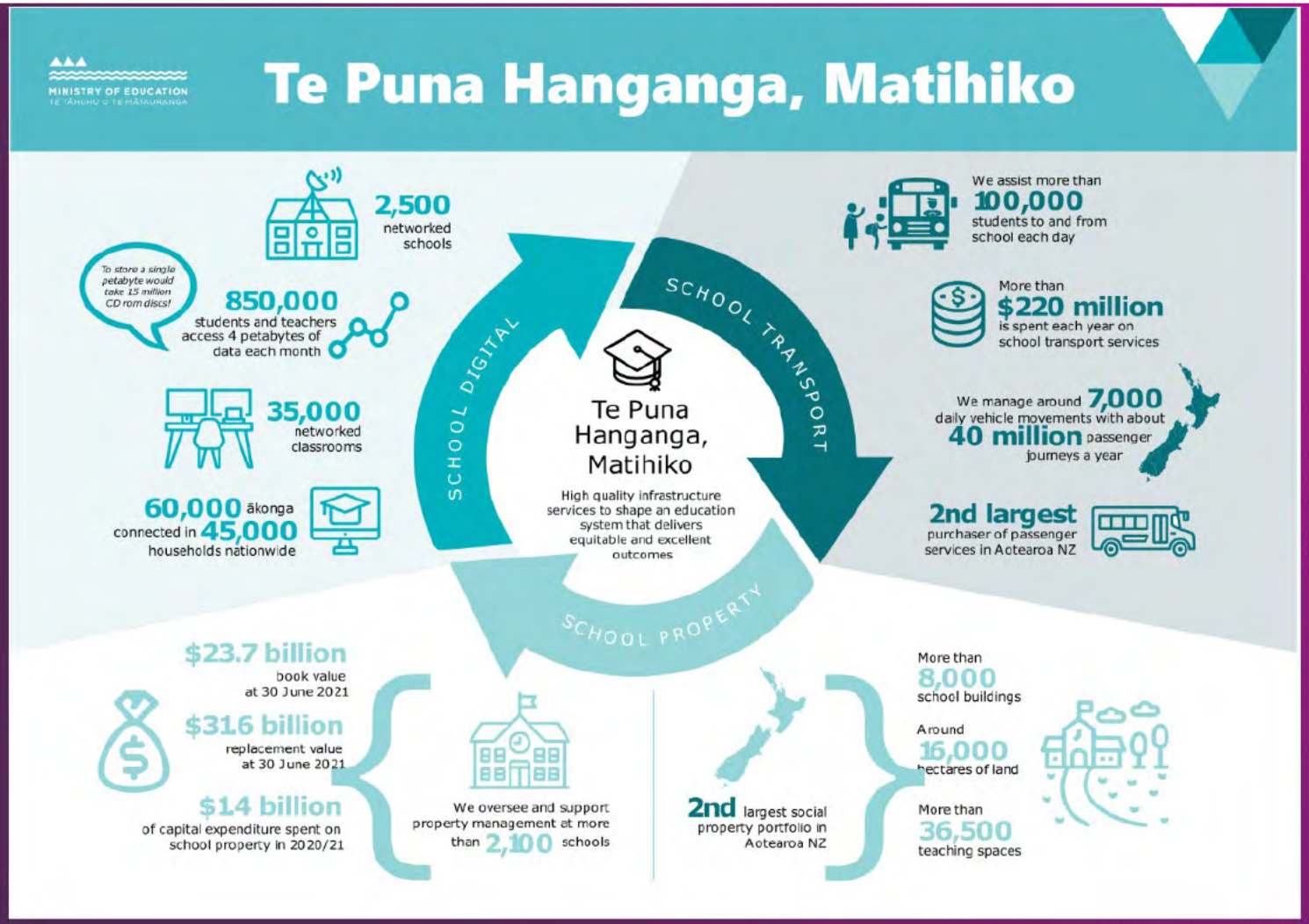
- [redacted] – Manager Spatial Planning
- [redacted] – Principal Advisor Spatial Planning

Friday 28 July

Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga
Ministry of Education

Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga
Ministry of Education

Why the Auckland FDS is important to MOE



Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga
Ministry of Education

Why the Auckland FDS is important to MOE

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
TE TĀHUHU O TE MĀTAURANGA

National Education Growth Plan 2030

Auckland and Tai Tokerau

May 2019



New Zealand Government

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Auckland Plan

Education Growth Plan to 2030 | "Local students at local schools"

We are presenting a new way of thinking about and co-ordinating the Ministry of Education's response to population growth across New Zealand. The Auckland Education Growth Plan will ensure that sufficient capacity in the school network is delivered as the right type, in the right place, at the right time.

A Framework For Planning: Three Broad Profiles of Growth

- There are different types of population growth in different areas of New Zealand. Growth in an area can be a result of net migration (people moving into the region) or natural growth from births.
- Characteristics of the area influence the response to growth and, in some cases, there is the ability for expansion and new development. In other areas, increasing capacity may require redevelopment or strategic solutions across a school or groups of schools.
- We have identified 20 growth catchment areas within Auckland. For each catchment we have categorised them into one of three different profiles of growth: Blueprint for Growth, Complex Growth, Steady Growing. These are the three profile definitions:

Blueprint For Growth

This is where local government planning includes intensive housing development and expansion into outer urban areas in response to, or causing, a large influx of people to move into a particular areas. These are opportunities to master plan education infrastructure collaboratively across agencies to integrate in the new communities.

Complex Growth

This is where the area is desirable and there continues to be population growth despite limited room for expansion outwards. Local planning efforts are focused on redevelopment activities, intensification, or urban renewal to increase capacity or in response to other social and economic drivers.

Steady Growing

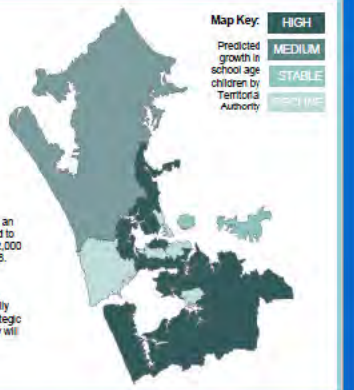
This is where population growth across a region is limited but a response is still required. For example there has been a change in the demographics of the region, with more young families moving into existing suburbs. Local planning efforts are focused on providing services for the demographic change.

A new approach is needed to ensure that the educational needs are met for every child in New Zealand.

We have an opportunity to modernise and expand our network to support education now and for decades to come.

We have forecast that between 2017 and 2030, an additional 60,000 student places will be required to meet growth in the Auckland school network. 12,000 of these have been funded through to Budget 18.

Historically we have funded places through the annual Budget process. Seeking funding annually reduces the ability to plan ahead and make strategic or innovative changes to the network. Flexibility will enable us to be responsive to growth.



Common solution framework across the full network

Different types of growth require different responses in terms of school network solutions. We have identified a set responses and pre-determined triggers for when responses will be implemented.

Enrolment zones
- Redirect students to under-utilised schools through zoning solution, e.g. new zone or shrink zone, managing out-of-zone enrolments.
- Zoning solution always first step considered when school at risk of exceeding student places.

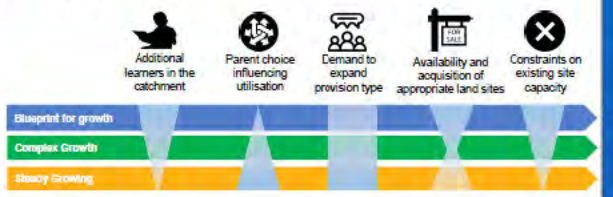
Network restructure
- Merger, relocation, or school type change e.g. primary to composite, from single sex to co-ed, English medium to bilingual.
- Considered if changing the network will redirect students to other schools with student places.

Roll growth funding
- Build new classrooms in existing schools to meet capacity, temporary or permanent.
- Considered after zoning options exhausted and schools still projected to be over-utilised.

Establish new schools
- Acquire land and build new school - from start to finish takes six to ten years.
- Considered if the network is projected to exceed capacity within six years.

Additional factors influencing solution decisions

There are a range of factors influencing the network solution. For example, in some cases additional classrooms can not be added to existing schools because there is no physical space available. The likelihood of these factors being present vary across the different growth profiles. We have illustrated the prevalence of some common factors.



New Zealand Government

Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga
Ministry of Education

Why the Auckland FDS is important to MOE

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
TE TĀHUHU O TE MĀTAURANGA

INFO SHEET

National Education Growth Plan (NEGP)

The NEGP is a new way of thinking about and co-ordinating the Ministry of Education's response to population growth across New Zealand.

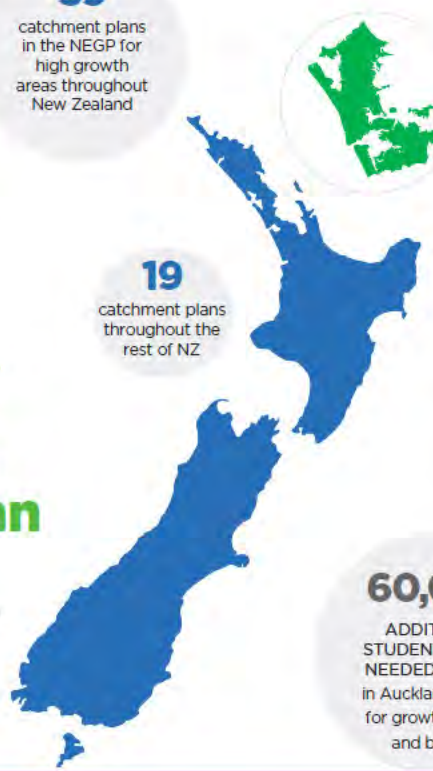
The NEGP Incorporates the...

Auckland Education Growth Plan (AEGP)

39 catchment plans in the NEGP for high growth areas throughout New Zealand

20 catchment plans in Auckland

19 catchment plans throughout the rest of NZ



▸▸ Population growth is placing pressure on our school network in specific areas of the country. These high growth areas are all unique and are experiencing growth in different ways.

▸▸ A new approach is needed to ensure that the educational needs are met for every child in New Zealand.

60,000 ADDITIONAL STUDENT PLACES NEEDED BY 2030 in Auckland to cater for growth to 2030 and beyond.

Key facts

The current population of Auckland is 1.65 million. Over the next decade, Auckland is projected to receive at least 55% of New Zealand's total growth and will reach two million people by 2028, adding another 45,000 people to the city each year.

By 2028, 18% of Auckland's population will be aged between 0-14 years old, with a further 6% aged between 15-19 years old. Of the Māori population in Auckland, one-third are aged between 0-14 years.

Auckland's education region has the largest student population, with over 275,000 students. In the 12 months to July 2018, the addition of 3,500 students continued to put pressure on Auckland's school network.

Of the 100,000 new student places forecast in the NEGP as being needed in high growth areas nationally by 2030, 60,000 of these are forecast as being needed in Auckland.

Investment

Auckland is our largest area of growth with its own Growth Plan.

Long term investment is required to deliver the AEGP.

Planning

The Ministry has undertaken engagement with the Auckland Education Sector, to understand their ideas for managing the growth in their local schooling networks in the next decade.

Our Growth Plan is aligned with and enhanced through partnering with Auckland Council and other government agencies.

Solutions

Catchment plans present strategic solutions for managing education demand across Auckland. Detailed response planning for each catchment will follow.

We will work with schools to implement enrolment schemes, apply schooling level changes, add in additional capacity and consider network structure as required across the Auckland region.

Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga
Ministry of Education

Key Submission Points

Ministry generally supports the Council's compact centres-based approach

BUT the detail is critical

- How this is achieved and delivered is important
- Significant questions about how the aims of the FDS will be achieved and implications for managing growth
- This relates to both the FDS and the supporting Implementation Plan that enables delivering the growth outcomes it seeks

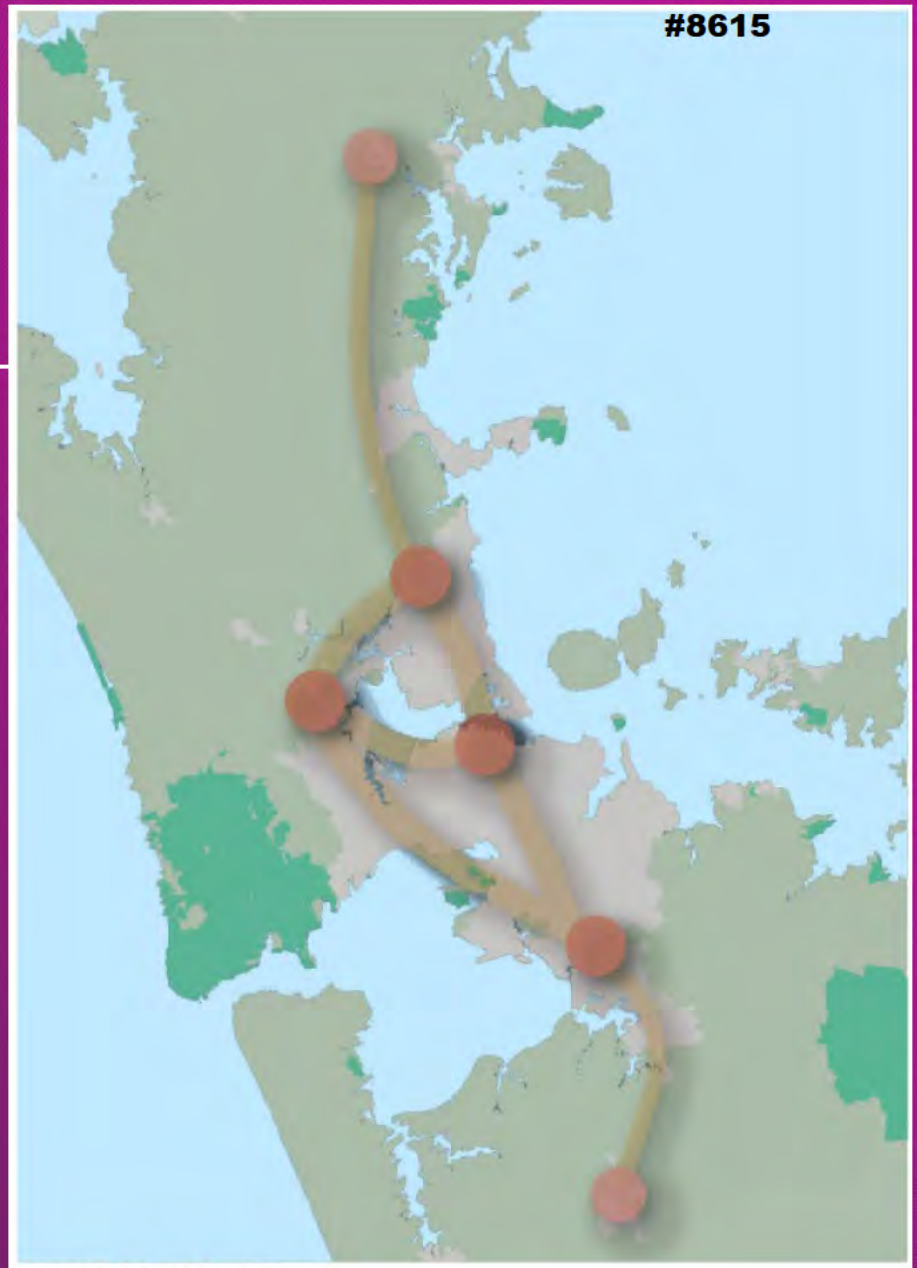


Figure 10 - Multi-nodal model

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Key Submission Points

Ministry holds a number of key roles:

- Crown Agency
- Provider/ Developer of Additional Infrastructure
- Landowner

FDS is missing a critical component – "additional infrastructure" to support growth

Necessary to provide for ***"well functioning urban environments"*** under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020



Ngākoroa Primary School, Auranga Drury



Ormiston Senior College

Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga
Ministry of Education

Key Submission Points

Brownfield/ Existing Urban intensification priority – implications for education infrastructure network

Understanding quantum, timing, nature and/or type of development is critical for the Ministry – the FDS is very light on the detail for the existing urban areas

The updated HBA information is critical – expected to provide detail on housing demand, capacity and estimations on what development is feasible & reasonably expected to be realised

Without the accompanying HBA the Ministry is unable to update our forecasting and planning for the schooling network

The HBA is supporting information expected to be provided with the FDS



Key Submission Points

- Greenfield/ Future Urban Land Sequencing Changes – implications for education infrastructure network

- Involvement in Implementation Planning & Delivery to support the FDS

- Involvement in SPAs / growth priority areas now and going forward

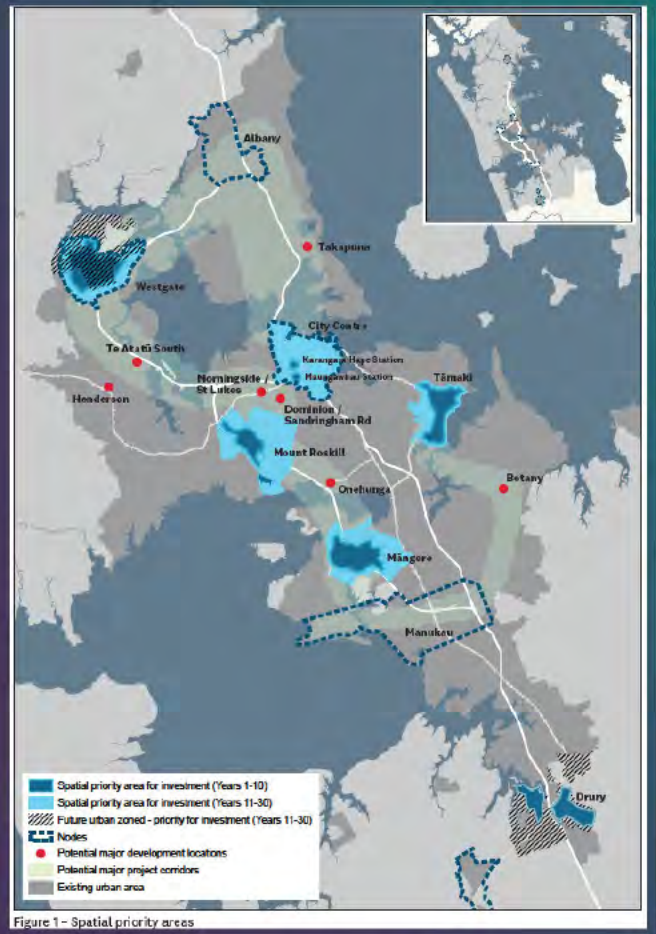
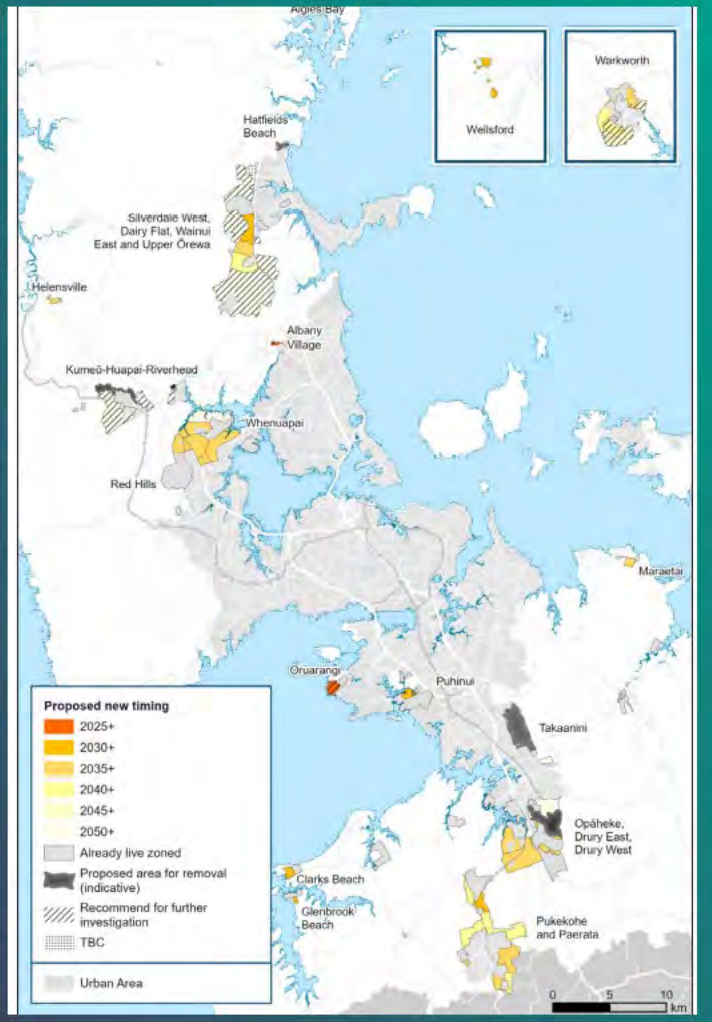


Figure 1 – Spatial priority areas



FDS maps: Spatial Priority Areas and Future Urban Areas

Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga
Ministry of Education

What is the Ministry seeking?

- To work collaboratively with Auckland Council, central government agencies, key stakeholders and partners in developing and implementing the FDS
- To better understand the location, quantum, sequencing and timing of growth
- Ensure collectively we are meeting the government policy directive of achieving **"well-functioning urban environments"**
- Whilst Council has sought to keep the Ministry informed – **we seek to work in a greater spirit of partnership and collaboration moving forward**

[redacted]

- This is critical for our role and responsibility as a provider of social infrastructure across the education system

#8615

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He mea **tārai** e mātou te **mātauranga** kia **rangatira** ai, kia **mana taurite** ai ōna **huanga**

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga
Ministry of Education

Submission on Auckland Council's Consultation Draft Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053

To: Auckland Council

From: Clive Huggins (Director Land Investment and Planning, Ministry of Education)

Date: 31 July 2023

Subject: Submission on Auckland Council's Consultation Draft Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053

1. Background

This is a submission to Auckland Council (the Council) on the Consultation Draft Auckland Future Development Strategy (FDS) 2023-2053.

The Ministry of Education (the Ministry) is the Government's lead advisor on the New Zealand education system, shaping direction for education agencies and providers and contributing to the Government's goals for education. The Ministry assesses population changes, school roll fluctuations and other trends and challenges impacting on education provision at all levels of the education network to identify changing needs within the network so the Ministry can respond effectively.

The Ministry has responsibility for all education property owned by the Crown. This involves managing the existing property portfolio, upgrading and improving the portfolio, purchasing and constructing new property to meet increased demand, identifying and disposing of surplus State school sector property and managing teacher and caretaker housing. The Ministry is therefore a considerable stakeholder in terms of activities that may impact on existing and future educational facilities and assets in the Auckland region.

2. Overarching Comments - Draft Auckland Future Development Strategy

The Ministry thanks the Council for the opportunity to make a submission on the FDS.

The Ministry generally supports Auckland Council's compact centres-based approach, which focuses growth in existing urban areas that can be serviced by infrastructure (Section 1.2.4). This includes limiting growth in rural areas, with the growth of satellite nodes favoured (Section 4.2.3).

The Ministry, whilst supportive of the intent of the FDS, has concerns about how the aims of the FDS will be achieved and the implications for managing growth in the medium and long term. The intention of an FDS is to promote integrated land use and infrastructure planning across a 30-year period in accordance with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPS UD). This FDS does not identify the additional infrastructure supplied by providers (other than the Council) that will be necessary to support the 30-year development capacity identified by the FDS and does not provide sufficient detail as to the location, quantum, timing and type of growth enabled.

This makes it difficult for the Ministry to understand pressures on the educational network in the short, medium and long term or to proactively plan to ensure educational requirements can be met, contributing to well-functioning urban environments. The ability to align investment of development and additional infrastructure is a critical aim of an FDS under the NPS UD and will require significantly greater work at the Implementation Plan stage if not completed now.

3. Key Matters from the Ministry - Draft Auckland FDS

The Ministry holds several key roles as Crown Agency, provider/developer of additional infrastructure and landowner relating to the provision of social infrastructure across the education system. In order to plan for education requirements to support well-functioning urban environments, the Ministry seeks to understand the likely location, quantum, timing and type of growth in the region. An FDS is a key document to assist the Ministry in our planning, but there are important gaps in the current FDS.

The purpose of our submission is to support elements of the FDS but also to seek changes to the FDS where this would assist the Ministry in our planning for schools to support growth in Auckland.

Our submission covers the following key matters:

- **NPS UD – Additional Infrastructure –** Refer Section 4
- **Improving communication of Auckland's vision for growth –** Refer Section 5
- **Greenfield/ Future Urban Land Sequencing Changes – implications for educational network infrastructure planning & delivery** – Refer Section 6
- **Infrastructure Triggers** – Refer Section 6.1
- **Brownfield/ Existing Urban intensification – implications for educational network infrastructure planning & delivery** – Refer Section 7
- **Spatial Priority Areas and Priority Development Priority Areas** – Refer Section 8
- **Implementation planning and delivery to support the Auckland FDS** – Refer Section 9
- **Clarity on how Auckland Plan 2050 and Auckland FDS work together** – Refer Section 10

The Ministry also supports the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) overarching comments on Auckland Council's Future Development Strategy, outlined in section A of their submission. These overarching themes were developed as part of the central government cross-agency discussion and review of the Draft Auckland FDS.

4. NPS UD - Additional infrastructure

Policy 10 of the NPS UD states that local authorities should engage with providers of development infrastructure and additional infrastructure (schools are considered additional infrastructure), to achieve integrated land use and infrastructure planning. In addition to this, subpart 3.5 of the NPS UD states that local authorities must be satisfied that the additional infrastructure required to service the development capacity is likely to be available.

With specific reference to the requirements of preparing and updating an FDS, Section 3.15 (2) of the NPS UD states that (2) In order to prepare the draft required by that procedure, local authorities must engage with the following: … (d) providers of additional infrastructure.

Whilst the Council has consulted with the Ministry during later stages of the FDS, as a Crown agency as per some of the requirements of the NPS UD (3.15.2b), this has been at a very high level and could be significantly improved. Whilst the challenges of developing an FDS of this size are appreciated, greater engagement earlier with the Ministry and other Crown agencies, with sufficient time for this to have a meaningful impact on the final FDS would have been beneficial.

The need for the FDS to address additional infrastructure requirements under the NPS UD is essential to achieve well-functioning, sustainable and thriving urban areas and communities. This will ensure that urban development is integrated with infrastructure planning and funding (NPS UD – Objective 6), achieve integrated land use and infrastructure planning (NPS UD Policy 10 b) and additional infrastructure is available to service development capacity (NPS UD Sections 3.5.1 and 3.15.2d).

Appendix 3 of the FDS sets out infrastructure to support development capacity, including additional infrastructure, but does not include educational infrastructure. There needs to be greater recognition within the FDS of the additional infrastructure that is required to enable well-functioning urban environments.

Relief Sought:

The Ministry considers engagement with additional infrastructure providers to be a fundamental requirement when developing an FDS. The Ministry seeks that Auckland Council engages further with us directly in order to identify the additional infrastructure requirements needed to service the projected residential growth over the 30-year period of the FDS.

The Council may wish to consider amending Appendix 3 of the FDS to include recognition of additional infrastructure beyond that provided by the Council. However, in order to inform the identification of additional infrastructure requirements, the FDS needs to identify the quantum, timing and type of growth anticipated, along with indicative densities, rather than rely on the Implementation Plan stage to provide this level of detail. Without this information even at a high level the Ministry cannot provide useful input on the sufficiency of additional infrastructure.

Prior to the Implementation Plan phase starting, supplying growth model information created to inform the draft FDS, including the Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA), would provide an evidential base from which to begin developing robust estimates of development capacity, timing and typology. Similar information has been invaluable in other FDS processes to enable the Ministry to provide useful input as additional infrastructure providers and as a Crown agency.

5. Improving communication of Auckland's vision for growth

The Ministry considers the SPA Map (Figure 18) in its current form does not provide a clear picture/vision of where the Council would like growth and intensification to be directed to, particularly within the existing urban areas. It lacks a legible land use and public transport integration vision, and it doesn't yet communicate a clear strategy around a hierarchy of centres and corridor intensification aligned with public transport investment (existing and proposed).

The previous Auckland Plan Development Strategy provided a clear vision for growth with sequencing over a 30-year period. The SPA map seems to primarily convey where the Council has agreed funding for

infrastructure investment aligned with the Proposed Long-Term Plan (LTP). However, the role of an FDS is to assist the integration of land use and infrastructure planning and funding decisions over a 30-year period.

Planning for new schools can take 7-10+ years and the demand for schools is time-sensitive. Where possible, the Ministry needs to be able to anticipate where demand will be and have schools in place in time to meet the needs of the school-aged population. The FDS does not yet provide the Ministry with the necessary level of detail to enable proactive planning for new schools and could lead to reactive or poorly planned investments.

Relief Sought:

The Ministry recommends the Council amend the FDS SPA Map (Figure 18). The revised map should seek to provide a clear vision of where both urban intensification and greenfield growth and development will be focussed. Other Urban Growth Partnerships (UGPs) such as the Greater Christchurch Partnership, Future Proof, and Smart Growth have developed clear and concise graphical outputs to illustrate the growth vision well beyond a focus on 1-10 year infrastructure investment.

It is recommended to consider visually communicating the following content as a minimum:

- Integration of land use density and intensification with public transport investments particularly regarding Rapid Transit Networks (existing and proposed networks).

- A clear hierarchy and network of centres and locations of significant employment areas. Consider incorporating this with the 'local areas / locations' that are also intended to take growth but have not been identified spatially on the SPA Map.

- Clear timing aligned with the NPS UD definitions of short (0-3 years), medium (3-10 years) and long-term growth (11-30 years).

6. Greenfield/ Future Urban Land Sequencing Changes – implications for educational network infrastructure planning & delivery

The Ministry acknowledges the Council has reviewed the extent and timing for Auckland's Future Urban Areas (FUA). Factors that have influenced the review include:

- Urban areas capacity increase / up-zoning resulting from the NPS UD including Medium Density Residential Standards (MDRS)
- Climate change policy direction considering matters such as natural hazards.
- Reducing vehicle emissions through VKT reduction requirements.

It is also acknowledged that Private Plan Changes (PPCs) are a key consideration that has undermined the Council's existing strategy to manage greenfield growth through the current Future Urban Land Supply Strategy (FULSS 2017). The proliferation of PPCs that have live-zoned Future Urban Zone (FUZ) areas ahead of intended sequencing timeframes provides significant challenge to infrastructure provision and delivery.

The Ministry as an infrastructure provider across the education system, is significantly impacted by the proposed changes to land sequencing and staging as currently signalled in the FDS. Our school network planning, infrastructure planning and delivery is currently timed to align with the urbanisation of greenfield areas as per the FULSS. There is considerable complexity in planning for schools in growth areas, including

a consideration of the capacity of the existing school network in an area, alongside considering the need for new schools.

It is important to note that due to the time required to deliver infrastructure (7-10+ years) the Ministry is actively engaged in investigations for investment in school sites to meet the demand signalled through the current FULSS. The significant changes signalled for Future Urban Areas (FUA) in the FDS could therefore have substantial implications for the Ministry if this investment is no longer required or will be delayed in its need. There are complex implications of how new schools are staged in their development combined with managing and increasing the provision of existing school capacity in school catchment areas.

For most of the greenfield growth areas across the Auckland region, there are communities already established in these locations with live zoning through a combination of Special Housing Areas (SHA's), PPCs and the Council-initiated structure planning and rezoning. The Ministry needs more certainty in relation to the location and timing of FUA, embedded in a defensible policy framework through the FDS and Auckland Unitary Plan (RPS section), so that we can confidently invest in the necessary additional infrastructure required to support well-functioning urban environments.

Relief Sought

The Ministry seeks to work collaboratively with the Council on what has been identified as the Way Forward for Future Urban Areas (Section 4.2.2). We request greater involvement in the analysis and prioritisation of FUA so this can inform our investment timeframes over the short, medium and long term. The Ministry would like to understand timeframes from the Council for undertaking this work programme, and how the Ministry can be involved in this work going forward.

Further work the Ministry seeks to be involved with includes:

- **Areas identified for further investigation** in relation to the identified FUA shown on Figure 13. This work needs to be prioritised to ensure clarity is provided for the development and infrastructure sectors. The Ministry would like to understand the timing of when this work will be undertaken and to be involved early in this process.

- **Areas of deferred timing for development readiness** – where new timing / staging has been proposed for FUA. There is a need to better understand the transition of places where communities exist, new growth has commenced and the provision of additional infrastructure such as schooling still needs to be planned and delivered. Changes proposed for land sequencing/staging have significant implications in these areas for additional infrastructure provider investment. This work needs to be tied strongly to issues of responsiveness and enforcement of timing to provide an understanding of the trade-offs and risks involved.

- **Areas where land has been removed from development –** where areas are planned for removal the Ministry would like to be part of the evaluation and process to do this to understand the impact on our infrastructure and networks.

- **Development timing based on infrastructure triggers –** please refer the Ministry's comments and relief sought under submission point 6.1 below.

Additionally, the Ministry recommends that the Council clearly state in the FDS the intention to embed the approach to FUA into the statutory policy framework through the Auckland Unitary Plan (eg. RPS section) and begin to scope the process of what this would look like with key stakeholders.

6.1 Infrastructure Triggers

The Ministry acknowledges the Council proposes to introduce 'infrastructure triggers' as a mechanism to control development in the FUZ and/or greenfield rezoning out-of-sequence, or ahead of the necessary infrastructure required to support live zoning land. While the Ministry is supportive of the identification of infrastructure needs and staging across the region, the use of these triggers is not clear in their current form.

There is confusion over the requirement for all infrastructure to be provided and the ability for these to be altered in response to the changing needs of the region. While the Ministry is supportive of measures and tools to strengthen how PPCs are managed there needs to be clarity around what these triggers mean and implications for other statutory processes. Infrastructure triggers are identified specifically to manage Future Urban Areas (Appendix 6) however it is not clear in the FDS how this mechanism will be delivered upon.

The Ministry agrees there does not seem to be a successful policy framework to enforce the existing FULSS 2017 (Section 4.2.2). However, it is unclear what specific consequential policy changes are signalled to improve this in the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) section of the Auckland Unitary Plan, if any. All changes need to ensure the 'responsiveness' requirement of the NPS UD is still achieved but is balanced against the other aims related to integrated planning of land use and infrastructure. Developing a clear and robust policy framework will ensure that infrastructure providers, such as the Ministry, can better manage and plan for the provision of infrastructure to support growth and established communities in and nearby FUA. The Ministry strongly supports integration of schools and other social infrastructure within Structure Plan processes that are resourced and led proactively by the Council, instead of responding to PPCs, to enable synergies for local and central government investment.

Relief Sought

Clarify the role of Infrastructure Triggers and how they will be applied and used in subsequent planning processes. We suggest a greater collaborative approach for further development of this mechanism with regional stakeholders.

Develop a clear policy approach to address of out-of-sequence or unanticipated development and we ask that this includes consideration of the impact on additional infrastructure.

Resource and prioritise Structure Planning (both new and reviews of existing) and other forms of Council-led Area Planning to proactively link infrastructure delivery with land use and staging. This includes both Greenfield and Brownfield areas indicated for growth.

7. Brownfield/ Existing Urban intensification – implications for educational network infrastructure planning & delivery

The Ministry understands the Council requirements under the NPS UD to provide sufficient development capacity to meet demand for housing and business land over the next 30 years. We acknowledge the FDS indicates that over the last five years over 80% of growth has happened within existing urban areas and the Council seeks most future growth to be accommodated within existing urban areas. Ample development capacity is indicated within Appendix 4 of the FDS, but the creation of well-functioning urban environments will require significant proactive spatial and area planning by the Council to ensure that coordination of investment will result in attractive, liveable and high-quality urban environments.

The Ministry's National Education Growth Plan (NEGP) identifies what we know about the anticipated location and patterns of growth in school-aged children to 2030 and where we are responding to development (both brownfield and greenfield). While the NEGP shows how sufficient capacity in the school network can be delivered in the right place at the right time it requires careful and informed forward planning. Significant recent changes such as MDRS make the delivery of infrastructure in Brownfield contexts challenging, but important to ensure well-functioning urban environments.

The demand for Primary and Secondary education is dynamic, with different communities demonstrating significantly different age profiles. This can result in significant changes in local demand for education over time, even in areas of limited change in housing, or can exacerbate surges in demand that result from some changes in housing typology. In response the Ministry has several mechanisms for planning its network to accommodate growth including amending school enrolment zones; funding of roll growth by adding classrooms in existing schools; network restructure such as merger, relocation, or school type change e.g. primary to composite, from single sex to co-ed, English medium to bilingual; and the establishment of new schools.

The implications of servicing more densely developed urban areas will also require the Ministry to explore different ways of planning and providing for new and / or growing existing schools. This will require the exploration of opportunities such as sharing facilities, more intensively developed school layouts and the potential of sharing land with other public sector organisations given the scarcity of land and its increasing value.

The FDS is a key document to help inform this network planning. Understanding the quantum, timing and type of development and investment that is signalled through a FDS is critical to ensure we can plan for sufficient capacity in the school network. Outside of the high-level numbers provided in Appendix 4 there is little information on this and the updated Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA) that has informed the FDS has not yet been published by the Council.

The HBA is critical for the Ministry to understand as it provides key detail on housing demand, capacity and estimations on what development is feasible and reasonably expected to be realised. This level of detail is necessary to assist with forecasting and planning for the school network and without this it is not possible to provide comments to the FDS on the sufficiency for additional infrastructure as required by the NPS UD.

The current draft FDS and supporting evidence report's lack the detailed development and feasible development capacity information relating to the existing urban area. Without this information it is difficult to understand network pressures in the short, medium, and longer-term or to proactively align investment decisions between central and local government infrastructure providers to where growth is being directed to and when. This aligned investment is a critical aim of an FDS under the NPS UD and will require significantly greater work at the Implementation Plan stage if not completed now.

Relief sought:

The Ministry seeks greater data exchange and in-depth discussions with the Council to assess the implications of the FDS on its school network. The Ministry also wishes to be involved in proactive structure/spatial/area planning undertaken by the Council within Brownfield areas.

The Ministry requests that the latest HBA be made available as soon as possible to interested stakeholders to ensure the evidential base for decisions is understood and to understand implications for our planning.

The Ministry welcomes new ways of working across the Crown agencies and with the Council to provide for education needs in innovative ways, such as with land swaps, co-ordinated planning, shared facilities and investment.

8. Spatial Priority Areas / Priority Development Areas

Under the Auckland Housing and Urban Growth Partnership (AHUGP) a joint work programme of projects has been agreed. However, these AHUGP priority areas have not all been clearly identified within the FDS (Figure 18 – Spatial Priority Areas). Ensuring consistency with the currently agreed priorities is essential to align previous and future investment across the public and private sector.

The Ministry has not been involved in the selection of the SPAs nor the development of the criteria used in their selection. The process to date has involved the Ministry commenting on the SPAs at a very high level, with little information or detail on selection provided prior to the publication of the FDS. There is an opportunity here to improve the collaborative approach to the selection and prioritisation of the SPAs.

Greater involvement here of regional stakeholders would allow for a more detailed understanding of growth and the opportunity to input proactively in growth planning rather than responding to already decided priorities.

There is also terminology used in the Draft Auckland FDS that is confusing to understand. For example:

- Is an SPA equivalent to the currently identified AHUGP Priority Development Areas (PDA)? (eg. Northwest and Drury).
- Inconsistency between the AHUGP Northwest PDA, and the FDS Westgate Node and Westgate SPA.
- 'Nodes' are not a term used in other UGPs or FDS processes and there is a lack of clarity over how this relates to other strategies. These are also depicted in Figure 18 and are lacking sufficient supporting information (Appendix 5) to understand their role in accommodating growth. Only some Nodes are prioritised/identified for investment over the 30-year period.
- Major development locations and corridors are also identified but there is insufficient detail in the FDS to understand what their role is in accommodating growth and their relative priority in relation to SPAs and Nodes.

The level of detail relating to the SPAs and the Nodes is much less than provided in both the existing AHUGP PDAs, and the Auckland Plan Development Strategy. Appendices 5 and 10 to the FDS do not provide information sufficient to inform our network planning nor do they clarify the relative significance of these areas. Additionally, the FDS does not answer questions related to areas outside the SPAs and Nodes, some of which are experiencing significant growth and will continue to do so as capacity is taken up. The Ministry needs greater detail on SPAs and Nodes to understand the quantum, timing and type of growth proposed, along with infrastructure requirements.

Relief sought:

The Ministry welcomes working collaboratively with the Council across all the FDS SPAs and Nodes in the future. A significant step towards this would be to provide the opportunity for the Ministry and other Crown agencies to input into the development and application of criteria as well as prioritisation of the SPAs as per other UGPs.

Clarify consistency with current agreed regional priorities and clarify the relative priorities of the SPAs, Nodes, and major development locations and corridors. This includes clarifying the terminology used and what this means for implementation planning.

Consider amending the FDS to provide additional detail regarding the SPAs, Nodes, and major development locations and corridors. This would include the potential quantum, timing and type of growth proposed, along with infrastructure requirements as per the NPS UD.

9. Implementation planning and delivery to support the Auckland FDS

It is understood from discussions with Council staff that there is high reliance being placed on the Implementation phase of the FDS to resolve many of the outstanding issues identified in the draft FDS and provide the detail of how growth will be managed. Subsequently, Council staff have explained the FDS has been purposely kept at relatively high level. At present the current implementation section outlined in Part 5 is very brief, with Appendix 12 listing several high-level Implementation Actions and there is a lack of clarity over how this will be enacted.

It is appreciated the size and scale of the Auckland region has made it a difficult and complex exercise to develop the FDS. This scale is also important to consider when developing the Implementation Plan, which may be a series of Plans of considerable scope and detail. Collaborative involvement of regional stakeholders in all stages of this process will be essential.

Relief sought:
Given the role the Ministry plays in providing infrastructure to support growth, to enable well-functioning urban environments, the Ministry seeks to be engaged with and work in close collaboration with the Council in the development of the Implementation Plan and delivery associated with the FDS.

The Ministry suggests the following approach to Implementation Planning to support the Auckland FDS:

- To assist developing an implementation approach, the FDS could be restructured into sub-regional sectors. This would provide a more manageable scale within which to develop Implementation Plans.

- Ensure collation and analysis of monitoring data to inform decisions of infrastructure providers. Ideally this should be undertaken in a collaborative way with all infrastructure providers.

10. Clarity on how Auckland Plan 2050 and Auckland FDS work together

It is unclear how the Auckland Plan 2050 and the FDS are intended to work together. We understand the FDS is intended to replace the land sequencing and staging from the FULSS 2017, and that the Auckland Plan Development Strategy Map (Sequencing Years 1-30) indicating greenfield and brownfield growth will also be replaced. Given the much broader scope of the Auckland Plan it is important to understand the role of each document and the integration across certain chapters.

Relief sought
The Ministry seeks clarity from the Council on how the FDS and the Auckland Plan 2050 will work together. We welcome working collaboratively with the Council and Crown agencies on this matter and seek to improve this as part of the Implementation Plan to support the FDS.

The Ministry does wish to be heard in support of its submission.

Nāku noa, nā

[redacted]

[redacted]
Manager – Spatial Planning
Land Investment and Planning - Te Pou Hanganga, Matihiko | Infrastructure & Digital

[redacted]

[redacted]
Director Land Investment and Planning - Te Pou Hanganga, Matihiko | Infrastructure & Digital

Future Development Plan 2023 #8653

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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

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

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?

Emergency shelter for faith base community

Future Development Plan 2023 #8655

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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

Improved public transportation system is an important infrastructure for international cities. Reducing carbon emissions and resource waste.

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

Avoid further disasters (human, economic loss)

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?

Encourage and introduce overseas professionals to come and alleviate the personel shortage of medical care workers and various staff. Avoid over-development, retain natural resources and green land, improve the quality of the current areas, optimise the quality and safety of the living environment.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8663

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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?

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

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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.

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 #8671

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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

Limited by financial resources and manpower, it is better to develop the existing regions first than to disperse financial resources in every place. This approach will be better.

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.

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 #8687

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8706

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Traffic is terrible should expand!!!!

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

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 #8718

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

The neighbourhood nowadays is already very crowded. There are high-density high-rise residences on both sides of certain streets. There are not even enough parking spaces. Cars are parked on both sides of the road, leaving the entrance and exit really crowded. I can always hear the noise of construction at home. The elderly cannot get a quiet environment at home during the day. There is no shortage of land in Auckland, but this kind of development will only make both the urban areas and suburbs worse. The residential environment can never be quiet for decades and will become more and more crowded.

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

Although taking public transport can reduce environmental pollution, the bus intervals are too long and the routes are limited. It is a long way from home to a bus stop on the main road. During the rainy season in Auckland, this long distance brings great difficulties to commuters. There are private cars on both sides of the roads in the community. It is not safe to ride a bicycle, and there are no dedicated cycle lanes in most areas.

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

I think it is only possible to do land survey on those undeveloped land. Many parts of the urban area have already seen a lot of housing being build even in the flood zone. Only by opening up more land can we better consider the risks of future climate change.

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

I'm not sure what infrastructure construction discussed here is meat to be. But our community has seen ongoing pipeline renovations in recent years. Roads are always half blocked. Travel always takes more time. Even at home during the day is harrassed by construction noises.

Other feedback

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

Only by releasing more land can house prices be brought down.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8719

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

The houses in current neighborhoods are too crowded and in different styles. Some are high-rise townhouses on both sides, but the middle is very low-lying. Many new houses do not have enough parking spaces. Cars are parked on both sides of the street. The roads are very crowded. It takes a long time to travel out those narrow streets.

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 main streets in the urban area are full of traffic jams. Not every street has a bus lane. There are always traffic jams. Not many places have cycle lanes. It is very unsafe. I think it will take

many years to build dedicated bus lanes and cycle lanes , or there might just be no room for expansion at all. Such a plan is too idealistic to be realistic.

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

There are already many houses built at flood-prone zones in the urban area. Should the city Council relocate all these houses?

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 my question is, how can the communities in the urban area do it? The community surroundings we see and experience every day is getting worse and worse. The roads are always dug to repair or expand pipelines, resulting in travel inconvenient and constant noise.

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 #8725

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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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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

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

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

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 #8727

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

To increase the density of the current residencial areas will result in a congested neighbourhood and streets. More cars will be parked on both sides of the streets, which will cause traffic congestions and safety risks to pedestrians in the community, especially children. The houses on one street are inconsistent in their style and built. New houses mix with old houses. Some are high and some are low buildings. Some are crowded. The streetscape will be uneven for many years. The out of date infrastructure cannot handle the rapid increase of residences or population. As a result, the expansion of underground pipelines keeps the roads under maintenance, and traffic jams in and out forever.

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

I believe this is a very good aspiration. But, it will take many, many years to implement. There are very few bus routes.The long interval between each bus cannot meet travel needs. The distances from a bus station on the main road to people's residence are very long. The possibility of adding lanes or widening roads in the urban area is very bleak. There is no place to build additional new roads. High-density housing will make people having to rely on private cars because these infrastructure cannot keep up. As a result, the traffic congestions will become worse.

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

How can the existing houses in the current residential area avoid major environmental 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?

Other

Tell us why

I think that the design and development of nature based infrastructure and better adaptation to future climate changes can only be achieved in new residential development areas.

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 #10072

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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

Traffic jams are now very common in Auckland. Density and compacting will make traffic worse.

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

Ruins New Zealand's very relaxed way of life

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
The denser, the more likelihood of flooding.

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
If it becomes very dense, all the infrastructure will need to be updated.

Other feedback

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

Reduce the existing traffic congestion.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10080

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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

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

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

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

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 #10083

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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?

Other

Tell us why

It should develop into a city with an easy and better public transport system no matter what it focuses on in the future.

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?

Other

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 #10086

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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

It also requires an increase in infrastructure. But the development of existing urban areas needs to take into account the impact on neighbours. The procedure is lengthy and inefficient.

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 development of existing areas also requires a large number of infrastructure upgrades/capacity increases, resulting in slower development or poor consideration.

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

Please make sure as soon as possible instead of several years or dozens of years of research

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

Just slogans, no substance.

Other feedback

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

To hear from developers/property owners. There is too much bureaucracy.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10088

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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

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

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?

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 #10093

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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?

Other

Tell us why

When population increase, the development of housing in the current urban areas can effectively improve the utilization efficiency of the existing urban infrastructure and reduce carbon dioxide emissions. However, Auckland's existing urban infrastructure, such as sewerage, pipelines and stormwater treatment, has shown insufficiency in recent heavy rain events. Does the Council have a solid understanding of the capacities of existing infrastructure? Can these infrastructure support the decisions for future planning? If not, why not a more balanced approach?

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?

Other

Tell us why

The intention is good. But, could it effectively support future population growth only by developing in existing urban areas?

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

Why is this information not available to the public?

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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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

The idea of decentralisation is good. But it conflicts with plans to develop existing urban areas. There is not much open spaces in the existing urban areas for this purpose.

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 #10127

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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

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

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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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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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

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 #10133

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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

High density leads to severe traffice congestion. The old sewage drainage system will not be able to cope with density population growth.

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

should take the long-term view

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.

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #10134

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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

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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?

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?

Stop building ugly townhouses.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10137

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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

People will compete for resources in public places. The community will be less harmonious and law and order will deteriorate!

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

Auckland's public transport is lagging behind. This strategy will make the traffic worse! More cars parked long the roads!

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

The current facilities are aging and need to be maintained. It will be a bigger problem in the future!

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

Other feedback

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

Develop public transport and build highways around the city. Not like the State Highway 1 which connects north and south, with heavy traffic jams every day! The government should subsidise to make free public transport during peak hours!

Future Development Plan 2023 #10138

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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

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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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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 #10142

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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

traffic and facilities are already out of the limit

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

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?

Disagree

Tell us why

People facilities and traffic problems should be first priority to solve now

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 #10143

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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 current traffic situation in the city is exceptionally severe, and any further exacerbation must be avoided. The implementation of multiple city centers is the sole viable solution to address this problem. One approach could involve actively promoting the relocation of companies and public facilities to areas such as Albany, Westgate, or Manukau, with the aim of alleviating the burden of traffic congestion.

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

I have serious concerns about the current approach. Encouraging people to rely solely on bicycles and public transportation is not a feasible solution. The council has invested significant time and resources into developing bicycle lanes, but the utilization of these facilities has been disappointingly low. It is crucial to consider the practicality of such measures, especially for families with young children, as the current infrastructure fails to meet their needs effectively.

Avoiding hazards

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

In prioritizing factors, it is essential to place house availability as the foremost consideration, followed by house affordability. Other factors, such as weather changes, can be taken into account subsequently.

Other feedback

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

For the betterment of Auckland, the initial step that the council should take is relocating the entire city council and other associated facilities from the Auckland city area. This significant move would contribute significantly to improving the overall condition of Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10169

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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?

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 #10174

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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.

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 #10175

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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?

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 #10177

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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?

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

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 #10198

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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

The traffic will be more congested and the housing prices will b higher.

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

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?

New Zealand has a small land area and population. Even strict greening and carbon emission reduction would help little in responding to the global climate change. On the contrary, putting carbon emission reduction ahead of the development of our own country would only harm New Zealand's national interest, impacting nagatively on and our country and people's lives, and making New Zealand lost its due status in the world. Judging from the current world geopolitics, New Zealand seems to be falling behind the ranks among developed countries. Therefore, environmental protection and development. Development is the priority. Paying due attaention while developing, rather than the other way around.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10203

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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

Current infrastructure is not enough for either brown areas or green 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

This is the right way. Absolutely agree!

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 #10210

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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?

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 #10212

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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
protect green space

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
less emissions

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 #10221

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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

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

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 #10224

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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

Stop Auckland growing, no further.

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

Too much people around, traffics getting worse.

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

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 #10231

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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

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

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 #10247

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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

Spread the development out cannot solve the problems of transport, education, water resources and so on.

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?

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 #10250

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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

There is not enough infrastructure and living facilities in suburban 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

Suburban traffic is congested. commuting to and from work is congested, which also increases vehicle exhaust carbon emissions.

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

Disasters may only increase costs and waste money.

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

In line with modern architectural trends and environmental protection.

Other feedback

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

The city needs to increase density. Immigrant population need to increase. So that the economy may grow.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10283

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

It would exacerbate Auckland's already terrible traffic jams and tight parking spaces, with smaller houses and gardens, and no privacy.

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

It will be too congested to enjoy the privacy spaces. It will easily cause problems such as insufficient drainage in rainy days, severe noise, and too many students in the school.

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

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

Auckland's population is ever increasing. The trend should be to develop outward.

Other feedback

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

pukekohe and Dury

Future Development Plan 2023 #10302

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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?

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?