Future Development Strategy

Devonport-Takapuna Local Board

WRITTEN FEEDBACK

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #85

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

Good to keep as much remaining land for native forests/habitats than developing 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?

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

Don’t build in areas with high climate risk, waste of time and money to rebuild every ten years or less. Mitigation of climate change is more important and will have better results than just adaptation alone

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 #97

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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 will place burden on infrastructure, waste water systems, affect traffic and job opportunities

Accessible local centres

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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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Agree

Tell us why

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Disagree

Tell us why

Three story developments in residential roads is ruining Auckland. Zone some areas near transport hubs for high story apartments and stop the overdevelopment of most streets where there is not the parking for additional cars.

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Agree

Tell us why

What is Mauri enhancing. Use plain English that everyone understands rather than pandering to the woke brigade

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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?

Your intensification of nearly every residential street in Auckland is wrong m. Allow apartments in transport hubs as that makes sense. Not 3 story developments in every other street. Lack of public transport means the roads can’t handle all the additional parked cars in areas that aren’t close to transport hubs

Future Development Plan 2023 #124

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Agree

Tell us why

less sprawl and less greenfield development is the goal, which is great and will force greater focus on public transport like rail networks (the best) and less on cars and roads (the worst)

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Agree

Tell us why

Urban sprawl has ruined most NZ cities. It has to stop, and a good way is probably to really lock green space around city edges to push for denser urban environments. Cities should be for people, not cars.

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

Yes! As you will probably see anything against the car is a big tick from me. Cars suck.

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Lots of wee river in the city are strangled by urban sprawl. With Auckland getting wetter, is good to give the rivers more space to flood. Eg: flood plains and wetland here and there. When not flooded this can also be awesome green spaces!

Resilient infrastructure

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Agree

Tell us why

Road side plant bed thag can help absorb water from the road can help. Or just use less bloody concrete everywhere - pretty much less cars

Other feedback

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

Please please start pushing for denser urban environments. Make better communities. This is such a complex and wide spread problem! Good luck.

Ps: concerns with plans maybe to build a harbour car tunnel to ‘help car traffic over the harbour bridge’ . Building ‘one more lane’ will not help! It will just turn into an underwater traffic jam. Please try stop it and just build the train/public transport tunnel.

Ye

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Agree

Tell us why

It will allow for a richer living experience, with vibrant get togethers and more efficient and frequent public transport. It will be cheaper and more efficient to invest in densely populated areas in the future, enhancing benefits.

Accessible local centres

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Agree

Tell us why

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I don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to make what we have better - better public transport and amenities close to home.

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

Like other cities around the world, you need to make local amenities better

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

Having experienced the devastating affects of flooding earlier this year, we need to better protect what we have and look closely into new developments, especially for disasters.

Resilient infrastructure

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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?

Look at improving what we have first. For example, public transport. Making city streets safe. Look at Auckland City Centre - at times it's totally unsafe and so many shops closed, nothing going on. It looks worse than most other cities around the world.

Improve it before stepping outside. Improve public transport so people can catch public transport with confidence.

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Infrastructure is concentrated in existing city areas

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Agree

Tell us why

The cyclone could have struck in Auckland. Are we ready for it?

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Don’t sell the airport

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Agree

Tell us why

Lots of dead spaces in the inner city, love the idea of revitalising these and keeping the green fields areas green and true to nature

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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 city can only take so much. Minimise transport chaos by setting up mini complete centres throughout

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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.

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

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

4. 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 #376

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

15 minute cities make sense to me

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #403

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #405

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #418

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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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4. 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 accept the need to intensify housing but feel it needs to go hand in hand with developing the outdoor spaces for easily accessible, pleasant leisure areas within walking distance of all homes, especially for young families - since by intensifying we are in many cases removing personal outdoor space. Cycle lanes should ideally be through these spaces and on other than ‘main’ roads for both health & safety reasons.

Future Development Plan 2023 #421

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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

This has too many subjects to be answered by a simple agree or disagree answer. Eg evidence would suggest that compact cities are good for the environment and economy, but not necessarily good for peoples well being. Combining this makes it a loaded question. Then addition info on urban sprawl is tacked onto the question. This needs to be multiple questions.
Maybe also question the need for growth at all?

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Only if strong protections are put in place to ensure the quality of developments, and enhance well-being. So no future slums, or shoe-box apartments.

Avoiding hazards

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

I agree, but nature based infrastructure takes decades to develop and mature, we also need innovative man made flood control systems. Cities with flood tunnels such as Austin TX come to mind.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #424

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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 is mostly in place and less travel

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
More work needed inside and outside current footprint

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
existing infrastructure needs fixing 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 #431

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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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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 #433

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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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3. What do you think 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

It is really important that we don't have widespread devastation from 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 #448

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Urban sprawl is just nasty

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 what was happening until some muppets created the SuperShitty and it all turned to crap.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Only dumbarses build in dodgy spots.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

There is a place for all options. Don;t fixate on only one as the Council is not smart enough or have enough money to do that

Other feedback

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

Let the council decide what is best then do the opposite.

Future Development Plan 2023 #456

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

So existing infrastructure is not overloaded .

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 idea so long as public transport is adequate to meet demand

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
So residents will not be caught out as they have this year with flooding damage

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
So long as it is done in moderation.

Other feedback

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

All growth and changes need to consider costs and accessibility. Auckland does not have the tranport infrastructure to support discouragement of cars. Consider the elderly who it is not practical to use bikes.

Future Development Plan 2023 #460

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Focus on car parking, too and road 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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 #462

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 in existing areas results in overcrowding, shoddy and cheap housing, and traffic congestion. The roading and general infrastructure can not and is not adequate for support this 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

Local communities need good roads and water infrastructure. Public transport is not used in smaller communities, the focus seems to be removing car access.

In communities built away from existing areas, in the city fringe, whole new infrastructure with support and job opportunities work better

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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

Agree this should be the focus on building new communities away from existing areas. Look how Hobsonville Point has worked so well

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #465

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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

Don't like the idea of food producing areas given over to more 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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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 #487

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 want to control urban spread and preserve green areas at the edge.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
You've said it 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
What you've said 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?

I don't know

Tell us why
Don't understand what you are proposing 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 #507

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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 proper intensification around transport 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?

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 #508

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 think that there needs to be better quality and increased infrastructure has to be in place if you are going to increase the density of Auckland as the current things that are in place do not function

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

You need to better develop public transport to allow for 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

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 #518

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 protect precious good growing 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

Ease of access for larger sections of community is beneficial financially and environmentally

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

Costs associated with planning permission on inappropriate sites will get too high

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Do as Paris does.....new builds in city etc need to have roof gardens

Other feedback

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

There needs to be architectural merit to intensive housing. Low quality boxes are future slums.

Future Development Plan 2023 #532

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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 agree, as I think existing green spaces need to be protected, as once they are gone you do not get them back and it is a big loss. Also Auckland is too spread out without good public transport links creating large congestion problems. I do think that the intensification needs to be more clever than covering all existing sections with large, multi-bathroom houses. The loss of backyards and urban gardens has a big cost on the environment and society. Terraced housing can have gardens, as seen in places like London or Adelaide. The houses do not need to take up the whole section.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 quality of the paths need to be taken into consideration. Some footpaths are on too steep and angle or uneven for wheelchairs/prams/bikes/scooters. Safety from heavy traffic also needs to be taken into consideration. Planting on the berms, protected cycle lanes, wide footpaths are needed to provide an enjoyable and safe accessibility.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 need to look at what better drainage/storm water. The use of green spaces and plants to soak up water. The maintenance and cleaning of gutters etc

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?

Extra and intensified housing is required in Auckland. But it needs to be a good design, with amenities added to cope with the increased housing. Currently intensification means the loss of all house garden - an outdoor concrete slab/deck is not adequate. Houses need to be better designed to fit on the smaller plot, but not mean the complete loss of trees etc in the neighbourhood. Stormwater needs to be improved and transport (both vehicle/pedestrian/cycle/scooter) need to be upgraded and improved to allow for the extra people

Future Development Plan 2023 #536

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 the infrastructure is vastly improved Auckland can not support more in-building

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 transport is unable to provide a decent service 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

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Fine when sewage and waste water is fixed.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #601

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 moved to Auckland from Wellington. Wellington is incredibly walkable and I was able to get my daily exercise in just by walking around 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

People should be able to live close to where they work. Better for their health, better for the environment, and better for overall productivity.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Hazard data should be made freely and publically available. It shouldn't just be about future development, but existing 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?

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 don't you link the Southern and Onehunga railway lines via the airport? Trains can loop continuously once the city rail loop is completed.

Future Development Plan 2023 #616

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

how do you know "Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing." Seems a big conclusion to make.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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?

Reduce council headcount by 50% and concentrate on delivering core services such as sewage and stormwater. Any councillors wanting to push social engineering projects should do it in their own home.

Future Development Plan 2023 #632

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

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

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 #638

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 areas such as Devonport and Takapuna cant handle any more services 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?

Other

Tell us why

Only relevant on main roads and not too intensive

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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?

Encourage satellite cities supported by public transport …. Rail/light rail/monorail

Future Development Plan 2023 #643

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 greenfield and encourage brownfield. Make the most of what weve got and commit to more sustainable 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?

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 #669

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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

Not keen on rubber stamping the proposal without evidence to support

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Once again. No evidence supporting this is the best approach. Large employers are remotely located from 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
Removing risk of loss of equity

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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
Where will all this be located. Infrastructure Space is already at a premium

Other feedback

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

Please indicate your plans to locate infrastructure around existing successful industry.

Future Development Plan 2023 #687

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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 infrastructure doesn't exist to support further growth on the fringe of the city. Auckland is already geographically massive and needs to work better within its current boundaries than continuing sprawling further outwards at the cost of 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

Ideally Auckland should be a city of villages rather than trying to funnel everyone into the CBD. Growth should be supported in town centres to allow people to spend more time living their lives rather than commuting.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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 #726

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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

We don't have the infrastructure for denser 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

Anything to help reduce abominable traffic issues is worthwhile.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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

Climate change is a ridiculous term and ideology. We should be focused on these things as necessity dictates not as ideological nonsense dictates.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #736

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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?

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 #781

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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

Because developers' rights are put above those who already live in an area. This often hugely impacts their enjoyment of their own properties and their immediate surroundings. Pressure on infrastructure, traffic congestion, loss of street parking, lack of reliable and convenient public transport are disregarded as long as a building goes up. Instead of highrise buildings crammed into unsuitable areas, the Hobsonville Point concept should be replicated.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 is part of the UN agenda for 15 minutes cities. The plan is to cram people into densely built-up areas. This is deliberately not conducive to family life therefore the citizen populations put off having families until it is too late. This has the effect of the population not replacing itself through birth and so, in line with the UN plan, there is room for more immigrants. This results in the very living environments being created in our country that those immigrants are trying to escape from in their own countries.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 aware of many places where housing has been allowed when, if historical events had been taken into account, it should never have been allowed. We have to stop ignoring history. We cannot afford to keep compensating for damage to property that should never have been allowed to be built there in the first place. Too many new developments go ahead when local knowledge says those developments should not happen, but time and again local knowledge, objections and submissions are disregarded.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Hobsonville Point is a good example. Unless it ends up being ruined by too many highrise buildings densely crammed in.

Other feedback

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

We should be creating liveable environments for people who already live here. We should not be allowing huge areas of houses to be built without also building schools, shops, health centres, public transport, police stations. We should be using the Hobsonville Point concept (if it doesn't get ruined by overdevelopment). We should be ensuring that infrastructure can cope and public transport is fit for purpose for the population that is already here, not trying to make room for more immigrants when our roads, infrastructure, schools, hospitals cannot cope already.

Future Development Plan 2023 #796

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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

Land is limited as you say - our city has developed across a narrow isthmus linking two harbours, east and west. We cannot keep spreading out and taking essential food producing areas for 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

Sensible in principle, the devil will be in the details

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

WE cannot predict weather events and climate trends with such finality or certainty, so I do not accept such assumptions. However, avoiding obvious pitfalls is wise, as is assuming that bad weather will always occur or not, as the case may be.
Erosion always occurs to coastlines, sea levels can rise but also land can sink (over thousands of years generally, but geologically NZ is rather unstable).

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 good in principle, although what is meant by "mauri-enhancing". The questions are in English are they not.

Other feedback

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

Just be careful not to let ideologies rule over facts and practicalities. Always link infrastructure with planning. Maintain and/improve green areas as much as possible - note how countries like the UK and France ensure such public areas continue, no matter how crowded and busy they are. Be prepared to consider great example from overseas and learn from others - both positive and negative.

Future Development Plan 2023 #813

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 it will significant assist in transportation and other public 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
Restricting growth I areas of hazard risk is essential to ensuring lives and livelihoods are maintained.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 absolutely essential.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #815

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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 will allow more people to live closer to job opportunities and can help reduce traffic and congestion on roads in 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

It will provide more services for the existing catchment and mean people don't have to drive/travel as far for them

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 is important to ensure the facilities are there to support the increase in population before building too many new developments. Making sure the local roads, schools and other services are not overwhelmed before the additional services for the increased population are built.

Future Development Plan 2023 #829

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #853

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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

Existing infrastructure can support this growth I think it is a good 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

This will cause less 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

Luckily, in the scheme of things New Zealand grows less rapidly than other countries. No further development should be undertaken in known risk areas with vulnerabilities.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 just needs setting up and then self regenerates so there will be no long term costs in this method

Other feedback

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

In the scheme of things New Zealand contributes less than 1 % of greenhouse gas emissions in the world. There is no need to pour money into implement major changes as the effects will be negligible. But this proposal for new housing growth makes sense.

Future Development Plan 2023 #931

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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 think that people thrive in smaller 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.

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

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

3. What do you think 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 #948

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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 #1002

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #1044

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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 infrastructure is poor and cannot sustain more than 10,000 extra persons per year. Allowing uncontrolled Building will stress living conditions for existing population. Council can control growth by limiting building permits, even though central government foolishly encourages more migrants to "grow" the economy.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Subject to updating infrastructure to cope with more 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

Limit growth to areas with updated infrastructure. Rezone unsafe areas by planting more trees, walking paths and facilities.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 enhancing ? I speak, read and write English. I also speak French and Danish. My NZ education was based on English - public documents should be in English.

Other feedback

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

Developers should pay higher fees to cover the cost of council building more infrastructure. Existing rates should be used to retire debt and improve old, deficient infrastructure. Auckland is full - encourage development growth away from Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1049

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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

No matter what is stated in Council strategies and Documents, the City continues to sprawl regardless - mainly because Council and staff are simply unable to manage this aspect of City growth. Also, Chief Executives appear to be low energy individuals and don't tackle problems or arrest wrong decisions, the City is too big and unwieldy.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 ok

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Many developments will have been already consented by Council in recent years where the flood risk, impacts & flood runoff to other properties has been seriously underestimated, yet those developments have been approved (but not yet commenced). Planners must stop reporting that adverse effects resulting from developments will be “less than minor” when this is simply not true.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Rain gardens, swales, detention basins etc require a tremendous areas of land to be effective. They have limitations. There is no motivation by anyone to dedicate large swathes of land for Stormwater runoff and therefore increased sprawl. Land is expensive. Most of these SW systems are token mitigation for storm runoff, they look nice when new, or when less than 5 years old. There is a serious shortage of eco contractors who know how to maintain these Council sw systems.

Rain tanks and using rainwater must become the norm in a high rainfall city.

Also Council continues with approving the root of problems - dominance of motor vehicles, greater congestion and emissions, lack of environmentalism, desecration of farmland on the outskirts.
NZ Planners requires a big reset in their thinking, however no one is prepared to make it happen.

Other feedback

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

All houses should integrate rain tanks. City people should be guided by an environmental Council (and WaterCare) on better ways to manage water instead of maximum consumption and waste. Which frequently overloads the sewer network.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1056

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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

Population density destroys people's peaceful neighborhoods, traffic, noise, overstretched utilities. No value in protecting greenfield spaces which are of little value. Higher rise units already have destroyed the balance in some neighborhoods.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 not with too much 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.

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

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

3. What do 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 a no brained isn't it. The problem however is you don't know that it is climate change or just a climate cycle. We all have to look at how we live and change where possible with property protection, maintenance etc. Problem also is Council lack of such simple maintenance thru funding 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?

Other

Tell us why

What on earth is mauri-enhancing! If I can't understand that then don't spend stretched financial resources on it

Other feedback

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

Get people out of cars etc. The roading enhancements in Auckland (not Tamaki Makarau by the way, who gave you permission to change the name of our city?) have only kept up with growth, not solved it, it doesn't work. More public transport and such initiatives, these can be Govt or Council funded. Auckland is a traffic nightmare detracting from our lifestyles

Future Development Plan 2023 #1076

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

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

4. 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 #1081

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

1.better utilise resouces already in place

2.prevent urban sprawl and prevent developing forest and pasture into commercial and residential landscape.

3.need to retain natural landscape for native flora and fauna habitats as well as counter c02 emmissions.
4increased revenue gained from intensified population can fund much needed Auckland city public transport system upgrade

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

thats a lovely theory however with diverse industries that people work in business development near where people live sounds extremely flimsy and unachievable in reality-like who wants industry in their backyard? so business development locally is going to be extremely limited. The focus needs to be transportation transportaion transportation to connect and carry. electric rail.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

1. it is putting natural habitats at risk

2.it is putting existing homes at risk
3.swimming pools are a huge environmental burden on clifftops adding enormous weight

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 transportation electric rail needs to be number one priority to reduce c02 emmissions

reduce stress

promote tourism

enhance aucklands aesthtic

attract and support suburban and inner city dwelling

reduce the road toll

support the entertainment industry

connect the north shore with the city

Future Development Plan 2023 #1084

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Community services (GP's, Schools) are unable to keep up with the speed of 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

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 #1095

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Reuse, increase of effciciency and utilisation of, as well as improvement of existing 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

Quality of life depends largely on the local community. Walking has many other benefits too.

Avoiding hazards

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

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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 #1106

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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

Stick to the scheme evolved before the govt stuck its oar 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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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?

We have the Unitary plan, use it as agreed. Ensure that higher density development creates outdoor amenities for the occupants

Future Development Plan 2023 #1114

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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

The Auckland Plan sounds as if it allows for infinite growth in Auckland. Why? Should we not be identifying a finite size for Auckland, both is population numbers and actual size, which in turn would make future planning of all support networks such as transport, water, waste etc to be more easily identified and budgeted for.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Developing what is in effect a series of villages within the Auckland area is far more economical and people friendly.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 logical and far more economical in the long term.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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
Needs a lot more clarification. Obviously driven by climate change, but also growth, there needs to be a sensible infrastructure. However, those with disabilities, and the elderly, must not be made to feel like prisoners, and access must be made easily available to them also, eg where there is limited or no parking allowed, there must still be mobility carparks available.

Other feedback

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

1. Communicate clearly a defined limit on the growth and size of Auckland, there are plenty of other towns in NZ that can expand, and not the chaotic way that Tauranga has grown, and with the steady growth of IT and AI there is no need for excessively large cities anymore.

2. Change the attitude and priorities of the Auckland Council Building department. The expensive, long winded, and not always the most sensible management processes need urgent review.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1156

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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

Obvious. Less need for new services and retention of 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Stop the 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

That's the least that can be done. Much more will need to be invested soon

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 learn to live with nature and not to try to defeat it

Other feedback

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

Strongly support the intensification approach for both social and environmental reasons

Future Development Plan 2023 #1160

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

This makes sense to have growth around existing 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

There is no point in continuing to develop in areas that will be affected by natural events. There should at least be engineered solutions to these issues in these 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

However, sponge cities do not protect us from extreme weather events. These weather events need to drive the process.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1162

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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 already cannot park my car on the road, but it seems everyone else is! We should have at least one off street car park if a person has a car. Else go the Singapore route and make the population apply for a license, we need to get cars off the 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?

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 #1170

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

But much better planning. The current intensification is disastrous without appropriate 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

Flood probes areas must be avoided

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

Not sure what this means but you must preserve parkland

Other feedback

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

Sell the airport shares. This council has borrowed way too much.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1186

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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

Use of greenfield land is reducing areas used for horticulture intensification also helps to build a greater sense of community if supported by both infrastructure and social 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?

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

Need to minimise risk from both an individual and community perspective

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 should be built into development plans even in areas of intensification and developers should contribute to the cost

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1231

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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

Concreting over so mucy grass is only going to add to infrastructure problems as we have already seen with Cyclone Gabrielle. We need to create more green spaces, not less, and service existing citizens rather than immigration.'

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 repeat the above re green spaces.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 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

It's obvious

Other feedback

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

We need to remember that Auckland is an isthmus - not ideally positioned for an expanding city. I believe we should encourage development elsewhere.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1237

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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?

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 #1246

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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 traffic and off street parking is already terrible this will make it even worse. Also the infrastructure isn't able to cope with the current 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Just because you developed business in local areas it doesn't mean that local people are going to change jobs to work locally. Chances are people will still have to travel to work

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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 believe the cost of this infrastructure work should be put onto the property developer rather than the rates payer’s

Other feedback

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

Intensive housing in current neighbourhoods is creating existing houses to become damp and cold by blocking sunlight I believe the 3 storey and close boundaries rules should be re-examined

Future Development Plan 2023 #1277

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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

Why ruin existing housing areas with inappropriate high rise buildings! The infrastructure cant cope with what is here now. Lake Road is an example high rise buildings that is on a road that has been waiting over 10 years for improvements and the current plan is for millions to spent on shuffling the white lines.
Some new and innovative thinking is required for new housing, and that doesn't mean swamping our green productive areas with new 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?

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.

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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

What does "mauri-enhancing" mean in reality? Is the council being too PC!

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1279

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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 infrastructure to support denser more compact living as demonstrated by the flooding. When sewage overflows in the Beaches there is an issue, no further growth within the City until the Infrastructure has been upgraded as well as the roads and have better 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?

Other

Tell us why

Need the public transport to support these ideas and currently the public transport is unreliable and will be too costly once the 50% subsidy is lifted.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 seriously relook at some of the housing/development in these 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

But you also need to upgrade what we currently have as there are too many houses for the current infrastructure to cope with

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1287

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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 having green spaces is vital for a community and for mental and physical health but I am also aware of increasing housing and wonder if a clever architect can somehow marry the two

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 important for a community feel and cohesion

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Flooding due to climate change has such a huge financial and psychological impact

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 #1296

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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

People buying new houses will have better access to the city. Travel costs reduced. Less petrol used. Reduced building site costs.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Social value, reduced travel and associated costs to home owners. Public Transport and private vehicle numbers reduced.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Achieve future safety in housing areas.

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

To play our part in reducing the impact of climate change and to reduce climate change activity in NZ

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1306

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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

Urban sprawl is a huge problem and leads to large cost increases that trickle to the ratepayers

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 important for everyone to access important economic centres. At the moment, alot of people are barricaded by finances or disabilities

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 is one of the spongiest cities in the world and experienced a once in a lifetime natural hazard. Over time, existing flooding issues will be resolved.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 #1322

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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

Have lived in Toronto, London, Edinburgh, Sydney, Melbourne and Auckland at varying times throughout my long life. Auckland is the most spread out and least dense city I have ever come across. There is more than enough room for more intense use of the current urban areas in Auckland. But this also needs to be complemented and supported by increased infrastructure and community facilities.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Partly agree. All modes of transport need to be supported especially cars. Unfortunately Auckland Transport are captive to a load of Marxist crazed "cycle only" employees who are controlling the policy debate. Alternative points of view are ignored. We need a clear and balanced strategy that is not at the beck and call of a load of crazed , climate fanatic Marxists. Remove these people from the employment of Auckland Transport. Nothing will happen of any use or consequence until they are removed from the organisation.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 on the planet for over four billion years. The current panic over " climate change " is a nonsense . Again we need a proper balanced debate and view about environmental issues and influences (not a 'climate crisis/emergency' type approach that is current).
Common sense in other countries and cities says - don't build on flood plains, don't build right next to cliff edges, and make sure you have adequate drainage systems that are well maintained. If all these things had been adhered to in the past, then Auckland and the rest of NZ would not be experiencing many of the problems they currently go through when rough weather hits. Ditch the climate emergency nonsense!!

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 comments above. Ditch the climate change nonsense! focus on common-sense solutions not nonsense solutions.

Other feedback

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

Get rid of all the Marxist employees out of Auckland Council. Until this happens any strategy for the future is doomed to failure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1324

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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 #1334

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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 think this is the best way to maximize resources such as schools, hospitals, water, refuse

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Sensible approach, will help reduce 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
We should not be building in areas that are becoming or are already 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?

Agree

Tell us why
Good idea

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1362

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 you will be changing the culture of how Aucklanders like to live.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 will be forcing Aucklanders to live this way when they probably don't want to do so. Let Aucklanders have all options not just the one you like.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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 #1363

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

satellite cities should be built in rural areas and areas on the trail routes . We are choking up our cities with infill housing and ruining peoples quaility of life. Noone wants a 3 stOry apartment block on their boundary blocking light. THERE IS NOT ENOUGH EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPOR THESE DEVELOPMENTS.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

How are you going to stop people from Auckland city from working on the North Shore and forcing people from the Shore having to commute over the bridge for work. I had to do this for most of my working 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?

Agree

Tell us why

There is not enough permeable areas built into developments to allow water to drain.
Neither is there enough parking.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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?

multi level apartment blocks should be built on transport links to City hubs. More trains, schools and infrastructure built in

Future Development Plan 2023 #1383

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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

Intensification is required to make the most efficient use of space whilst maintaining access to services for the people of Auckland. Urban sprawl must be avoided at all costs since it increases reliance on personal vehicles, makes efficient public transport more expensive and difficult to operate, takes away our green spaces and is typically expensive to service with the right infrastructure.

People should be close to where they work, the businesses they support and entertainment. Developers should be liable for all the infrastructure costs where they profit from the sale of profits, this must include services such as 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
See previous 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
It's the obvious 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
Solutions from nature should always be the first port of call

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1393

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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

While I understand that greenfield growth is bad, intensification as it is happening now is not sustainable as it is reducing tree cover and rainwater 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

This is a natural way for people to live but it does require investment into public transport, upkeep of pedestrian thoroughfares and SAFE cycleways. At present these things are not satisfactory in the environment that I 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
That'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
Yes, great ideas, 'sponge' cities. Also, more tree cover is needed. I

Other feedback

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

I think development that I currently see around me seems to be ad hoc, without infrastructure in place to support it. Traffic congestion will continue to worsen unless planning is done in a comprehensive way.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1407

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

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 #1412

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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 agree with your statement about benefits to the environment and economy but don't agree that densification is better for 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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

While it's good to look to the future, it's also important to address legacy issues left by recent 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?

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 #1445

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #1451

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Build up, not out; single storey dwellings should be banned - such an obscene waste of land. Encourage de-growth: rewards for people who make the effort to not procreate. The last thing this world needs is more mouths to feed. If workers are required, open the doors. People all over the world are desperate to live in a place like NZ.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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! Encourage walking and cycling, with strict penalties for vehicles blocking footpaths. No more free 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

How many is enough? How long can we keep on growing, given that Earth is a finite space? Rather than planning for endless growth, how about making some efforts towards de-growth before it's too late?

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Meaningless without a population control policy. According to Population Matters, just one baby born in a developed country such as NZ will negate 20 lifetimes of recycling it terms of environmental impact over its life. Can we please discuss the true cause of environmental degradation?

Other feedback

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

Auckland should not grow. Encourage small, local businesses rather than welcoming American corporations such as Costco to suck the life out of local communities.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1496

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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

I agree with the concept in general, but reduce the degree of intensification to a point where the neighbourhoods and town centres don't lose their character or identity.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 believe too much emphasis is being placed on the "walking, cycling and public transport" option. I can't see how we are going to provide 'easy access' to existing workplaces, services and facilities, affordably.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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

Obviously, something needs to be done, but not at the cost of other developments.

Perhaps what needs to be addressed more urgently here is the 'process' that allowed these at-risk developments to be undertaken in the first place.

Looking back at the first section - Focusing Growth, are we going to see more areas at risk (of flooding etc) because of 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 #1529

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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 #1560

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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

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

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

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

3. What do 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 dont want housing built that is non resilient

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

I want a second harbour crossing and advertisements informing people of the pros and cons of having more than three children

Future Development Plan 2023 #1611

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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?

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?

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?

I’d like to see the integration of Māori principles and engagement, consultation and steering from Iwi and Māori leadership in delivering all this.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1650

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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

Depends what your definition is of local centers.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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 do not need 3 x 3 per section.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1657

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 makes sense. Better utilisation of infrastructure and facilities. Should be minimal high rise i.e. over 3 stories so as to avoid the 50s disasters of the UK

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

There is no ther feasible 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?

Other

Tell us why
You already know the answers, "looking at "and "investigating" are serious indicators of procrastination. Just get on with 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
Just get on with it.

Other feedback

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

Procrastination s the greatest theft of time and our money.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1661

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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3. What do you think 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 #1685

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Stretching infrastructure further hinders the cost of growth. We are struggling to maintain what we have now let a lone build more with added cost of the maintenance.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 close to work will be a way better work life balance.
Very hard to do for all though. Good luck.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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's a no brainer. This has already been done, why waist more money on things we already know?

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Make good what's already there. and make sure it's in top working order i.e, regular road sweeping especially in autumn, clean drains and water way every 6 m.

Other feedback

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

Have way more sola Panels in the city

Up grade the passenger train out to Hellensvile

Have electric busses. Smaller and more around the suburbs.

Stop using rates as a way to fund the council. There are more and more people renting, that uses all the services. They do not pay rates.

Boost resources into recycling efforts and ways to reuse what we produce in waist.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1691

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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

Its a good idea but must be supported by logical infrastructure upgrades. Spending on cycle lanes vs investment in a more reliable public transport system is what we 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.

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

Other

Tell us why

Yes good idea however, this should soread across the many city hubs and businesses should be encouraged to other areas rather than cocentated around the 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.

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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

The focus is correct however how new developments have been signed off without the proper due diligence resulting in issues due to cutting corners should not be happening

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Yes its a good focus but must really use a big helping of common sense. We are looking at reducing emissions and are promoting electric cars which are not environmentally friendly when uni factor in the manufacturing process. Also the millions of speed breakers put up in auckland are counter productive. Please calculate how much emmisions have risen with every car bus and bike slowing down at every speedbreaker then hitting the gas to speed up again after crossing 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 #1692

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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.

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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 #1696

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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 already too sprawling for our population. How will our cites ever become walkable or connected by effective frequent affordable public transit if we are so spread out. Sprawl can't be 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.

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

Agree

Tell us why

Yes we need to have intensified walkable mixed used Centers that people can live, work and shop 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

This is just 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

Whatever infrastructure nature based or not is the most effective.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1704

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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 sprawl is eating up precious farmland, requires more infrastructure and nearly always fails to provide necessary infrastructure for healthy communities, in a timely manner. Also tends to rely on emission heavy car 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

The world's most liveable cities are based on this rationale. People focused not car focused. By creating easy to live in communities you are strengthening those communities and enhancing their ability to flourish. Please, please please ensure public transport includes more ferries and more

ferry companies to help keep cars off the road or with no need to buy them in the first place. Please also explore coastal shipping and train options to carry people and produce

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 total no brainer. Stop signing off on development in flood plains, slip areas and other vulnerable areas. The most recent flood highlighted the need for sponge parks . Let's ensure we invest in spaces to protect our homes, businesses and lifestyle.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Look to green solutions, repatriate the old landfill to stop leaching. Explore permeable surfaces.

Other feedback

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

Auckland council needs to do all in its power to protect the well being ov the Waitemata and Manukau harbours. They are deeply compromised because we pollute them, bottom trawl in them, and at times of crisis allow sewage to be vomited into them. Can we also get that bloody cycle lane across the harbour bridge in the next 18 months. Thanks

Future Development Plan 2023 #1723

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Housing stock quality is variable and growth should focus on improving neighbourhoods with homes of lesser quality and little quality on larger sections. Quality housing stock and cohesive character neighbourhoods must be protected against loss of historic values and loss of heritage. It is foolish to pepper-pot intensification across the board. Preservation of heritage areas is a value worth keeping for the character of the city as a 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?

Other

Tell us why

Imcreased uptake of public transport is not dependent on your destination being only one or two stops away. Good public transport connects us in multiple directions and across larger distances and will be enhancing our connectedness as a city as well as reducing car emissions and 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
Build elevated housing in flood-prone areas with reading height raised also as in the Netherlands.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Look to green solutions, repatriate the old landfill to stop leaching. Explore permeable surfaces.

Other feedback

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

Don't let develops loose on in-fill of Auckland. Careful planning is possible and we don't want to repeat the developments of the 1980 - 2000s when short term profit dominated resulting in with leaky homes and apartments and eyesores. Target these poor quality properties / sites for redevelopment. You would be doing individual home owners and the city a favour to rebuild better there.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1742

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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

Intense housing such as apartment buildings results in slums as evidenced overseas. Watch Northcote in 18months!
There is nothing wrong with 1/8th acre house sections which provide outside space for both parents and children enjoyment.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

So why is Otara in Auckland a slum? Because you have done exactly that!

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 perhaps hold those who made the wrong decisions be named and held to 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

Yes very necessary.

Other feedback

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

Auckland is a small city - all that is needed is a council prepared to plan and introduce usable public transport of buses, trains and ferries .

Future Development Plan 2023 #1800

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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 more intensification, spread the city out and entice people to move out of the area to other cities too. There is so much room in nz we don't need to be crammed in like sardines. There is not enough infrastructure for it. Protect heritage areas especially devonport and historic buildings. No more town 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

We want to drive and the freedom of cars. I am not going to walk to do grocery shopping or cycle with my toddler. Cycling is so dangerous. There are so many crashes and you can only carry so much on a bike. Our weather is terrible for cycling most of the time. We need cars.
We want to access goods in other areas of auckland and beyond too. Not just in our area. That is silly and sounds like oxfords controlling 15min cities.

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

Cliff top houses are dangerous and a lot should not have been built there, but they are there now, so need to be managed and less intensification of buildings as this clogs already exisiting and terrible drainage. Ak council should be improving storm water drainage and also the bayswater marina development on reclaimed land is not a safe idea.

Climate change is not creating more floods. Look at the historic data on auckland, there have been many historic floods. It is not something new, we have just built on every surface available without thinking of the consequences.
Silly new speed bumps make a dam during the rain and make flooding worse. Plant more trees to hold up cliffs and suck up more water. All our streets should be lined with trees with non invasive root systems.

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

Bus stations with be gardens and water collection, green scaped buildings, more trees, no glyphosate and round up. Less maintenance is required with less lawn areas and more wild forests

Other feedback

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

Very against the Auckland smart cities and the privacy issues with the data collection and risk of hacking. Focus on fixing existing problems like drainage. No more cycle ways and silly speed bump dams. No more intensification.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1803

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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

Makes sense BUT you need to focus on making the central areas more dense rather than endlessly chopping up the 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

Take takapuna as an example - restrict intensification to a narrower zone closer to the center rather than chop up too much the surrounding areas - say 1/2km radius. Just the center where you can build lots more big appartment blocks - why not build another 10 Sentinel appartment blocks for example?

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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

This is why people need to stop talking about selling good courses for housing etc
Also tho council has stopped some no brained things like clearing drains!! Focus on the basics and cut back on the frills?

Other feedback

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

Focus on basics, less bureaucratic stuff for the sake of it, there is central waste so address it and spend on infrastructure which to be frank is rubbish

An example is being proud of a website to tell people which beach is safe to swim at but it's a damning indictment that we eleven have the website

More engineering focused approach, less PR and middle managers and more do

Thank you

Future Development Plan 2023 #1812

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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 intensify and save land for growing vegetables

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 #1838

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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

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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 #1841

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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's already too spread out and we need to preserve our soils and productive 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

It's obvious, less commute
But make more of public transport and plan sensibly without killing retail and atmosphere like is happening in Takapuna with parking fees everywhere on the streets

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Again pretty obvious!
Daylight the streams, and allow for them to have their natural flow. The flooding in 2023 occurred almost exactly where your flood maps showed they would. Tske note and lead on 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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4. 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 contact me at Agrisea as we have a project in regenerative soil management that enhances the mauri, and I have a great idea about how this can be done with soil

Other feedback

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

Auckland looks tired and scruffy. My international friends are returning home saying this too. It is sad and we need a campaign to get all residents onboard with a sense of pride again about their verges and streets

Future Development Plan 2023 #1853

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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 keep a productive land for producing food for the increase population, not 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Less travel means less congestion pollution

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

You can’t beat mother nature, we need to work with you

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1877

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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

More economical public transport, protecting the environment, reduce urban sprawl.

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

Reduced road 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

We need more investment in protecting vulnerable areas. There may be a more appropriate place for this, but sewerage and waste water services need huge investment too,

Resilient infrastructure

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

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, 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

Also need sewerage and waste water services too, but global warming is already happening and we need to get ahead of it.

Other feedback

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

Sewerage and waste water services aren't up to scratch, especially since we plan to intensify building within the city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1918

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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 we should look at both:

- intensifying brownfield
- supporting infrastructure around greenfield

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

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

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

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

4. 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 #1929

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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 need to keep (what's left of) our forested areas/natural ecosystems intact. Especially in face of climate change. Houses can be built up!! New generations. Coming through are me enviromentally aware and modern life is suited to apartment living. Once we build over we lose degrade the soil so difficult to return land to growing crops in the future. Urban sprawl is stealing ability for future generations to grow food.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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% reducing people's need to commute not only good for reducing emissions but increases quality of life.
We need to think long term and build infrastructure so future generations can use reliable public transport such as trains!! Build more trains!! Should be a train from Warkworth into the city. Or at least from the shore into 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
Obviously don't develop on land that is at risk of flooding???? Thought that would be a no brainer? Look at the mess/cost both human and financial from recent floods - this type of event is going to be happening more frequently and probably with increasing severity. By allowing developers to build and sell to people knowing that it is in a high risk zone and event is likely to occur and they will lose everything and possibly their life is pretty evil

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Yesssss!!!! Nature based solutions. Need to look at countries like Singapore. Sponge city. They cope with significantly more rain than we do. Need more areas set aside for green space - forested (native please) where water is able to penetrate the ground and soak into ground water. Makes us less vulnerable to drought. Wetlands! Not only great for native biodiversity (also a crisis) but helps to protect surrounding areas from flooding! So many benefits! Also aesthetical. Pamure wetland protected stonefields during the floods? As water had a place to go? Water is a essential resource and our cities are built to flush it out and soon as it hits the tarmac. What a waste!! (also polluting water ways and beaches). Then we have problems like drought of 2019? Pleaseeeeeee more green space/smarter use of natural resources. Also more trees/vegetation in city/urban areas are important reduce temperatures - heat can be lost through evapotranspiration and shade provides direct cooling underneath - also beautiful. (Urban heat island - were f***kd for CC cos we can get up to 4 degrees warmer than surrounding non urban areas) And good for native bird and insects - everyone wins!! Need stronger protection on heritage/old trees - some of our natives can live for 900 years!! How dare we cut them down.

Other feedback

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

Get rid of Wayne brown!

Future Development Plan 2023 #1931

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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 can't keep sprawling. Climate considerations and brutal commutes with poor public transport options, together with the enormous expense of new roads, schools, hospitals and other essential infrastructure makes a solid argument for greater density over more sprawl.
However, your estimate of population growth over the next 30 years is almost certainly an underestimation. The extreme heat that will develop due to climate warming will drive millions currently living around the equatorial regions north and south including to New Zealand. It will happen within the next thirty years for sure.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 a "fifteen minute city" where people can reach essential services by foot, bike or 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

Make room for water.

Prepare for bush fires that will impact our city.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 will also experience droughts - not just floods - so can we please insist that all new developments also include rain water tanks for storage and re-use within the building - commercial, industrial or residential.

Rain tanks help reduce the stormwater surge as it is diverted into storage rather than immediately spewing out into the storm water channels.
If it has a roof, it has a rain tank and solar panels. PLEASE!

Other feedback

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

Please focus on planning for our longterm future, rather than simply suppressing rates and borrowing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1946

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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 should be aiming for clusters of "15-Minute" cities that make up what used to be the former cities of North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland etc. These could share resources such as transport, libraries, etc but be self-sufficient community 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

see comment 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

We need to have a National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. We must move away from ad hoc responses to natural hazards and determine what are the risks facing Auckland and how we can mitigate/avoid these 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

see comment above - our infrastructure is the biggest risk that results in natural hazards becoming disasters.

Other feedback

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

see the attached document

#1946

ASIA-PACIFIC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON
Disaster Risk Reduction
Brisbane, Queensland, Australia ***19–22 September 2022***



APMCDRR

Co-chairs' Statement

22 September 2022

Australian Government

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

1. We thank Ministers and their delegations for their participation in the 2022 Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which has highlighted the particular challenges and needs of Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Asia-Pacific region. We particularly stress the importance of formally including Pacific countries in this conference. We welcome the *Nadi Declaration*, adopted at the inaugural meeting of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Ministers in Fiji on 16 September. We also thank participants from sub-national governments, civil society, the business sector, scientific community, academia, youth, indigenous groups and other stakeholders for their inputs.

2. Participants re-affirmed their commitment to the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, which lies at the nexus of sustainable development, climate and humanitarian agendas, and is an enabler of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,* the *Paris Agreement on Climate Change*, the *Agenda for Humanity* and the *New Urban Agenda*, with the *Asia-Pacific Action Plan 2021-2024 for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework* intended to accelerate their implementation.

3. The *Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework* is an important benchmark of progress towards the achievement of the goal, outcomes, priority actions and guiding principles of the *Sendai Framework*. It will enable us to identify the priorities that must be accelerated, those that must be honed to better reflect the future risk environment and to identify areas of inadequate data. We agreed to bring these priorities to forthcoming events and processes, including (but not limited to) the *2023 Sustainable Development Goals Summit,* the *UN Water Conference*, *COP27* and *COP28*, the *Fourth SIDS Conference*, and the follow-up arrangements to the *SAMOA Pathway* and the *Vienna Programme of Action*. **We call on governments to submit timely reports based on the best available data to UNDRR on national progress towards implementing the *Sendai Framework* and, subsequently, to transform the findings of the *Midterm Review* into enhanced domestic and international cooperation in order to accelerate progress in the Asia-Pacific region.**

4. Participants expressed strong concern about current disaster trends and impacts. Climate change amplifies risk with far-reaching consequences, especially on the most vulnerable. With concerted action from all sectors, the impacts of climate change can be addressed. Business as usual is not an option; current development and investment practices must change. Governance mechanisms must address existing and emerging risk. Furthermore, international cooperation in all its manifestations, as outlined in the *Sendai Framework* and reinforced by the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, should be scaled up, building on existing regional and sub-regional organisations and mechanisms. **We call on governments and stakeholders to further integrate disaster and climate resilience into national and local development strategies and budgets and call on the scientific community, academia, civil society and the private sector to join them in enhancing the resilience of communities.**

5. Participants stressed the necessity to scale up implementation of integrated and comprehensive disaster and climate risk management at national and local levels. It was appreciated that the Pacific is a global leader in this regard, through its adoption of the *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific* and the *2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent*. Multi-hazard risk analysis and climate projections must guide risk-informed approaches to sustainable development and investment. A more holistic approach that draws on local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and experience combined with science, technology and innovation, is necessary to reduce existing and emerging risk while recognising that investments in preparedness and anticipatory action remain important to address residual risk. **We call on governments and stakeholders to adopt a 'Think Resilience' approach to seize all opportunities to advance the priorities that we agreed in Sendai and re-affirmed during the *Global Platform* in Bali and again here in Brisbane, and significantly scale-up finance for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation and enhance accessibility to financing instruments.**

6. In line with the principles of '*leave no one behind*' and '*nothing about us, without us*', disaster risk reduction must be inclusive and people-centred. Systemic discrimination and inequality are drivers of risk. Intersecting inequalities further exacerbate risk, including gender-based violence and access to sexual and reproductive health in emergencies. It is essential to learn from each other and begin education about disaster risk reduction and climate change at an early age. A gender-transformative, disability-inclusive and human rights-based approach that promotes and supports diverse participation and leadership of women, youth, persons living with disability, LGBTQI+ people, indigenous people and older persons reduces disaster risk. Participants echoed the call from the *66th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women* for a gender action plan for the *Sendai Framework*. **We call on governments and stakeholders to uphold the guiding principles of the *Sendai Framework* and ensure that the capacities, networks, resources, and insights of all people are incorporated into planning, decision-making and implementation of disaster risk reduction initiatives.**

7. Disaster-related disruptions to business continuity are felt most acutely by micro, small and medium enterprises whose financial reserves are limited. Businesses are likely to experience interruptions in supply chains. The flow-on effects to neighbouring communities are profound and undermine efforts to strengthen resilience. Private sector investments in risk prevention and reduction therefore not only protect business infrastructure and assets, but also contribute to the resilience of the communities they serve. **We call on central and local governments and the private sector to develop partnerships that strengthen business resilience to climate and disaster risk, adopt risk disclosure frameworks, promote disaster risk transfer options based on effective risk level pricing and harness the innovation of businesses while also facilitating the rapid and effective recovery of communities.**

8. Risk-informed, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection mechanisms are important tools in empowering people to prepare for, cope with and recover from disasters. To be effective, contingent finance must be available to scale up anticipatory action rapidly and efficiently before impact, provide assistance following a shock and be accessible to the most marginalized in society. **We call on governments to develop, reform or enhance universally-accessible, adaptive social protection mechanisms and to identify contingent financing streams that will enable individuals to quickly access financial support in preparing for and recovering from a disaster.**

9. Participants welcomed the *Principles for Resilient Infrastructure* that embed disaster and climate resilience in planning and construction of critical infrastructure. They called for the urgent upgrade of existing infrastructure and associated operation and maintenance systems to better withstand the impacts of future hazards. **We call on governments, developers, investors and the business sector to integrate the *Principles for Resilient Infrastructure* into their decision-making processes, including by 'Building Back Better' after disasters.**

10. While working towards a global blueprint for reducing disaster risk, many challenges and solutions are local. Our endeavours are most likely to succeed through whole-of-society approaches that support community priorities and local institutions. Local government authorities are well-positioned to harness this critical pool of experience by creating an enabling environment and facilitating partnerships. **We call on governments and stakeholders to strengthen collaboration with – and support to – sub-national entities, local civil society and business as well as communities to ensure that disaster risk reduction investments are community-driven and 'fit-for-purpose'.**

11. In an increasingly urbanised world, it is essential to integrate a multi-hazard, systems-based approach into urban planning and development that takes into account climate projections. Participants recognised the *Making Cities Resilient 2030* initiative as an important platform for cities and partners to collaborate to harness resources and solutions to build urban resilience. **We call on governments, local governments and all stakeholders to further integrate disaster and climate resilience into urban planning and development processes.**

12. Responsible ecosystems approaches can effectively mitigate many of the harmful impacts of natural hazards. Local communities, particularly, Indigenous people and women, have an acute understanding of the benefits of blue-green infrastructure and sustainable management practices. **We call on governments and stakeholders to harness nature-based solutions, including by working with indigenous people and women to draw on their knowledge of land and marine management practices.**

13. Resilient health systems that can withstand the challenges of trans-boundary health emergencies and other crises are critical for the well-being and resilience of communities and individuals. The COVID pandemic has challenged health systems across Asia and the Pacific. The *Bangkok Principles* seek to enhance the inter-operability of health and disaster risk management systems to better address the cascading impacts of health and disaster emergencies**. We call on governments and stakeholders to apply the *Bangkok Principles* and share lessons identified in reviews of COVID responses.**

14. Food security is a critical element of disaster and climate resilience – hungry and malnourished people are poorly equipped to withstand the impacts of disasters that degrade vital natural resource bases, deplete food reserves, raze agricultural infrastructure, decimate livestock, and impede food supply chains. Disaster risk reduction enables continuity of affordable and nutritious food supplies, shores up nutrition levels and facilitates resilient recovery. **We call on governments and stakeholders to strengthen support for resilient agricultural practices and durable food supply chains.**

15. Conflict multiplies the impact of disasters on communities by limiting their capacity to self-manage risk. Concurrently, disasters may trigger instability and displacement. Approaches to financing and implementing disaster risk reduction in these situations must be flexible and based on the principle of '*Do No Harm*'. **We call on governments and stakeholders to integrate disaster risk reduction and a risk-informed approach into humanitarian action.**

16. The UN Secretary-General has called for early warning systems to reach everybody within five years. Early warning systems are to be multi-hazard, end-to-end, people-centred and tied to contingent financing mechanisms to enable anticipatory action. They must leverage scientific and local, indigenous and traditional knowledge. **We call on governments and stakeholders to accelerate development and/or expansion of impact-based forecasting; and universally-accessible, end-to-end, people-centred and gender-responsive, multi-hazard early warning systems.**

17. Planned evacuation and spontaneous movement away from at risk and disaster areas are critical strategies to protect lives. Ensuring that places of refuge are safe and accessible enables resilient recovery and mitigates onward displacement. **We call on governments to review legal, policy, strategic frameworks and plans to better integrate measures that avert, minimise and address disaster displacement and support durable solutions**.

Participants expressed gratitude for the hospitality of the Government of Australia, the Queensland Government and the City of Brisbane.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1974

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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 a complicated piece of land where transport doesn't currently adequately support the physical city structure. Focused local villages make sense and you need enough people around each village for critical mass.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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

The emotional and actual cost of flood damage has highlighted the need to mitigate.

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

Let's not just follow international best practise but lead...

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 stated intentions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2057

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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 feel developers should be responsible for 50% of infrastructure if greenfields development goes ahead.

I prefer to use the existing space within a city for development without using any parks or green space.

However the existing infrastructure needs upgrading and the council needs to have a plan for tha to go ahead progressively. Again there should be (and may be already) a developers contribution to that.
Also on infill housing there should be regulations on greenspace available within each section so trees can grow. And yes, I do realise that means less dwellings per section.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 strenthen communities and give life to existing 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

Any areas and homes that have been built on areas that are fragile should be compensated so that they are able to relinquish that site and move elsewhere.
Already known hazardous areas should not be built on

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 future proof developments and existing space so it is more resilient

Other feedback

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

Consider the people who live in communities so they have a chance at quality of life as a first priority.

That means healthy homes , accessible green space, a safe, buzzing community and quality , reliable public transport.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2087

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 important and saves money. Makes everything easy. We need more.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 be more restrictive on building in climate disaster prone areas. Intensification in areas that are safer would enable 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

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2101

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Would this not increase congestion. Rather improve access ways to the city center

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Developments within the flood plains should be reconsidered

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 #2114

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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
intensification simply makes sense

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 people should be able to walk to the shops 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?

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.

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
years of under investment makes it vital to consider more natural solutions

Other feedback

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

greenfield developement should be a last resort

Future Development Plan 2023 #2127

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

There is plenty of scope within the Unitary Plan to accommodate more people. The recent Government imposed unconsented density demands are totally unfair and I am surprised the council did not fight back against the legislation. National has at last recognised they made a mistake being conned into this law.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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

Why wasn't this recognised years ago when the Council allowed development in flood prone areas and adjacent to cliffs. Government departments and big developers must not be allowed to use the RMA to bully Council to go against their own rules and build in stupid 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Detention basins are useful but the amount of stormwater that can be absorbed into Auckland's clay soils is very limited after the first few mm of rain. Rain gardens and swaales are equally useless in major rain events.

Other feedback

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

Light rail is a waste of time and money. Use fast frequent heavy rail in conjunction with a redesigned bus routing. How long would it take to go from the CBD to the airport by light rail - at least twice as long as by road or heavy rail/automated bus.

We need a new harbour bridge that can carry heavy vehicles and dangerous goods vehicles (which won't be allowed in any tunnel). Tunnels for vehicle traffic or rail across the harbour would be far too expensive and given the local geological conditions would be very slow to construct . Provisions can be made for pedestrians and cyclists (neither of which will not make any difference to peak hour traffic). The existing bridge (and particularly the clip-ons) is near the end of its useful life, and when opened 64 years ago was not designed for vehicles loadings anywhere near what is allowed today. We need the new bridge in operation before we start replacing the existing bridge. Imagine the traffic and freight shambles if the existing bridge is not useable for an extended period and the new one has not been completed.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2143

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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

This makes sense to me. Let's build up, not out, and not lose greenfield 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

Makes sense and helps with our carbon emissions from transport, lessens congestion and is less expensive than using a private 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

If we learn nothing else from the Anniversary weekend floods and Cyclone Gabrielle, it was that some areas are no longer going to be viable for people to live in, and we certainly shouldn't be knowingly building in areas where there might be 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

Of course, why wouldn't you? Unless we just give up entirely. We should at least try.

Other feedback

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

It all sounds good, but I guess you need a long term plan that has the support of present and future mayors and councillors, and probably the support of central government as well. We also need to make sure housing costs are not prohibitive and that there is quality, affordable rental accommodation available.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2153

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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
Sensible foresight

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Sound thinking

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Eminently sensible and important confronting accelerating 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
Must be right for the very long haul

Other feedback

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

Move speedily. Climate change won't wait for no man.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2155

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 protect green spaces around the city. There are so few parks for the public as it is.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 promoting the concept of the "urban village" so that people focus on their immediate neighbourhood rather than wanting to travel longer distances for shopping, entertainment and leisure.

The very wide availability and use of cars is a fairly recent development for which our cities were not originally designed. Local cheap or free transport to be able to reach most things that are needed would reduce the need for so many 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

Agree but we need to be radical in refusing development in unsuitable locations and removing houses which have been built in the wrong 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

That's all very well as long as the vital and urgent upgrades needed to our existing infrastructure are not sidelined in favour of the latest Good Idea.

Other feedback

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

You are talking about housing and services for it but all aspects of our lives are interrelated. The installation of tram services should be an infrastructure upgrade not parceled off under a heading "transport".

Future Development Plan 2023 #2186

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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

Our infrastructure is overloaded. Underground services cannot cope. Hence so much 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?

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?

Agree

Tell us why
A hard look needs to be taken at any future development in those areas affected by floods in January and since.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 plan.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2307

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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

While I agree that ongoing sprawl of low density development is not good, I think that trying to add intensity to existing development is less efficient than properly designing high density living from the outset. With Brownfields you have to retrofit all the infrastructure, which is costly disruptive and sub optimal and you don't have things like parks and and schools built to scale to make intense living really 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?

Other

Tell us why

There is some truth to this but as noted above building new areas that are properly designed for intense living on greenfield sites with very efficient transport going in and out may be a better 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 and if we restrict development around hazardous areas this again supports building new areas in non hazardous areas

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Priority over what. We clearly need things like a new bridge and better public transport as top priority.

Other feedback

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

Public transport is catastrophically terrible. . The buses I take are always crammed to capacity so Aucklands plan of getting more people to use the service is a joke. Colleague of mine have had to negotiate much more extensive working from home because their trains have been cancelled for a year. People who take ferries don't have ferries. In addition while public transport is pointed in and out of town, there aren't really options for moving between suburbs. If you go to big pack and saves, it would be intelligent to link that kind of thing up with public transport, but no, it doesn't happen. There is no all day parking in places that are public transport hubs like Smales Farm (it would make so much sense if people could drive there then bus into town) . I also do not believe that traffic lights are set to optimise traffic flow.(In many cases it would be better to swap them with roundabouts). I'd say that at least 70% of my travel time from the CBD to the shore in the evening is spent in the first km and that is caused by a series of inefficient traffic lights. There are also nonsensical 40km zones on Fanshawe street. The road is three lanes and straight I can't see any special safety reason for reducing the speed

Future Development Plan 2023 #2382

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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

Auckland's current infrastructure won't be able to cope with this density. It doesn't have to be greenfield but developing a neighbouring town closer to Whangerei or Hamilton and connecting with Auckland with high-speed train could be a option.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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

Any already consented projects at risk should be halted and people should be made aware of higher-risk areas as prices there shouldn't grow as fast as in other real estate. The City council should have a plan if it needs to buy back some of these properties from their owners

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 could be a high-density housing area between Auckland and Hamilton and connecting these two cities by efficient train system. Auckland should focus on improving its infrastructure and public transport before making this denser. Currently, everyone needs car in Auckland as public transport is not reliable.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2394

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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

That mean we will live in a smaller house with higher price.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 subdivision also provides more job 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Higher density doesn't means lower 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?

Other

Tell us why

Agree on protecting the natural but doesn't mean we have to build more apartments to destroy the good life style.

Other feedback

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

We paid taxes for a better Auckland where we called home. This planning just destroying the beautiful city, we don’t need a high rise apartment right behind our back yard.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2408

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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 is no evidence to state it improves people's wellbeing: why on earth do you think people aspire to live in the country?

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 already have local shops and cafes and it is because of the lower and local numbers that people will actually recognise and talk to familiar people that actually creates the sense of community identity.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 for a long time: no one should be building on a floodplain: the clue is in the name

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 need to focus on what is most effective and efficient. Not everything 'green' is 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 #2429

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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

Old suburbs don't seems able to handle that much of high density buildings.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Lower commute costs few hundred dollars a year but later pay extra half a million for a terrace house? Think about the people 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Smarter drainage deign doesn't cost a leg or an arm. But upgrading the existing drainage is a nightmare.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 agree on improving the design of new houses, bracing, weather tight, better drainage etc.

Other feedback

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

High density is not the way to go!

Future Development Plan 2023 #2444

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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 #2451

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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 cheaper to develop where infrastructure already exists. Greater density draws higher quality amenities for all. It dramatically reduces emissions, and it lowers traffic for those who do live farther from city 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

It's good to recognise that Auckland has multiple centres and that this is an advantage worth investing 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?

Other

Tell us why

I don't think "we will study" the problem goes far enough. I think there should be a cessation of development in these vulnerable areas and, if studying produces additional options, those can be implemented. I also think development should stop until we resolve the debate in who pays when these properties suffer damage or destruction: ratepayers or property owners (my opinion: property owners above a certain income/liquid wealth target).

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 cheaper and has proven resilience if implemented well.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2452

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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 approach can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the established community culture and social connections between communities, avoiding excessive 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

Indeed, it can cater to the residents' living needs.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Modern architectural science offers various possibilities for human habitation in different environments. As long as policies permit and attract sufficient foreign investment, technological advancements can address the changing natural disaster risks. Examples include buildings in earthquake-prone areas in Japan, farming communities in deserts in Israel, and coastal residences in the Netherlands. Failing to consider these technological advancements would cause Auckland to miss out on opportunities for advanced 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

If natural disasters are an irreversible trend for Auckland, then investments in infrastructure are not worthwhile. The next flood will always be more destructive than the previous one, and you never know how much investment will be enough. Only evacuating people and residences can reduce losses and allow nature's forces to adjust to natural disasters to the maximum extent.

Other feedback

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

In transportation planning, the design of public transport nodes should be closer to major hospitals in the area, facilitating elderly people to take buses for medical check-ups, appointments, and hospital stays.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2486

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 denser city is cheaper and nicer to live 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

It is more convenient - saves so much travel time. It is more resilient and creates a more even economy, with more money going to smaller/local businesses. It keeps people fitter and happier because they can use more active travel modes. It cuts down on car 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

It is more resilient, more effective and makes neighborhoods nicer to live 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 #2500

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 road travel, travel costs, CO2 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

Reduce road travel, travel costs, CO2 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.

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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

mauri-enhancing should not be 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 #2509

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

My concern is that the current infrastructure is unable to support this intensification of housing and development locally. So the most pressing and important issue now, is to improve infrastructure long before allowing more building and development permits being issued.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2539

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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

Better environmental and economic outcomes- supports public transport and de-carbonization, creates better community cohesion

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Reasons outlined 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

We will not have the financial strength to meet the required adaptation to climate change if we are constantly re-building or developing 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.

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

4. 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 the only solution to managing the now changing temporal and intensity of rainfall events - Amsterdam's new approach is a good example of natural based infrastructure

Other feedback

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

I am in agreement with all of the above and prepared to pay more rates to make this happen ASAP

Future Development Plan 2023 #2578

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 unaffordable. In financial terms and in social and environmental terms.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 how cities are supposed to develop. Stop the big box retail parks and Greenfields sprawl 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

This should have happened before. A line in the sand is needed and we need to plan for climate change impacts.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 the only way we will thrive as a people and a 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 #2617

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Accompanied by public transport this will reduce traffic commutes and emissions, create communities and ensure good arable land isn't wasted 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

Saves people time and reduces 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
We need a rethink about where homes are built in the light of recent 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
The development at Northcote showed the value of this kind of thinking during the January flood.

Other feedback

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

I do have concerns about infrastructure such as water supplies and sewage pipes that also need investment alongside MDRS.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2618

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 tell us to live healthy, green lives. And yet you want to put families in small high-rise apartments/townhouses where growing encouraging young children to grow their own vegetables is limiting.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Auckland Public transport is a mess! - fix that first. There used to be an excellent bus service out to the airport from North Shore and downtown. Now we have to travel by train to south Auckland and then catch a bus to the airport. Who said going to Hamilton to get to Auckland airport was

good idea! (this is the equivalent of the bus service). And what happened to the Citizens' advice bureaus? Overseas visitors are flabbergasted that there is no direct transport to Auckland airport.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

About time the council did what it's supposed to do - look after its ratepayers and their environment. Regular cleaning and maintenance of gutters and drains is a good start. We are paying higher rates, there should be more regular services (rubbish contractors, cleaning services 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?

Other

Tell us why

Don't really know what this means. As in my previous comment - regular cleaning and maintenance by council contractors would go a long way to a cleaner environment and reducing climate change. Start with the basics before moving on to decentralised, nature-based, mauri-enhancing.

Other feedback

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

Auckland council worked better before the amalgamation into one regional council. At least the separate councils listened and worked for their ratepayers, now it's just one big mess!

Future Development Plan 2023 #2621

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

Disagree

Tell us why
Because there aren't any benefits building in hazard prone 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?

Agree

Tell us why
Commonsense

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2628

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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

This is only possible if

These builds should be focused in urban centres, where bus/train connections are regular (not just serviced by one bus route).

Also, that that the additional costs to support those new dwellings are passed onto the developer prior to developing the site and that we are comfortable the infrastructure (power, parking etc) can support the proposed intensification and also ensure the development is not detrimental to neighbouring projects in terms of light etc. We are seeing too many developments where mature trees have given way to 3 storey developments which are being build up to the boundary lines.

Also, we need to ensure that the ratio of green space is not reduced further. e.g. our green space is only 40% of Melbourne now. An example is why is Bayswater Marina development allowed to proceed when this is the only local marina with potential to expand with the city, yet a development is being built.
Consultation on developments needs to be improved to allow communities to have more ownership on decisions where this will impact on green areas in their 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

Building cycle lanes beside main roads is not an answer to increase usage as people find it not safe. More use of back roads should be entertained.

The council needs to understand why Aucklanders are still not giving up their cars as I do not see more people take public transport or ride their bike to work.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 require developers to take out insurance to mitigate such risks as the blame always comes back to council. Architects and developers seem to have no responsibility and it is us tax payers who take all the risk. If the above promote failed developments they should not be able to take on business in Auckland. This would mean greater responsibility on behalf of developers to build quality housing.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

We should be building resilient infrastructure using the best methods to achieve the objective balancing the costs and benefits of each project, with environmental consumes included in the final decision. I don't see why you are suggesting prioritising decentralised, regenerative etc. It is about getting to the optimal solution which may include any of the above. Let's stop focusing on one over the other and work on what is right in this location etc.

Other feedback

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

In any of the communication I do not see any mention of the value the ratepayers are getting from a solution and it seems council just wants to keep on spending without introducing any clear metrics to measure performance.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2648

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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

For the reasons outlined by the Council, but also ,because some of the land being developed for young is prime agricultural land. This cannot go 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

It will reduce traffic congestion and the need to build ever bigger 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?

Agree

Tell us why

It does not make sense to build in areas and on land that is currently, or in the future, likely to be prone to damage due to 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

Not only does this approach lessen this risk of environmental damage, it enhances those areas for recreation and mitigates the effects of climate change.

Other feedback

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

While increasing density is a sensible approach, it should be undertaken with the wellbeing of residents taken into account.

I also believe that by law, all new houses, and possibly commercial buildings too, should be built with solar panels and storage batteries, unless there are compelling reasons for an exemption to that law. This would provide greater resilience in the event of a disaster, such as has happened recently in the Hawke's Bay. If each house had had its own power supply there would have been considerably reduced impact caused by the loss of infrastructure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2662

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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 makes sense to address the function and purpose of areas that already exist, invest in the communities that already exist

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 many people drive everywhere anyway

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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 #2709

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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 living is not good for people or the environment and cannot be undone. In many places public transport is poor and not equipped to move the existing commuters and the roads can't take more traffic, adding more people will make this 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

Not many Aucklanders actually want to live close to work particularly in industrial areas like Penrose or Wiri or East Tamaki where there are many jobs.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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

Priority should be given to the biggest known hazards that affect the most people. Eg the Southern Motorway that moves a lot of people and freight needs to be significantly improved so that in heavy rain it does not flood and create total gridlock

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2710

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

I would like to see how it improves the environment as it creates issues of stormwater and sewage control, we discharge too much uncontrolled water and sewage from intensified urban environments.

Transport can be planned as what AT have currently developed in Auckland is an abysmal failure. Better planning is possible from greenfield development.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

If only it could be planned at the moment. Failure in public transport should embarrass the council - poor bus , ferry and train services. These services fail to link to each other to provide what any modern city should.
Further explanations of what is meant by the use of the word resilient in this context.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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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

What does mauri enhancing mean.
These nature based infrastructure should be part of any and all multi residential developments and new industrial developments and paid for by the developers.

Other feedback

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

Better and reliable public transport with facilities for bikes.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2738

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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 #2747

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Important not to keep sprawling the city over more and more land. Environmentally bad, and infrastructure development can't keep up.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 consolidate 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

Who wouldn't agree to this! It would be irresponsible of councils to even consider developments in areas now recognised as being of risk of events such as flooding, landslides, erosion, fire, earthquakes, seepage of dangerous chemicals, 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

Support an evidence-based approach to improving the city infrastructure to reduce effects of events including heavy rainfall, fires (ie, fire breaks)

Other feedback

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

Keep us informed, and please be proactive with these proposed plans (ie, Walk the Talk)

Thank you.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2761

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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

Yes, but these areas that are being intensified still need to prioritize greenspaces , green corridors and gardens. Lots of the intensified housing seem to be terrace housing with minimal green spaces and heavily sealed. This will decrease wellbeing and also biodiversity in the area. These plans need to find creative ways such as green gutters, ivy up fences to soften and provide habitat for birds, lizards, insects 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

Alternative transport accessibility needs to be prioritized.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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

100% agree, need to work with nature

Other feedback

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

Prioritize alternative, reliable, safe transport routes that are pleasant to be on to encourage use.

Ie. Cycle routes, many people don't cycle cause they see it as too dangerous, drivers get angry and they often are not seen- leading to doors being opened on them, cut off hit etc.

Put more money into community intiatives to make Auckland green. Communities are the heart and drive of real change.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2815

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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

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

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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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

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

Other feedback

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

STOP WASTING OUR MONEY on BS items

Future Development Plan 2023 #2827

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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 long as good design principles are in place to ensure public amenity like parks , shared spaces and community hubs are protected. Wholesale development should not be permitted

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 , the area that I live in needs intensified housing development to make the town centre viable. Currently the village can't support itself due to lack of critical mass that would be created by having more people live and work in the 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

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

Totally agree however there is a large amount of infrastructure in place that is not fit for purpose or sufficient to meet current demand. Development should prioritise rectifying these issues first as they affect current 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 #2850

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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 reduce urban sprawl and associated travel distance and carbon emission issues.
An overall objective for the same reasons should be to minimise Auckland's growth to that necessary and wanted.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Proximity of community benefits to the 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.

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

3. What do 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 common sense to not build in areas of significant 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

Nature based infrastructure has greater capacity in storm events than concrete pipes and channels.

Other feedback

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

It should grow with careful thought to the need to grow. Immigration of low wage workers and their families is not good for Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2865

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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

A large proportion of Auckland's existing underground is straining to cope with power, fresh water, stormwater and sewage systems. The suburban environment in the 60 year+ areas now have streets that are overcrowded with infill housing . These problems are being exacerbated by increasing environmental change.

Opening new greenfield suburbs with "thoughtful" construction and services can enhance environmental care.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 it is done properly, efficiently and in conjunction with thoughtful input from local business and communities this can be very effective.

However, I have seen hundreds of thousands of dollars of wasteful spending in Takapuna CBD in just ONE street that was thoroughly inappropriate - bollards, ineffective plants, loss of community access and business owner income loss - with no accountability! Stupidity without any oversight. Acts like that break down trust.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 appears to be a stupid question ? If it doesn't happen already then I propose that Not building in areas of significant environmental hazards is a mandatory discussion. We have the ability to build city areas above ground with over-bridges and natural plantings below to enhance clean air quality 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

It provides some tools. What about the huge roof area catchment available to households and a council or government rebate scheme for installations. Solar roof panels to reduce electricity use as there are no plans to build wave-generated turbines or wind farms [ugly] north of the harbour bridge.

New reservoirs to assist flooding mitigation in northern areas and draught issues in food growing areas like Pukekohe and Warkworth - Wellsford areas

Other feedback

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

A northern airport is a strategic and economic must for economic growth of the Northern corridor especially as we have two sites that will never be cheaper, available right now that would benefit growth, economy, bridge traffic and pollution reduction.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2879

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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 don't believe putting high rises in established suburbs that don't have appropriate infrastructure or suitable roading/traffic solutions is the way to go. I also don't think it's fair for those in existing houses who might have a large building blocking sunlight/views and greatly reducing the value of those properties.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 only where new centres are developed. Not a fan of intensifying existing establishes centres with high rises mixed amongst single level character dwellings

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 doesn't make sense to build new houses 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Infrastructure costs are very high and the best value for our needs should be the priority. When the council is flush with money the nature-based approach would be worth considering.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2887

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Yes, but need also to constrain within particular areas, so that development is properly planned and catered for .i.e. not unrestrained multistory development everywhere.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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?

Densifying needs to be constrained within particular areas, so that development is properly planned and catered for re services, transport, sunlight encroachment etc .i.e. not unrestrained multistorey development everywhere.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2906

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

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 #2908

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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

High density life are not suitable for everyone, many people will be leaving Auckland because they change of housing density in Auckalnd. And the current school, public drainage is already over capacity.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 will be suitable for people who like to live close to shops, works and other premises

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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?

Most Auckland residence have not heard about this plan change, therefore won't be able to give feedback. Auckland should extend the feedback time and provide more informations to the public

Future Development Plan 2023 #2924

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #2932

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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

Upgrading the infrastructure for the existing urban areas will cost lot more money and disturb the noraml daily life of the people living in these areas. Expanding the living area to the new areas will lower the population density and better our lives.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Rebuilding will cost lot more money and disturb our the noraml daily life of the people living 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

We need to think of measures to lower the risk instead of avoiding further growth.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #2933

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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 traffic congestion and ridiculous waste water management are already urgent issues to be resolved by the Auckland Council for the existing urban areas. Before basic infrastructure is significantly improved, Auckland Council is not ready to further "grow" it's 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

Auckland needs more satellite towns rather than having people rushing to one or two centres. Does Council know how many hours it takes to drive from east Auckland to the CBD during rush

hours? Or how many buses or trains are cancelled? Auckland is NOT ready to focus on its development on existing urban areas. It needs to expand and have more satellite towns/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?

Disagree

Tell us why

If you add more houses in existing urban areas that will only cause more environmental problems. Auckland Council should be held responsible for its negligence in approving the building consents in already condensed neighbourhoods- the wastewater issues are a contributing factor that caused the flooding of some 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?

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?

Auckland needs more satellite towns and more areas developed in the existing ritual areas that are not prone to severe weather events such as the vast and undeveloped land in Red Vale, Dairy Flat and Coatesville etc. Then improve its infrastructure. Auckland is not the kind of city that can have condensed housing in existing urban areas.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2946

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The existing urban area infrastructure is not able to cope with the intensification in these areas & I can see issue right away.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 only 10% locals will benefit with this but still 90% has to use cars etc to reach their destinations of work.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 should not have been any building & growth in the first place & totally avoided in 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

make sense

Other feedback

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

It seems all the planning being done as if we have very good public transport & people should not be using the cars. But reality is just opposite, the life in Auckland without a car is not imaginable for some see able future.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2959

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Lower transport costs

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 build new centers?

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Hazardous areas should be avoided at all 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?

Agree

Tell us why

As per last comment

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2978

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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

Absolutely do not develop our greenfield nor contribute to 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

Minimises travel time,emissions and makes life easier for -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.

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Just common sense and protects vulnerable home owners.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Inspiring aspirations,go for it.

Other feedback

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

It sounds firward-thinking to me!

Future Development Plan 2023 #3005

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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

loss of legacy housing 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 #3008

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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 #3039

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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

Restricting the urban boundary by unjustified planning restrictions results in higher value of land within the boundary and consequently higher house prices. There is considerable doubt that infrastructure will be able to cope with higher density in many of the places development is likely to occur. The Auckland Unitary plan provided for the foreseeable housing needs of a growing Auckland and was it was agreed to by Aucklanders and the former National government. The unwarranted intervention and meddling by the Labour government supported by the National Party was both unnecessary and highly undesirable. Auckland should revert to the formerly Agreed 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 short sighted plan. These modes of transport above are not suitable for many people's needs and public transport is lacking in many places and is unreliable. Many people prefer to and/or need to drive by car. There is a national plan plan to transition to electric vehicles in order to reduce emissions; electric vehicles still require roads on which to run. The plan needs to take into consideration the situation Auckland will be in after the vehicle fleet has been converted to EV's, and not use planning as a coercive tool to minimize current vehicle usage as a short-sighted measure to reduce 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

I don't understand the meaning of "mauri-enhancing"; this is the 21st century we are planning for, not some archaic society.

The above presents one option; what other options have been considered to meet the objectives? There really isn't enough information with which to make an informed decision.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3057

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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

Look at any other functional city internationally and they did this 40 years ago. Auckland is so far behind but it's great to see addressing the issues the city faces. I just hope that the loud minority who will oppose this don't lead to concessions that ruin the best 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

There's nothing more logical than being able to access all the facilities you require without needing a car and not needing to travel more than 20 minutes. Build around centres and build infrastructure to support 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

This is the correct approach but I worry what will happen if the evidence shows areas are not able to be saved from climate change and how council will respond to this? Obviously a policy to be looked at over time. Also daylight the queen st river.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Excellent and has the potential to be world leading in response to climate change. Get rid of concrete when it’s not needed. It could be amazing to show when Auckland has similar levels of rainfall to the flooding early this year and the infrastructure could cope with 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 hope the people driving this initiative stick with it and don’t get beaten back by adversity of a minor few. Auckland could be an amazing city with these changes

Future Development Plan 2023 #3067

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #3073

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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 stop the encroachment onto the remaining rural land around the city, stop the city just spreading and while the land may be more affordable in rural areas, clearly the building and provision of needed infrastructure, including transport, is not.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #3102

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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

This will leverage existing infrastructure, but density must be limited to cope with the limited transport links that are currently in place; many of which cannot be expanded

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

There should be an emphasis on walkable communities and limiting 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
Stop building in the floodplain 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 must be better alternatives to the bridge between the CBD and North Shore; could there be an underground train / link that could run regardless of the weather?

Other feedback

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

Need more public transport options; the ferries and buses are too far and between. Could there be neighborhood electric trams for quick hops within a community without needing to use a car?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3130

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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

Measured intensification around existing commercial and transport hubs is good for commerce, social interactions, health and wellbeing, provided quality designed low-medium-rise buildings are developed starting immediately around the hub, and progressively emanating from there through 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

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.

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

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

4. 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 #3136

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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

Growth and development should be considered in already established areas with more focus on improving the quality of daily essentials such as reliable public transport and maintenance of public spaces. Spreading the city out thin is not the 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

Strongly agree. With the fuel subsidy ending at the end of the month there will be a greater financial strain on household that rely on cars. This is particularly the case for travel between the

North Shore and the City. If public transport/ferry is unreliable/infrequent, then we have no option other than driving as we cannot walk or cycle over the bridge.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 irresponsible to continue to develop in areas that will be plagued by natural hazards. Instead these areas could be used as sports fields or returned as wetlands, improving access to natural spaces, recreational use and improving biodiversity.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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. However, need to be careful about the material resource and carbon footprint of rain gardens and swales.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3139

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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

I have lived in other cities in other countries. The best cities have people out and about in the streets rather than in cars. There needs to be intensification for cities to 'come alive'. The worst thing about Auckland at present is the way it has been allowed to spread geographically and the high rate of car use.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

There needs to be intensification for cities to 'come alive'. The worst thing about Auckland at present is the way it has been allowed to spread geographically and the high rate of car use. A

city is friendly when there are people out and about in a relaxed fashion - people out on foot, on bicycle and using public transport. Local centre development together with intensification would allow 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

This seems to be a sensible and responsible 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

Absolutely! I find it incredible that currently sections of residential land can be entirely covered by impermeable material. I have an example next door to me where there are four newly built houses on what was one section and I see how desperately one of the owners tries to grow plants using pots and planters, as he has no garden space.

Other feedback

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

There must be more bus lanes, more and improved cycle lanes (not shared footpaths please!) and more large/wide shared bike and walking trails that connect vibrant local centres throughout Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3190

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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 the most logical response to NZ's major city. If you want to have a beautiful green country and forest at your doorstep while still reaping the benefits of a large population, condensing is best not a sprawling infrastructure. The rural cities and towns need more people so, they will take the overflow of migration for those who just can't do dense cities any longer.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

There are also many struggling small shopping centers, let's bring the people 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?

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

Yes, great but don't forget to prioritize the existing infrastructure - enable those to be reinvigorated.

Other feedback

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

Parks and reserves need to be well utilized. Providing public amenities in reserves and creating user-friendly reserves is important, otherwise, they are just left to go to weeds. And we surely don't need more spray in our harbor. Do we? Focus on outdoor activities for communities to do.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3198

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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 very sprawled out. With that comes the issues we have: car dependency, bad traffic, public services stretched with low population density. I think there is plenty of scope for new development in central areas. Remove all the arbitrary restrictions on building townhouses/apartments in Ponsoby, Grey Lynn, Devonport etc. and let people decided whether they want to live close to the city, by not mandating villas/single story houses under the guise of heritage.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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

Couldn't agree more. Unconscionable to build in a floor plain. Exactly why all the heritage zoning in the nice leafy suburbs (which are not flood prone i.e. Ponsonby) needs to be lifted so that we can allow people to live close to where they work and play. There is plenty of demand to live in those central areas, it is Council zoning which literally mandates for stand alone housing. This drives the price up and forces people into a longer commute and a greater chance of car dependency

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 current heritage rules that mandate the type of housing that is possible in the best/most convenient (and therefore most expensive) parts of the city in grossly unfair.

For example, the MDRS is framed as 'forcing density' onto Aucklanders. It does no such thing, it provides them with the choice to live in townhouses and apartments in locations that they want to. If people want to live in these types of dwellings (which I suspect they do in central locations), the market will provide them. If people do not want to live in them, the NIMBYs have nothing to fear. The old planning rules literally forced a certain type of housing (single dwellings) onto people and was a major driver in the cost of shelter skyrocketing. Restricting someone from building townhouses on their land is a gross breach of their property rights. If the Council doesn't allow for more building in central/heritage areas, the cost of shelter will continue to rise faster than wages and more and more young people will just simply head to Australia on a one way ticket.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3209

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 not coping with current population and infrastructure so I think Greenfields is 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Same 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

We have suburbs that need fixing now and Council has not spent money on these areas pre Auckland floods and Cyclone Gabrielle

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Money needs to be spent on fixing current infrastructure issues first

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 cyclists off the open roads when they have existing cycle ways to use and a safety standard set for cyclists and e-scooters as they have become a law unto themselves.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3244

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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 #3246

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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 absolutely, 100% agree with increasing urban density. I think it is vital that Auckland transitions from suburban sprawl to medium density, for many reasons. I'll list some of them below. It won't happen immediately, but we need to put the guidelines in place to move in that direction.

1. Property prices are the number one complaint for Aucklanders. By sharing land, planning, construction and maintenance costs between multiple apartments, the price of housing can decrease significantly. Most apartments in New Zealand haven't been built to high standards, so people don't have a good impression. I have lived experience with quality apartments, where

* sound insulation to the neighbours is better than in suburbia

* thermal insulation means homes are more comfortable and healthier

* security is improved, because it's harder to break in above the ground floor and there are more potential witnesses

* there's plenty of safe space for children to play. (See also point 5 below regarding green spaces.)

2. Traffic congestion is the number two complaint for Aucklanders. Sprawl means people have to commute further, whereas medium density means walkable cities. Where I lived in Munich, there were 4 supermarkets within a 5 minute walk. There were 3 kindergartens and 2 GPs on my street.

Schools from year 1-13 in a 15 minute walk. With increasing density, public transport becomes more cost-effective. With a bus stop every 800m, in suburbia it might serve 150 people. On a block with apartments, the same stop can service 500 people. Single-car households become feasible. Congestion and demand for parking actually decreases. Shops' profitability increases, because they don't need to buy land for customer parking.

3. Besides the improvement to quality of life, congestion and long commutes are the source of most of Auckland's greenhouse gas emissions. This graphic demonstrates clearly that the further from the city somebody lives, the more emissions they generate:

https://i0.wp.com/www.greaterauckland.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Annual-CO2-emissions-per-commuter-v1.jpg

Transitioning to medium density, walkable cities with public transport is an effective way to cut our emissions.

4. Similar to public transport being more cost-effective, the same applies for all other infrastructure. Water, electricity, internet, roads... are all more efficient to supply to a single apartment building, than 10 suburban detached homes. Since the current council places a high priority on reducing council expenses, medium density should be a priority.

5. Aucklanders value green spaces. Whether that's public parks, food-producing farms or forests. Greenfield expansion converts green space into houses and roads. Ironically, some people prefer lifestyle blocks because they crave a big back yard. If we build up, not out, the same number of people can fit in a smaller amount of space. If medium density is done right, it leaves more green space for everybody. See for example the policy suggestions from the Coalition for More Homes that would encourage Perimeter Build Housing developments.

https://www.morehomes.nz/

Perimeter Build Housing means all apartments on a block have access to a big back yard, safely separated from the roads. Parents can watch their kids play with other neighbours' kids from their window. There's space for a playground, a decent sports area, shade trees, and a communal garden.

See examples of other cities, where the population density is 5-10x higher than Auckland, and they have just as much green space as Ponsonby or Remuera:

Munich: https://goo.gl/maps/E2NrW1A57Bhzq4oB6

Copenhagen: https://goo.gl/maps/Bn7ZaMQJWgoSDW6Q6

Amsterdam: https://goo.gl/maps/m7X4JrUj5HPKec1m7

Bordeaux: https://goo.gl/maps/c1uPkAbnDYWS7uzN7

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 think it makes sense to focus on local centres first, but ultimately medium density can thrive anywhere.

As examples, both Paris and Munich have height limits on buildings of around 100m. Almost every building is 5 storey. Either an apartment (with commercial at ground level) or office or retail space. Both are extremely efficient as walkable cities, and in terms of provision of public transport.
Another example is the city of Greifswald, Germany, where I lived for 3 years. It has a similar population to Whanganui, but most people live in 3-6 storey apartments. The whole city is 5km from one side to the other, making it walkable or cyclable. The point being that even for smaller absolute population numbers, medium density has advantages.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Places with a known flooding risk are ideal candidates for re-greening. Wetlands can absorb rainfall, and improve the city's robustness. In dryer times, the areas can be used as parks, sports fields etc.
However, in saying that, I don't believe that the government should be responsible for bailing people out. Property, like any other investment, has risk associated with it. We should avoid socialising risks, while privatising profits.

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 don't think the proposals will be enough to absorb all of the impacts of climate change, but they are good initiatives.

To clarify, NZ's current policy puts us on track for 3-4° of warming.

https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/new-zealand/

That would mean 0.5m of sea level rise by 2100, and eventually 10-20 metres!!

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_level_rise
Mitigation can reduce some of the effects, but the only way to prevent widespread loss of homes and infrastructure is to cut greenhouse emissions.

Other feedback

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

I'd just reiterate that policies should be developed to promote perimeter build housing. Encouraging constant medium density across the city of ~5 storey buildings is cost efficient for residents, businesses and the council, and will improve quality of life.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3256

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Limit urban sprall

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #3271

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 as much rural areas as possible for retaining a healthy environment for the next generation

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

A sensible ideal BUT good train/bus services are needed to get to and from them

Avoiding hazards

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

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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
The principle is great but must be activated

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
Just know all the infrastructure needs upgrading and being kept in good shape

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3280

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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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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 #3291

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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

Too much housing density becomes a bit awful and cramped; services etc. would need upgrades to facilitate greater density population and those costs shouldn't be ignored. All of the high density 3 storey housing in the suburbs looks pretty miserable and parking becomes a major issue not to mention drainage etc. I'd prefer high density in the city and local centres and lower density in the 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

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

Makes sense to mitigate repair costs etc. in future.

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

Green spaces and trees seem like they will have many benefits, for wildlife and people's wellbeing as well as the practical benefits mentions e.g: soaking up rainfall etc. Stormwater drains can only get so big, I support a multi-faceted approach such as this.

Other feedback

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

While I'm in support of some higher density housing I'd rather see it localised to areas that are already urban centres, or destined to be them. Rather than introducing more high density housing sporadically into existing suburbs. Green spaces, trees and "sponge city" ideas really appeal to me, they improve my quality of living as well as seeming to have very practical applications as we adapt to climate change.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3308

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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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Tell us why

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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 #3331

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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

As long as in the cities areas are designated for parks, reserves open space for people to enjoy and have leisure 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

As long as public transport cycling areas are properly provided

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 must be thoroughly investigated to ensure there is no risk from environmental challenges

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 ensure that built up areas are green that have open space and that people are not living on top of each other. Buildings are built sustainably with environmental considerations eg solar panels, grass roofs, insulated for warmth and noise.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3336

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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 need to protect arable land rather than turning it into housing, and well designed intensification supports our needed shift to more cost effective and efficient 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

Agree, but I think we need to move more quickly and strongly than the language in your summary suggests

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 agree with this. We know from overseas experience that this 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 #3352

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3394

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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

You claim denser communities improves people's wellbeing.

Absolutely not. Big cities frequently have the highest depression+suicide rates compared to smaller towns surrounded by greenery.
People need to be close to the natural world around us and be connected to nature. This is what improves 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?

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?

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 #3399

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

After living overseas for the last five years and being in my 20s. It's shocking how hard it is to go between neighbours and due to that the culture of needing a car in Auckland. I don't think I would be able to survive without a car in Auckland. Where I lived in Melbourne, UK and Europe and never had 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?

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 #3400

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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 believe it is wise to keep spreading our city especially into the exceptionally productive food growing areas south of Auckland.
Other international towns and cities provide environments manyNew Zealanders admire when visiting and where close and intensively developed residential areas have long been the normal.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 excellent sense to develop in such a way as to promote local communities where people live, work, school and spend leisure time around accessible hubs. Crossing paths frequently with neighbours promotes community and ownership of community promotes well being.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Recent flooding events have shown that a high proportion of those most severely affected where the least likely to bounce back from such costly damage and therefore it seems that lower socioeconomic suburbs developed in the least desirable areas and it is morally wrong to allow such wide social disparity

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 only acceptable way to develope

Other feedback

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

I recognise that the approaches you are proposing and that I support will come with some sacrifices required by many but this is a “long game” to a better outcome and we can not afford to ignore the risks of not acting as soon as possible

Future Development Plan 2023 #3441

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #3453

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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 the focus on roaring has been inadequate. Also the alternative options for transport are inadequate so possibly we can see some improvement there

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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?

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

Just give us what we need now. I feel you are hiding behind a veil of inadequate. We obviously need roading enhancements. Give it to us. The alternatives are too poorer offering. I live in Takapuna and work at the airport. 4 busses and two hours on public transport is unacceptable. Make a roaring plan, tender it out to eat vérselas contractors, put tolls on it. Get it done.

Other feedback

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

Hurry up. More roading and public transport infrastructure. Get rid of some red tape and get it done or you will just end up with more people leaving. Auckland traffic is an embarrassment.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3498

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

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 #3504

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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

Focus on improving the existing network. Too low density anyway so a lot of room to grow without needing to go further out of the 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

Higher density is the answer. Bringa more development and oportunity to existing smaller centers.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 are just avoiding future 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

Other feedback

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

Investment in transport infrastructure is also a key priority. Improve public transport and wider highways to cope with traffic.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3518

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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

This new approach to intensify growth in urban areas is a terrible idea. We need not look further than areas such as central Auckland, Tamaki, Mission Bay area, to see that the infrastructure is not sufficient to enable heavy intensification. The roads aren't able to cope with traffic, there's cars parked everywhere (insufficient on road parking), and most importantly the sewage and stormwater system is a mess. When there is heavy rainfall the beaches are no longer safe, the roads flood, and houses destroyed all because of high density building in areas where the storm and waste water system aren't equipped with the capacity to handle such high density residential buildings. Moreover, we have spent millions of tax payer dollars to plan for and investigate the future urban area, it is simply unrealistic and irresponsible to change this 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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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 #3540

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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 agree but think that all growth should happen within existing urban areas, and no new greenfield growth should be consented. Greenfield growth is too costly and causes more traffic and emissions from longer journeys.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #3550

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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 #3602

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Enough spending - rates are too high for what we get.

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.

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

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

3. What do 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 homes should never have been consented in these locations

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Slimmed down budget please - no unnecessary spending in a recession. Homeowners are too stretched for fanciful, high costs.

Other feedback

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

Central city suburbs need intensification.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3652

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 w ant our arable land used up for housing

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

We do not need a continuation of the box like structures that have been erected over the last few months

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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

Not Mauri
I do not believe that Climate change is anywhere near as serious as is being made out.

Other feedback

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

Auckland is built on a very, very narrow isthmus, so future growth must be very, very constrained. This means only encouraging workers needed in Auckland workplaces, not open arms, as it has been.

We should not be encouraging more population growth in Auckland, being a very narrow isthmus.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3656

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 do not support more urban sprawl into greenfield areas. Development must be where there is existing infrastructure including public transport, sewerage, water and community amenities. We must not develop into places with rich soil like Papakura which we need to use 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

Developments which have easy access to services, facilities and workplaces will mean people can use public transport, cycling and walking as a way to get around. This will contribute to meeting climate emissions targets.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 this approach. It is clear that managed retreat of existing communities will also need to be carefully considered, particularly in parts of West Auckland.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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?

Increasing the resilience of existing infrastructure, such as sewerage systems must also be a priority. We urgently need to stop the pollution of the Hauraki Gulf each time it rains.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3660

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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

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3672

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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 water can't 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?

Disagree

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?

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?

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 #3678

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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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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

Other feedback

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

I strongly support intensification, accompanied by improved public transport and bike lanes

Future Development Plan 2023 #3680

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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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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 #3685

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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 am opposed to subjecting existing houses in neighbourhoods with new high rise and close boundary houses. Some impacts of which are loss of sunlight, water flows due to hard surfaces and loss of grass into neighbours property, and flooding which we already see all over the city. And hugely frustrating is that there is nothing being done to address substantially increased traffic, particularly on arterial roads, which is already, as you know is happening - in this case, Lake Road Takapuna to Devonport. I can count on one hand the few who use the cycleway each week.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 will work for people living in central city apartments who can walk to work, shops and cafes. Urban householders, myself included, often do numerous things when out - try dropping children at sports then supermarket, or attending appointments- not happening on a bike or pubic transport. I'm happy to walk ten minutes to the local butcher, chemist, veg mart and home because that's manageable to carry shopping, but the rest, not happening!

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 extremely important to avoid future flooding, property damage and loss of life. Get the streams cleaned out and continue with ongoing council maintenance to ensure they stay that way. Clean the drainage by the lane barriers on motorways and clean out road drain grates. However, I do think property owners could take more notice of and clear away leaves from drains and gutters on their street frontages.

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Best idea ever, a case in point being the new underground infrastructure under the green fields in the new Northcote development opposite Countdown. This did its job in the recent devastating floods.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3690

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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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4. 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 #3701

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Your feedback

Focusing 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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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 #3739

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 increasingly challenging to intensify the city as there is limited land available for demolishing and building new townhouses. Moreover, all greenfield development has been postponed until 2050, which will further deteriorate housing affordability, making it increasingly difficult for people to own their first home. This not only poses a serious problem for first-time homebuyers but also creates a significant issue in the rental market, where demand is high while supply remains low

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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.

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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?

With the influx of a growing number of people, particularly migrant workers, into New Zealand, it becomes crucial to continue constructing houses to accommodate the increasing population. Restricting development solely to the urban(intensify the central area) core while preventing it in the suburbs(greenfield development)will lead to significant issues in housing supply. Consequently, this will drive up prices in both the rental and sales markets. Given the time-consuming process of locating suitable land in central areas and constructing multiple townhouses, the demand-supply gap will persist, putting additional pressure on housing affordability.

It is widely acknowledged that owning a property with a small backyard is the preferred choice for many individuals. In this regard, it is important for the city council to continue supporting the preferred lifestyle of Aucklanders instead of imposing changes on how we live in this city. By recognizing and accommodating the desire for residential properties, the council can contribute to the overall well-being and satisfaction of its residents.

It’s about keep helping and supporting Aucklanders to live in a preferred way rather than forcing us to change the way that Aucklanders live in this beloved city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3749

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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 #3753

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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 approach - while not without its merits - is also contributing directly to housing unaffordability which is a LOT worse in Auckland than in most equivalent OECD countries (relative to average incomes).

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 approach seems sensible so long as it doesn't exclude greenfields opening-up and extending housing beyond current city limits to lower housing 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?

Other

Tell us why

Broadly speaking I approve. I have no idea what "mauri-enhancing" means in a practical sense though. Any initiative should be based on an evidence-based approach. If it's based on some sort of vague "spiritual New Age" approach - Māori or not - then that's not acceptable unless that approach has been shown in trials or other data to be the best approach. Otherwise it's no better than using astrology, numerology, or any other pseudoscience to inform decisions.

Other feedback

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

It should be evidence-based. Combating/coping with climate change and other environmental factors is important. Affordable housing should also be a key factor which will alleviate poverty for hundreds of thousands of people and should be at the forefront of decision-making.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3760

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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

Due to inadequate infrastructure in Auckland, it cannot accommodate unlimited expansion

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Focusing housing and commercial development primarily in the local center can reduce investment 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
Be prepared

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Plan ahead

Other feedback

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

Continuously increasing investment efforts to improve the condition of roads, water supply, and electricity in the Auckland city center is crucial to prepare for future high-density development. Otherwise, high-density development could turn into a disaster.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3767

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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

Intensification ruins local areas, removes grassland, trees and becomes concrete. Too much density places too much demand on local infrastructure, local facilities, and creates over crowding in the few(inadequate) leisure, green spaces we 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

I think this works as is. But I think you need more centres to act as hubs and not rely on existing ones.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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?

Disagree

Tell us why
I think you need to bring this into the existing cities in centres which are part of Auckland now. Rather than intensify Auckland and D centralised infrastructure

Other feedback

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

I think better canvassing what people want and finding out the needs a local communities would be a good place to start. There is a dire need for more big parks,, green spaces and nature. This is what is missing in Auckland. Relying on the beaches and the parks that exist is not sufficient for increasing population. These would provide your rain basins And ensure the quality of life and well-being for the Auckland population is protected. Intensification will make this problem worse

Future Development Plan 2023 #3785

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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 big enough as it is without spreading further north and south. Further, intensification will force people to live closer to their place of work which will be good for everyone

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Refer first comment in question one

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 madness to build in areas that are prone to weather events unless the housing is built to be protected from damage

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Simply makes 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 #3790

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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

Urban sprawl is very detrimental to the environment inefficient use of resources ugly etc. Encourages consumption over sustainable development. We must shrink the economy and decrease consumption. Need to grow more food closer to where it is consumed. If everything within 30km of CBD is asphalt we are stuffed when droughts hit.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 traveled extensively in Europe and Japan and seen how bicycles walking and fast efficient and cheap mass transit can move a shit ton of people without need for cars and motorways. It

revitalizes urban centers and tourism and (presumably) decreases net energy consumption. Shoudabeen done long 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Tell people who have bought/ built in flood/sea-level inundation zones they will not be compensated when their houses fall into the sea. Bad planning on their part. Sorry not Sorry don't want to pay for their mistakes/folly. Re zone those areas now. Don't let anyone else make same mistake. Change real estate laws to require realtors to disclose known risks and whether property is insurable.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Follow the science in all decisions. Shouldabeen done long ago.

Other feedback

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

Take a step back and ask whether Auckland *should* grow. Really. Increased consumption is the root of the whole problem. How about shrinking the economy? Decreasing the population? The ever expanding economy/population is a relic of post war Neo-liberal economics which ignores the negative externalities of climate change. Read "Donut Economics" by Kate Unsworth (?) for an alternative model. Stop heading over the cliff. Perhaps encourage people to move out of Auckland and be self sufficient in rural areas instead.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3794

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #3811

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #3824

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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 agree to an extent. While denser housing is more ideal in terms of climate, there would be significant drawbacks to this - pressure on roads, transport, schools and infrastructure is already high, and so developing in urban areas without significant investment into these areas is tricky. In addition, Aucklands unique landscape would be threatened by high-rise apartments: while housing does need to be built up, it needs to be considered where this is appropriate.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 of course it is important to have some local stores nearby to houses, I think it is also important to ensure that we seperate housing from big urban centres to keep a suburban feeling and minimise traffic, especially at night. While this strategy would have shops in cycling distance, it wouldn’ t necessarily incentivise cycling: people would still drive to shops in order to bring bags for 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 agree to an extent: while building houses in patently unsafe areas would be irresponsible, when Auckland had a fundamental lack of land, we should be careful about preventing construction entirely. There could be safety standards implemented such as mandatory retaining walls or water runoff regulations.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #3942

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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 infrastructure isn't in our urban areas to sustain all of this extra housing. Proof is in the flooding, drainage issued and damage to our homes parks and reserves

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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

Our area is that area. We are in Forrest Hill, Northshore. Our home backs onto blakeborough reserve. Here we suffer from flooding, damaged fencing and Oakington, our grounds are sodden, damp. A tree fell in our reserve during the cyclone, the fence in that side still isn't repaired. The reserve can't be maintained and our homes suffer

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 #3971

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Unnecessary, we have plenty of green space we can develop, and we don't have the capable infrastructure to cater for this growth. Thats why sewage flows onto beachs everytime it rains, and stormwater cant handle rain properly. Look at parking and traffic issues currently. Start from scratch on new land, and build it right.
It is also a massive eye sore we dont need. Especially in coastal communities that dont need 3 storey shoe boxes blocking sun and making neighbour hood a slum.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

The climate isnt changing. Please dont spend my rates dollars on the climate scam.

But makes sense to not build in flood prone areas. and to maintain waterways well.

Flooding is another reason not to intensify building in existing urban areas.

a big part of the flooding is caused by infill housing, that used to be green area that would soak up rain and release it slowly. Now its just housing and concrete that absorbs zero water.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #4009

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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?

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 #4026

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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

Don't spread the city out. But build the infrastructure we need to support 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

Build the infrastructure that we are missing. The council has failed to build this for current state. So they cannot go 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?

Other

Tell us why

Don’t focus on ‘nature based’ just make the practical smart cost effective solution so that we can solve as many problems as possible. Rather than just one flashy one that the coni let’s turn up and open to virtue signal.

Other feedback

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

Fix infrastructure. Massive underinvestment has cost Aucklanders their homes. Don’t blame climate change alone.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4042

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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
Infrastructure doesn't exist further out and we need to build sustainably which means less distance

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

This concept seems good in theory but I’m not sure the short description above is clear enough to actually achieve anything

Other feedback

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

I agree with the above and the sooner the infrastructure improves, the better. We need to prioritise rail and other public transport.

As a general comment, I have filled in a lot of similar surveys for Auckland Council over the past few years. The vision is always sound, but I've yet to see many outcomes achieved yet. Rather than spending years consulting and discussing and pandering to a vocal boomer minority, it's time to start spending money and time on the mahi building the infrastructure. Key to this is working together rather than against AT. I was really disappointed to hear this week that AT have canned / shelved a planned walkway over the inlet between Francis St and Esmonde Road. A walkway / cycle way here is desperately needed to quell traffic along Lake Road and Esmonde road, and would be a real asset to the large population living in the Devonport peninsula. It's somewhat contradictory to answer a survey advertising 'having a say about walkable cities' at the same time as hearing this news. Please prioritise projects like this which will have significant impacts on how walkable our communities are.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4057

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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

We need to prevent suburban sprawl and create a more robust interconnected Auckland. We need to focus our attention on running good transport and developing better-linked suburbs. Allowing sprawl sees an expense to more roading and infrastructure. We need to focus on building density whilst allowing for green corridors and pockets to manage our heat island effects and minimise climate change. Cities around the world do this so well. We don't want to remain a car dependant 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

My point above covers this. Our public transport and combination with micro-mobility (bikes, walking) will be more successful when we strategically locate people closer together. Better overall for peoples wellbeing, health and productivity.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 now more than ever Aucklanders consider this as essential. First and foremost to save lives and ensure Aucklanders have homes that are warm and safe. Overland flow paths and flood-prone areas should be restored to a natural state. There are many successful examples around Auckland such as in Northcote - which manages density as well as purposeful public open space for both environmental and social function.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 are already doing this well in some new areas such as Northcote - my note above.

Other feedback

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

Concern for me is where the governance of this lies. In an ideal world density shouldnt be hard to acheive, but it relies on the support of Aucklanders and current homeowners. The majority of Auckland is privately owned by homeowners, which has resulted in a grid structure that lacks versatility due to private land ownership. Consequently, we see individuals developing sites that are too small and awkward. To address this, it is crucial to improve the master planning of existing suburbs and encourage people to embrace growth in their areas, rather than creating a stark divide between large, five-bedroom homes with spacious gardens and new neighbors consisting of fifteen couples living above their garage. The sudden divide is causing poor outcomes across Auckland, and it is essential to find ways to bridge this gap.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4074

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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 is important to focus more growth close to where people work, study and spend their free time. Too much housing growth in Auckland has been on the edges of the city away from where people work, study and spend their free time. We need a city that is easy to travel within, and where the ordinary person does not need to own 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Not needing to own or run a car reduces cost pressures on families. More people walking and cycling increases their general health and quality of life, and that is before we consider the

positive environmental consequences of this approach. Public transport is most efficient when people can easily walk or cycle to main stations.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 unwise to build where there is a known significant 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 would be good to align investment in nature-based infrastructure with the building of an extensive cycleway network - at present funding for cycleways is being reduced.

Other feedback

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

Auckland has had

Future Development Plan 2023 #4076

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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?

Other

Tell us why

There is scope to increase urban density in some areas however the current infrastructure for both services and transport is insufficient to meet the demand of any further intensification. The push to use public transport is a fallacy because the public transport is sadly lacking in the services and delivery available and the reliability.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 drive to intensify development around local areas assumes people have no need to move out of the area or around the city. We are a mobile population and this need to be reflected in transport options

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 is not changing as evidence by scientific fact over hundreds of years. We need to stop buying into these lies. Environmental hazards are largely due to poor design and a historical ignorance of geological weaknesses.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Once again as above climate change is a fallacy and should not be used as an excuse to push and ideology. Nature based infrastructure is good in some instances but is not the only solution for the upgrading or resilience of infrastructure

Other feedback

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

Auckland transport needs a major shake up. They are incomplete and believe the only solution for anything is a slower road speed and more speed humps. The public transport system is a mess with busses cancelled or full and driving straight past stops continuously on the norther express way. The ferry sailings are often cancelled leaving passengers sitting on the cold wet wharf in the winter. The council needs to get back to core business and services and stop spending vast amounts of money on nice to haves, bike lanes and pedestrian only areas. Pedestrian only areas are killing retail. Stop peddling the climate agenda and concentrate on core council business. Clean out the storm drains and there will be no flooding. Maintain the roads properly and they will it be damaged as easily

Future Development Plan 2023 #4081

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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

Keep 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

Tax money shouldn't pay for people who have built on cliffs and knew the risks 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?

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 #4105

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #4122

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 reduce travel distances and stop the loss of good furtile 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

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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

insufficient we need moretrees for most aesthetic and climate issues developemnts must include space for real trees say one large type tree per three units this tree needs to be onsite and have sufficent space to grow mature

Other feedback

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

the reduction in forecourt to 1.5m means a loss of green vista

Future Development Plan 2023 #4163

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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

Spending money on hopeless projects like the cycle lane that was about to happen but got scraped and wasted millions of dollars, is a lot in nz and needs to be prioritised properly

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 stated 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Putting grass and plants on teh side of buildings does not help at 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?

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 #4177

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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 agree that density should be focused on existing areas. This reduces the cost of infrastructure and ensure that we can develop more effective 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

Walking and cycling to daily needs should be a normal experience for anyone in a major city. Auckland needs to do this better and local centres should be developed to ensure this occurs

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 are plenty of areas that are at risk of natural hazards and unless proper mitigation occurs it makes more sense to develop in areas of lower 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

Green infrastructure brings with it a myriad of benefits including carbon emissions, reduced flooding, more wildlife habitats etc. increasing nature based infrastructure should be a focus

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #4180

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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 #4194

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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 it can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the developed community culture and social connections between communities, it avoids excessive 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

It can cater to the residents' living needs

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 responsible urban planning, avoiding unforeseen risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable locations can lead to immense destruction when natural disasters occur, resulting in irreparable 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

After the two disasters this year, the floods and storms, the frequent occurrence of destructive flooding in Auckland reflects the outdated state of the city's infrastructure in the face of climate change. It is crucial to promptly enhance the city's capacity to cope with adverse climate conditions by expanding flood drainage systems, reinforcing embankments, and taking other necessary measures. Only by doing so can we fundamentally address and respond to the environmental challenges of future development. Furthermore, these investments will create local investment and employment opportunities.

Other feedback

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

In transportation planning, the design of public transportation nodes should be closer to major facilities such as hospitals, schools, and shopping centers in the area, particularly to facilitate vulnerable groups and the elderly in using public transportation for medical appointments and hospital visits. When designing new transportation systems aimed at reducing car emissions, lessons should be learned from the city center's experience of constructing dedicated bike lanes at significant costs, which are often underutilized and result in congestion and emissions from the narrowed car lanes. It is acknowledged that bicycles alone are not the optimal solution for reducing emissions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4195

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 it can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the developed community culture and social connections between communities, it avoids excessive 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

It can cater to the residents' living needs

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 responsible urban planning, avoiding unforeseen risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable locations can lead to immense destruction when natural disasters occur, resulting in irreparable 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

After the two disasters this year, the floods and storms, the frequent occurrence of destructive flooding in Auckland reflects the outdated state of the city's infrastructure in the face of climate change. It is crucial to promptly enhance the city's capacity to cope with adverse climate conditions by expanding flood drainage systems, reinforcing embankments, and taking other necessary measures. Only by doing so can we fundamentally address and respond to the environmental challenges of future development. Furthermore, these investments will create local investment and employment opportunities.

Other feedback

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

In transportation planning, the design of public transportation nodes should be closer to major facilities such as hospitals, schools, and shopping centers in the area, particularly to facilitate vulnerable groups and the elderly in using public transportation for medical appointments and hospital visits. When designing new transportation systems aimed at reducing car emissions, lessons should be learned from the city center's experience of constructing dedicated bike lanes at significant costs, which are often underutilized and result in congestion and emissions from the narrowed car lanes. It is acknowledged that bicycles alone are not the optimal solution for reducing emissions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4268

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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

Save development costs and maintain the convenience of existing residents' lives

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Convenient living, improving the environment, and avoiding excessive residential 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

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

With the continuous warming of the climate and environmental degradation, frequent natural disasters have caused significant damage to people's property and well-being. Increasing infrastructure renovation is more conducive to addressing climate change and ensuring a secure and prosperous living environment.

Other feedback

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

Increase the number of parking spaces for public buses and expand the availability of electric bicycles to ensure convenient transportation for the public.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4269

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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

Save development costs and maintain the convenience of existing residents' lives

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Convenient for residents' living and commuting, meeting residents' lifestyle needs

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 responsible urban planning, avoiding unforeseen risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable locations can lead to immense destruction when natural disasters occur, resulting in irreparable 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

Giving top priority to nature-based infrastructure construction can significantly minimize the loss of life and property for residents due to natural disasters. Additionally, it can also create employment opportunities.

Other feedback

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

The severe issues with public transportation significantly hinder the city's development progress and inconvenience residents' travel. Despite advocating for reducing car emissions and encouraging green transportation, the current state of public transportation leaves much to be desired.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4291

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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 existing urban areas in Auckland are already densely populated, leaving limited room for further development. Demolition and reconstruction would not only require significant investment but also have negative impacts on the environment and potentially create short-term environmental issues. Some projects may not justify the costs and could lead to increased population density and greater wealth disparities in the future. Therefore, I believe that the focus of Auckland's development should be on improving the existing urban patterns. The development of a country or a city should not be based solely on immediate needs but should prioritize long-term development requirements. It is crucial to have ambitious and far-reaching plans in 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

The development of a town should aim to promote economic growth, provide comfortable living environments for its residents, reduce pollution, and optimize the overall environment. This requires comprehensive planning and consideration of all necessary facilities, rather than focusing solely on specific areas. It is important not to only address current development needs but also anticipate future requirements. The focus should not be solely on short-term political achievements but on prioritizing long-term comprehensive planning for sustainable 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 recent floods have caused significant damage, and it is clear that further development in these areas is not viable. The existing urbanization infrastructure is already saturated and cannot accommodate additional development. The underground power and communication facilities are inadequate, as well as the underground transportation infrastructure. Therefore, these areas are no longer suitable for further development. Instead, efforts should be focused on repairing and improving the existing infrastructure to mitigate the impact of future natural 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

The natural environment in Auckland is indeed valuable. However, over the past two to three decades, the significant increase in population and industrial development has led to considerable pollution and reduced resilience to climate change. It is essential to invest in natural infrastructure to adapt to these changes and mitigate potential consequences. Otherwise, there is a risk of the natural environment reacting adversely to human activities. By prioritizing the development of natural infrastructure, such as green spaces, wetlands, and sustainable urban planning, Auckland can enhance its ability to withstand environmental challenges and create a more harmonious coexistence between nature and society.

Other feedback

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

1. It is advisable to avoid further residential and industrial development in the already bustling areas of Auckland.

2. It is recommended to equip family doctors with additional medical facilities to reduce the workload on hospitals and make healthcare more accessible for residents.

3. The existing sports fields may be excessive, and it could be beneficial to transform some of them into facilities that cater to the needs of the community, such as neighborhood clinics, schools, kindergartens, and recreational spaces.

4. Develop residential areas and convenient facilities outside the central business district of Auckland to alleviate the pressure on the city center and better serve the overall development and prosperity.

5. Although New Zealand is a developed country, it may sometimes appear more like a developed rural area with limited nighttime lighting and fewer streetlights, which does not align with the image of a developed nation.

6. Transportation infrastructure needs improvement as it is currently insufficient to handle emergency response and recovery during unforeseen incidents. It is crucial to urgently formulate a comprehensive plan to address these issues, as the situation cannot be further delayed.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4292

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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 focus of government efforts should be on strengthening the transformation and improvement of the existing 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

Relatively centralized development is more conducive to improving efficiency and facilitating the work and life of citizens by constructing various infrastructure 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

This is the premise of construction and development decisions, which can help avoid or minimize the losses and impacts on urban infrastructure, as well as people's lives and properties, caused by natural climate and geological 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

It is like building a towering skyscraper from level ground. By establishing a solid foundation, we can better mitigate or reduce the impacts of natural disasters.

Other feedback

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

I suggest that the government should prioritize resolving the significant inconvenience caused to citizens' work, study, and daily life due to transportation constraints. Whether it is connecting the North Shore with a bridge or tunnel, or implementing light rail, addressing these issues should be the top priority in Auckland's urban development.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4322

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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

This is the premise of construction and development decisions, which can help avoid or minimize the losses and impacts on urban infrastructure, as well as people's lives and properties, caused by natural climate and geological disasters.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Relatively centralized development is more conducive to improving efficiency and facilitating the work and life of citizens by constructing various infrastructure 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 should aim to prevent unnecessary loss of life and property for residents while also saving on future government expenditure for reconstruction.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Improve infrastructure to address natural disasters.

Other feedback

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

Inadequate basic infrastructure leads to poor transportation conditions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4349

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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.

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Ultimately, by prioritizing the safety and well-being of the population and taking into account the risks posed by natural disasters, governments can make informed decisions about urban development and protect communities from 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

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #4576

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #4583

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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

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4638

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4640

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Agree

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4652

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I Don't know

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4660

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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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Disagree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4661

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Your feedback

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Disagree

Tell us why

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Disagree

Tell us why

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Disagree

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Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Other feedback

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4664

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Agree

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4667

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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 #4741

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 #4742

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #4743

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Your feedback

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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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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

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Agree

Tell us why

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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

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4774

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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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

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4796

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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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Future Development Plan 2023 #4797

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Agree

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Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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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 #4802

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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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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 #4806

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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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4. 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 #4872

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

3. What do you think 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 #4880

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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

Better to focus growth and then support it with better infrastructure then to spread infrastuture funding too thin over an extended area. Also not good developing prime growing land into more suburbs or adding more traffic to already congested motorway system.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 support making catchments around centres. We try and walk to our local shops whenever we can and use PT as where we live these are good viable alternatives.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4886

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 is not enough infrastructure capacity in the existing urban area regarding transport, stormwater disposal, wastewater disposal and water supply etc to accommodate most of Auckland's growth. The approach will make Auckland another Hong Kong. The urban land value will increase rapidly leading to less affordable accommodation. Actually, Auckland can be worse, at least Hong Kong has development public transport system. I don't think Council or government have enough fund to upgrade all the infrastructure in existing urban area. However, the developers of future urban areas are capable to undertake 80% infrastructure construction within their project. To release traffic pressure, Council should try to create more urban centers instead of squeezing all people into a small area. Not all the people enjoy living in a cage.

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
Council should try to create more urban centers instead of squeezing all people into a small area. Not all the people enjoy living in a cage. Even not a hen.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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?

Other

Tell us why
Case by case, flooding mitigation can be provided for the development. There is no reason to stop all rural 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
Who will be responsible for maintenance? Tax payer?

Other feedback

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

To be honest, New Zealand is a relatively small country and not supposed to take so much responsibly for climate changing etc. The most important work for Council and government is try to help recover economy, make grocery and accommodation more affordable and increase society safety. Otherwise, more and more people will leave NZ and never come back.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5125

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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?

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 #5139

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

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #5177

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

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?

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 #5194

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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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Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #5220

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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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3. What do you think 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 #5231

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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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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #5232

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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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Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #5294

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

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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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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

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #5295

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

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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 #5296

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

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?

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 #5302

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

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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 #5305

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5316

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Your feedback

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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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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5415

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5429

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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

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #5432

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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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3. What do you think 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

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5433

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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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3. What do you think 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 #5434

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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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3. What do you think 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 #5525

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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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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?

Other

Tell us why

Budget should be considered.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #5526

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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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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

Expense too high.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #5543

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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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?

(Wairau Creek) the protective wall of the embarkment needs to be strengthened and raised.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5544

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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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Agree

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?

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5566

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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

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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

Enviroment issue is complecated.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #5687

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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

Cost of new infrastructure, less likelihood of reducing personal transport and producing affordable housing on 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

I prefer to access amenities locally as much as possible by walking or on short public transport rides. I'm in favour of the 15 minute cities 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

Avoiding further natural climate disasters and other natural hazards such as coastal inundation.

Resilient infrastructure

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

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, 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

I read recently of a sports field designed to flood enabling the water to dissipate slowly. We should be building with not against 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 #5822

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Your feedback

Focusing 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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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 #5834

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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, more compact cities do not result in improvements to peoples well being, it makes it a more depressing and uglier place to live, redeveloping farmland also does the same thing..

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

more housing should be in the city where there is suppose to be apartments, not in the 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.

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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

the flooding is most likely the result of concrete and tar covering the earth with no place for the water to go, which means no more apartments should be built in the suburbs

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?

I don't know

Tell us why

I have no idea what that sentence just said.. what is a swale? and a detention basin? and what does decentralised infrastructure mean? and what is mauri and why would we want to enhance it?

Other feedback

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

Auckland should grow in the city not the suburbs, and once the city is full people can go live somewhere else

Future Development Plan 2023 #5886

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 living space

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
Too many people in the same area traffics will getting worse

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

Underground service should upgrade

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

Should not release RC in flooding area

Other feedback

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

Extra harbour bridge

Future Development Plan 2023 #5908

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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

Accessibility factor

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 #6031

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

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.

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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?

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 #6308

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Good development proposal in respinse to a rapidly growing Auckland 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.

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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

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #6464

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

More Job opportunities for our community, saving time and 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.

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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?

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 #7217

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

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.

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #7236

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

You are filling in spaces and green areas. Most big built up cities they do have large green spaces between new subdivisions. Stop taking land. also Sunlight is very important to making people feel well. Building buildings super close is not good for anyone. We need sunlight in houses, which also helps the environment - natural heating.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 see your are charging high rates to shops in Devonport. which means the small shops can no longer stay in devonport and service their community. Now the community has to get into their cars and painfully go down Lake Road to go to places like Albany to purchase the basics.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

These areas could be the places that stay green for people to play, walk etc on

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 #7276

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Your feedback

Focusing 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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4. 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 #7306

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Your feedback

Focusing 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
Keep the city compact.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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
Not all people want to live next door to their work.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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
Climate change is a con.

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 infrastructure is good regardless of the climate con.

Other feedback

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

Climate change is just a big money making exercise making some people rich and the poor man pay it is a con.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7343

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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 more compact cities are more sustainable and economic, more 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

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?

Review the THAB and MHU Zones - they are too restrictive. HTB rules affectively bar any apartment building development within THAB - THAB Zones in walkabale catchments and along transport corridors should be Mixed-Use, and MHU Zones next layer out should be more like THAB.

Focus on employment and education in the nodes, and public transport into the nodes from surrounding areas - not so much on PT between the Nodes.

Don't increase the Metropolitan or City Centre Zones - the 72m height limit increases the land prices too much and makes lower-cost mid-rise apartment development un-feasibile. Manukau and Albany are a long way away from becoming the Gold Coast with any need for tall towers.

Can the Hamilton train - do we really want to encourage daily commuting from 120kms away???

Run a standard train from Britomart to the Airport via Puhinui 90% on existing network. How long will it take to get to the airport on light-rail along Dom Rd with 30 local stops along the way? Doesn't make sense to mix the two.

That said, Light rail within the isthmus connecting the suburbs into CBD isn't a bad idea for city commuters, but why tag an un-related dog-leg out to the airport that will only serve a small proportion of airport users over the whole city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7410

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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

Too many people within Auckland borders now, expand is best option.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 before.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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 #7443

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Urban living is not for everyone. In fact sastainable rural living is better for the environment and individual families and 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

Often you can not grow your gardens or have sufficient solo power due to compact living and dwellings. If everyone grew there own produce and had sustainable power then alot of traveling issues and emmisions would be reduced and this would contribute in a far better way. Off grid living is the way of the future.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 beleive taking this action has been based on incorrect information coming from unappointed groups. Do to the goverment lies and censoring of information this decision must be relooked at once we have another goverment in power and have reinstated an honest New Zealand goverment not one run by the WEF.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 beneficial and inteligent

Other feedback

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

Stop building cheap looking town houses, get some decent town planners and architects in council to monitor the architectural town design and grow. Auckland could be magnificent if we stop the ugly cheap housing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7545

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 be a combination of both. Proper zoning required so single houses are not built out with no natural light

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 from transport and centre amenities already 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.

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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 #7708

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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

Building standards are deteriorating, poor quality has become normalised. To build high density multi storey housing blocks is dangerous. Drainage issues, slips etc become more commonplace. It is unhealthy for populations to live on top of 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

People can choose where to live and should absolutely not be manipulated by council or overseas interests. This is a UN Agenda and WEF control. Instead, it needs to be thought up and come from, NZ people. It is criminal to have foreign interests manipulating our home and work 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

Reading between the lines, this sounds rather suspicious.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 partly agree with this, certainly the movement of water and drainage needs improvement. The harbour needs to be cleaned up. People should be allowed to gather kai for themselves and family. A balanced and sensible approach that is not disruptive and puts the impetus on large business and council, e.g. sort out sewage and waste water to clean our beaches and harbour!!! Money should be spent here and not wasted on PR talk. Get practical and get the work done for goodness sake. Stop mucking around with pie in the sky ideas that cost too much and start delivering real results to Aucklanders.

Other feedback

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

Auckland is a beautiful city. We need to bring peace and tranquility and help people be more relaxed.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7736

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Your feedback

Focusing 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're corrupt, you're promoting a communist, dystopian agenda, and you preach climate change which is completely false and based off zero evidence. The earth goes through a natural heating and cooling cycle, as is evident in the data spanning 150+ years. You clowns.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

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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

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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

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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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Future Development Plan 2023 #7737

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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 prefer a mixed approach, slightly denser but also wider growth. I don't think we can only intensify the 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

This is already how we live.

I.e Majority of people will shop locally.

I think it is unrealistic to think especially in Auckland people will be able to walk and cycle to where they need to go. And / or take public transport. This is an unrealistic goal.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Of course building in vulnerable locations should be further investigated. However the further investigation needs to be led by professionals. I don't believe in this Climate Change push, there has always been flooding!

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

I can't comment here, again the proof needs to be in the research. This sounds nice, but unsure if 'nice' means will last the test of time, be cost effective and provide what NZ'ers need.

Other feedback

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

Travelling around Auckland by vehicle is a necessity. Expecting Aucklander's to be able to get to work / schools and facilities they need by public transport, cycling or walking is unrealistic. The infrastructure has not been set up this way. And for example I work in West Auckland but live on the North Shore. I could not find a job in my profession in close proximity to where I walk. I think you need to be realistic. I think the Council needs to focus on essential services, and tightening their spending belts for several years to come before introducing new spending streams. Try and do the essential services well and efficiently. I also think re developing 'towns' is expensive and we don't have the funds to do so. Panuku have destroyed the Takapuna township, this was bad planning. Look at Milford as an example of a buzzing town centre that serves a wide area. Having parking available in the town makes it work. Removing parking for these woke ideas of walking and cycling destroys city centres.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7745

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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

My question is how much of this strategy is developed in parallel or determined by the Agenda 2030. What type of oversight is the Council experiencing from the UN, UN NGO's or the WEF etc directly on indirectly eg via Central Government.

Perhaps the plan is being overseen tacitly by WEF trained persons in the Council or central Government.

The growth in existing areas is generally a good thing but the DEVIL is very much in the detail. Human populations are much easier to control and or manipulate in smaller areas.

NZ has plenty of space to work on a Green Node type city growth satellite communities joined by fast efficient means of transport. Human population enclosed in green space rather than a concrete and radiata jungle.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Once again the devil is in the detail. On the surface it looks like common sense but I suspect the reality is in fact very different. We only have to look at the C19 rollout to realise the amount of deception and lies we have been subject to and the same people that originally thought up the Agenda 2030 are the same ones who control and facilitate the Pandemics. What is really going on here?
Control and manipulation are the major issues for me.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Climate Change is a scam and this is obvious , world weather is being manipulated and this is very obvious even in NZ. Why isn't the Auckland Council interested in the science behind the Climate Change nonsense.

Better to spend money on an OPEN debate on the climate change issues with a focus on global input the outcome of that determining the risk and policies.

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

First get real on Climate Change and what is really going on.
Once again what is being proposed on the surface is common sense but the DEVIL IS IN THE DETAIL.

Other feedback

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

Look internally to determine the impact of persons associated with the UN and the WEF.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7748

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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 is an efficient use of existing infrastructure and results in future growth being aligned to public transport be it ferry, bus or train,

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Increased use of public transport will enable more efficient and regular services. Also greater use of existing local centres will be better use of rate payer funds vs new 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.

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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

Prevention is better than a cure.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Sustainability and the environment are critical

Other feedback

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

We need to spend rate payer money wisely with a long term view

Future Development Plan 2023 #7751

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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

Part of the attraction of our city is having homes with land. The streets and infrastructure are clogged and ineffective with all the intensification 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

It is unrealistic to presume people's daily needs are near the area they live. People should have choice. Public transport, walking, cycling are impractical 99% of the 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Natural Climate Change is not a scientific fact. Where is the debate or discussion around 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

Using climate change as any basis to policy is not acceptable

Other feedback

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

Council should stop spending our money on vanity projects and concentrate on the basics

Future Development Plan 2023 #7756

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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

Climate change is not a priority.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 not a priority.

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 not 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 #7757

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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 the only way to achieve a compact city and a 15-minute city concept for a more walkable, healthier, more connected and livable neighbourhoods. Please abandon the need to open up any other greenfield lands for developments, not only this contributes to worse traffic jams and environmental degradation, it contributes to worsen public health with more people sitting in their private vehicles and living sedentary lifestyles not walking around their compact neighbourhood to meet their day-to-day needs

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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, 15-minute city concept is the way to go as other European cities have adopted and implemented their version of it to their neighbourhoods. Local centres must be diverse in uses and safe for pedestrians and cyclists in order to encourage low carbon, resilient, more active lifestyles through walking and cycling to their office/parks/schools/green space/local grocery stores etc. More residential intensification is also required in these centres and better public transport connections that are reliable (frequent service) and efficient to city centre and other 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.

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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

Stop infilling streams and stop building culverts within residential neighbourhoods and local centres but rather respect its riparian yards to allow more resilient neighbourhoods to the effects of flooding in heavy rainfall events that we are more exposed to recently. Stop building or allowing builds within floodplains or flood-prone areas, especially those with recent history of floods - this should be a Non-Complying or Prohibited activity to deter any proposals in those areas and therefore to stop wasting Council planning team to consider such poor proposals under Discretionary activities.
Build more pervious areas and consider natural pervious gardens as opposed to raingardens only as an option as they may not be appropriate for all developments and ending up costing more to install and monitor than a simply green planted areas with native plants (or exotic plants as an alternative as long as it is more green pervious areas in the built environment). Encourage more community gardens in empty reserves and parks to build more connected communities

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

While I agree on the use of integrated water sensitive design in developments, only considering such option can deter developments from going ahead due to the initial cost in installing and maintaining such infrastructure. It should be reminded that raingardens are essentially "concrete baths" with plants on top and therefore not quite sustainable in terms of their carbon emissions. It should only be used in areas with limited space for otherwise full green planted areas to adequately treat the catchment runoff in the surrounding areas. Where there are plenty of space to plant natural, traditional green gardens with (preferably) native plants in soil (ie. in Wynyard Quarter area) then this should be considered first to build resiliency in its soil and root network under the soil that allow the ground to be more resilient and stable rather than only opting for these concrete baths of raingardens.
Can we also please make it compulsory or incentivise for all new buildings to have green roofs like in Paris in which a new law has been approved in France to require all new commercial buildings to at least partially cover rooftops in plants or solar panels? Such missed opportunities all those concrete bare rooftops of buildings in our built environment where they can be used to improve ecological biodiversity and absorb more rainwater thus reducing stormwater runoff during heavy rainfalls that resulted in landslips throughout Auckland region.

Other feedback

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

Implement 15-minute city concept to build a more connected, healthier, safer and more inclusive neighbourhoods in the region. Make it safe for our children to play in streets and parks again without the fear of being killed by cars. Make it safe for kids and children to walk to school and discourage parents to pick up their kids by cars which contribute to poor air quality in schools (learn from London's School Streets Initiative). Prioritise pedestrians and cyclists to have their safe spaces to commute comfortably to undertake their daily activities. Intensify urban centres with already operational RTNs with more diverse land uses, especially more local grocery stores within walkable (15 mins walk max) distance from homes - to discourage the need to do 1 week's worth of grocery shopping by car to a big box supermarkets (USA-style living) to a more local livable neighbourhoods (European cities-style living) and live a healthier life through more incidental exercises daily ie. walking and cycling. Please refer to Healthy Streets concept being implemented in London and other European cities to adopt to Auckland's neighbourhood streets.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7776

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

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

3. What do you think 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 #7794

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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 keep parks and beaches to avoid a concrete jungle.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 #7803

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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

Climate change should never be used as a focus in policy. People need freedom of choice where to live

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Where's the proof about 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change should never be used as a focus for 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate Change should never be used as a focus for policy until it has been thoroughly discussed by everybody

Other feedback

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

Focus on the basics. Clean the drains, remove the road cones, stop the speed limitations.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7804

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Sounds like prison

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 to have the right to work as far away from my house (which I own) as I like, travelling is something I enjoy and gives me the space to think, reflect and process events internally. This proposal would mean more toxic, suffocating density when we are already elbow to elbow. Space is a necesity, so a hard no from me on this.

You are one step away from proposing and implementing the Fifteen Minute City - what you have tried to silence as 'misinformation' from people leaking the plans. Don't think you can fool us, we see where the drip-feeding is leading.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Well the concept is fine but the reasoning behind it is utter trash. Basic physics will tell you the sea level will not rise if the ice caps should ever melt due to displacement. Climate always changes over time and comes back round again, but pandering to environmentalist scaretactics is such a waste of our time and resources and you need to stop.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

This is so contrary to your previous proposals of increasing density, so thanks for the mixed signals. Also, what on earth do you mean by 'Maori-Enhancing'?? This sounds incredibly condescending and divisive. No thank you.

Other feedback

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

How about you bring back local councils that actually maintain the local area and had accountability to the local residents they serve. You in the 'SuperCity' have caused a decline in basic maintainance around the place over the decade or so, while trying to look busy by mucking up things that arent broken (like Upper Harbour Drive). I hope you listen, but I bet that you just put out these surveys as a cursory surface gesture to make us think you care. I'm not a negative person, but I can only give positive feedback when there is actually something positive.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7811

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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

Three absolutely no reason we can not live substainably spread out. We need to promote this way of life than denser 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

Again no need and unhealthy

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 would be no area that requires population prevention just smarter solutions.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #7830

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 major successful international cities comprise dense urban forms - allowing for better public transport, close location of living and working, and retention of green spaces beyond the city borders

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #7881

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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

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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 #7899

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Your feedback

Focusing 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
See attached

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 as part of a wider strategy

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Nature based infrastucture is surely more achievable in Greenfields ares

Other feedback

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

See attached

#7899

Future Development Strategy Submission from Dines Group

31 July 2023

Dines Group opposes the plan to restrict further Greenfields development until up to or beyond 2050.

Introduction:

Dines Group entities and personnel have been involved in the development and construction of major projects within the greater Auckland area for over 50 years.

Background:

- Auckland Council went through a robust process in evaluating and implementing the Unitary plan. This document provided a balanced approach to future development in Auckland.
- What is now proposed severely restricts Greenfields development particularly given this restriction is based on a theoretical assessment of possible infill development that is simply not realistic.

Future Development:

A) Greenfields

- Limiting Greenfields development will inevitably cause an increase in housing costs.
- New development areas are better engineered to meet climate change requirements whereas major infrastructure upgrades are required to allow the level of intensification needed to meet housing growth targets. Replacing infrastructure in existing urban areas is many times more expensive than installing new infrastructure in greenfield locations.
- No Greenfields developments flooded in the Anniversary weekend floods, only inner city and potential Brownfields developments.
- Greenfields development allows through careful planning the zoning of industrial and business land to provide employment in adjoining areas.

- This enables community hubs to develop reducing transport requirements and associated emissions.
- This approach creates new and vibrant local communities.
- The infrastructure for Greenfields development is either paid for by developers who install it or it's funded through development contributions.

B) Brownfields

- Brownfields development creates a more intensive living environment which contributes to social and health issues. The spread of Covid has been shown to be greater in intensive residential areas.
- Doesn't address the shortage of zoned industrial and business land resulting in increased prices. This means doing business is more expensive and increases inflation and inequality.
- The infrastructure required for Brownfields development is far more difficult to assess and has led to major downstream effects. The Watercare Asset Management Plan 2021-2041 (page 102) acknowledges this where it identifies that infrastructure upgrades for brownfield locations are partly funded by Watercare whereas in greenfield locations this is not the case.

Other Effects

- Restricting Greenfields development will result in job losses and business closures in the land development industry. An entirely different set of skills is required for Brownfields development.
- Restricting Greenfields development appears to be just another way to reintroduce the old M.U.L. This will have the effect of driving up land prices causing even more social issues and inequalities.

Summary

We believe this Future Development Strategy is irresponsible and ideologically driven. It will result in poorer outcomes for Auckland including higher house and rental prices, unemployment, inflation, and business closures, while solving none of the issues it claims it will.

At very least the current proposal will create an unbalanced approach to planning Auckland's future growth and seems to have scant regard for good planning, housing growth targets and housing options.

This is disappointing as it appears to be driven largely by Auckland Council's current financial constraints.

The Unitary plan was a document that went through a vigorous and lengthy consultation process. This proposed change allowed one month, extended to two months for consultation!

This is simply outrageous so we strongly recommend the proposal be subjected to a robust hearing process.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7981

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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

We don't want to be controlled inside 15/20 minute 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

Do you honestly think Kiwis are stupid. No 15/20 minute city and no social credit score, no digital ID either!!!!

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

You have major flooding on the main motorway towards the northern end of the Harbour bridge, any idea what you are going to do about that!? I thought not.

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

Go woke go broke! We do not have a climate problem!

Other feedback

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

Work with your community, they pay rates to you for this very reason. The council is a public service so engage with your community and embrace to potential benefits the city will gain by incentivising initiative and local solutions that promote and develop future prosperity for its people.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8093

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

THE COALITION FOR MORE HOMES

The Coalition for More Homes presents a submission to Auckland Council on the Future Development Strategy.

About us

The Coalition for More Homes is a non-partisan group of volunteers and organisations including think tanks, consultancies, incorporated societies, Community Housing Providers, unions and developers.

Auckland Architecture Association

Bike Auckland – For a better city

CORT Community Housing

cOlab

Campbell Brown

Forever Affordable Homes

Generation Zero

Greater Auckland

Habitat for Humanity Northern Region

LIFEWISE

MRCagney – Better transport • better places • better choices

Ockham

Rockhopper Development Consultants

solutionstreet – you've found the right place

The Housing Innovation Society

The New Zealand Initiative

unite

Women in Urbanism

Our vision

We want to see Auckland make the most of the opportunity provided by the NPS-UD and MDRS. The Future Development Strategy (FDS) is an important part of achieving this.

Auckland's response to the NPS-UD and MDRS can have huge benefits in the next few years and for future generations, to:

- Enable more homes for Aucklanders
- Boost housing choice & quality
- Enable more convenient, liveable neighbourhoods with access to transport & amenities
- Reduce emissions from housing and transport
- Lower travel cost and demand.

Auckland is in a multi-generational housing crisis. Secure and affordable housing is out of reach for more Aucklanders than ever. Poor housing quality is also leading to poor health outcomes, especially for renters.

We also have a climate crisis. On the 11th of June 2019, Auckland Council declared a climate emergency. In Auckland, 43.6% of carbon emissions are from transport. With constrained housing choices in high demand areas, many people are forced to live far from work and family, and accept long, costly commutes.

Allowing more people to live closer to where they work, study, shop and socialise and where they can access other transport options can significantly reduce our transport emissions. To expand housing capacity and choice, and reduce our emissions, we need to enable greater intensification around our existing centres, the rapid transit network and frequent bus network. This is what Climate Responsive Urban Development looks like.

Our FDS submission presents the following arguments:

1. Plan Change 78 should enable more intensification within Auckland's existing urban area (especially the isthmus) - much more, if CFMH's arguments in upcoming hearings are accepted.
2. This will mean a slowing in takeup of greenfields.
3. Intensification has lower public infrastructure costs than greenfields.
4. The points above mean that Council's capital investments will shift towards intensification rather than greenfields - and that the money should go further as a result. This will enable more homes overall, with better service levels.
5. Greenfields growth is likely to have higher externalities which aren't fully recouped/ charged.
6. A shift towards more intensification will also support lower emissions.
7. Enabling more intensification will also support better housing affordability.

1.0 Plan Change 78 should enable more intensification within Auckland's existing urban area (especially the isthmus).

The following points are taken from our Plan Change 78 submission, and are isthmus-focused. They are still true for Auckland's wider urban area (albeit to a lesser extent than the isthmus) when compared with greenfields growth.

1.1 We support the provision of more homes in Auckland's isthmus suburbs for several key reasons:

1.1.1 It will improve affordability

a) **Grants more affordable housing choices.** Even if they are still above the regional

median price, new medium and high density homes in isthmus suburbs will be cheaper than standalone homes in the same neighbourhoods. This provides relative affordability and entry to the accessibility and opportunity of those suburbs.

b) **Reduces housing costs throughout the city.** Restricting new homes in high-demand central suburbs pushes people out to the nearest suburb they can afford. This has flow-on effects right out to the outermost parts of Auckland, pushing up housing costs everywhere. It is also inherently inequitable, hurting those on low incomes the most and gentrifying areas which are relatively more affordable.

c) **Reduces transport costs.** Housing affordability must consider associated costs beyond rent or the capital cost of purchase. Transport costs are generally lower for those who live centrally, through having to travel shorter distances (regardless of the mode being used) to access jobs, education and daily needs.

d) **Reduces infrastructure costs.** Continuing to rely on greenfields and outer brownfields growth will push up the distances people must travel to access opportunities. This increases the cost of providing transport infrastructure. All growth requires infrastructure upgrades, but the costs are higher for greenfields (e.g. Drury where development contributions are now being proposed at $90,000 per home), or for dispersed/outer brownfields growth. Our central suburbs already have the best public transport, walking, and cycling infrastructure. They also have access to public facilities and amenities like open space, quality public parks, and playgrounds in neighbourhoods.

e) **Healthy and affordable homes to operate.** New-build homes are built to modern standards with better insulation and energy efficiency. While older homes, particularly those with special character protections, do not meet modern standards. The only way these old homes are brought up to modern standards is if they become even more unaffordable.

1.1.2. It's better for the climate

a) Aucklanders living in isthmus suburbs have more transport choices (cycling, walking, and public transport) than those in car-dependent outer suburbs. They also travel shorter distances by car. As a result, they have much lower transport emissions.

b) Enabling more homes in isthmus suburbs will make cycling, walking, and public transport more viable for many thousands of Aucklanders, and help cut transport emissions — a vital shift for our city.

c) Enabling more homes in isthmus suburbs will support the creation of 15 minute neighbourhoods, noting the significant provision of existing town and local centres in the Isthmus area.

d) Building homes in isthmus suburbs avoids converting productive horticultural and agricultural soils, particularly in areas such around Pukekohe & Drury, which are under immense pressure from greenfields subdivision.

1.1.3. It will create a more equitable Auckland

a) Grants more Aucklanders access to the high quality jobs, services, and amenities that the isthmus suburbs can offer.

b) Equity lens — provides housing choice, responds to the housing crisis, reduces living costs (including travel cost), ensures the city provides for the needs of all.

c) Enabling development means new homes will be of higher quality than older housing.

d) Allows for ageing/living in place.

2.0 This will mean a slowing in takeup of greenfields.

We are not against greenfields as such. CFMH does not have a position on greenfields growth; our focus is on enabling more housing supply and choice through intensification instead. Plan Change 78 will tilt Auckland's growth patterns further towards intensification - potentially much further, if key pro-housing points from our Plan Change 78 submission are accepted.

As such, Plan Change 78 will slow the rate of greenfields expansion, simply by making so much more housing possible within the existing urban area.

Over the last five years, roughly 80% of Auckland's building consents have been within the 2010 Metropolitan Urban Limit.[1] This boundary no longer exists, but it shows that the Unitary Plan has been successful in enabling new housing supply within Auckland's existing urban area. Only 3,000-4,000 homes per year are being consented outside the old Metropolitan Urban Limit.

However, the Unitary Plan didn't go far enough - hence further Government/ Parliamentary policy changes such as the NPS-UD and MDRS. In fact, the MDRS are intended in part to address the Unitary Plan's "bias towards urban fringe development",[2] by enabling much more supply in the central/ high-amenity places where people actually want to live.

3.0 Intensification has lower public infrastructure costs than greenfields.

4.0 The points above mean that Council's capital investments will shift towards intensification rather than greenfields - and that the money should go further as a result. This will enable more homes overall, with better service levels.

5.0 Greenfields growth is likely to have higher externalities which aren't fully recouped/ charged.

CFMH believes that greenfields growth should 'pay its own way', and not be cross-subsidised by Council/ Government or have unrecovered externalities. Under the status quo, greenfields is frequently granted an inefficient subsidy through:

- Council not fully recovering its growth-related infrastructure costs (e.g. through Development Contributions which are too low - Drury is the first area where Council

[1] https://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz/publications/auckland-monthly-housing-update-datasheet/

[2] "Cost-Benefit Analysis of proposed Medium Density Residential Standards", PwC/ Sense Partners, 2021

has attempted to substantially lift Development Contributions, and even then it is not achieving full cost recovery)
- Council facing higher ongoing costs to maintain infrastructure for its entire lifetime due to the greater amount of per-capita infrastructure required for greenfields. These costs are not fully recouped via rates on the greenfields properties, since property rates are largely based just on the property's Capital Value.
- Government not fully recovering its costs (e.g. questionable roading projects with low Benefit Cost Ratios and/ or greater pressure on the state highway network).

4.0 A shift towards more intensification will also support lower emissions.

5.0 Enabling more intensification will also support better housing affordability.

Point 1.0 above provides some commentary on these points, but we will go into further detail in our Plan Change 78 evidence (and any Future Development Strategy hearing).

In brief, Council is correct that greenfields growth typically means higher transport emissions. There is substantial New Zealand and overseas evidence on this. Enabling more growth in the isthmus, and across Auckland's existing urban area, will dramatically improve housing affordability. This is made clear by the economic Cost Benefit Assessments for the NPS-UD and MDRS.

5.0 Summary.

As such, we support the overall direction of the draft Future Development Strategy - to pivot further towards brownfields rather than greenfields, and signal a reallocation of infrastructure funding accordingly. We note that for this direction to be achieved, Council needs to maintain focus on Plan Change 78 proceeding and becoming operative. This will give a major boost to (feasible, realisable) capacity within Auckland's isthmus and existing urban area, so that more people can live in the places they want, more affordably.

However, Plan Change 78 as notified doesn't go far enough, and covers huge parts of the isthmus with Qualifying Matters which would continue to restrict growth there. We firmly refute Council's assertion that the NPS-UD and MDRS "[make] it hard to have an informed estimation of where and when growth is likely to happen". The Cost Benefit Assessments for the NPS-UD and MDRS make it very clear that Auckland's isthmus is underdeveloped and very attractive for development, if Council can remove the restrictions that exist there. In particular, this means removing (or dramatically reducing) the Special Character Area overlays and those overlays referring to water network issues, Council should therefore be planning for more infrastructure investment in the isthmus.

We disagree with the inclusion of Special Character Areas as a constraint in "Figure 8: Cultural heritage constraints". We will present further evidence on Special Character Areas as part of the Plan Change 78 hearings process.

As for Development Capacity, Auckland Council clearly has not yet completed the full analysis required for a (finalised) Future Development Strategy. We make the following comments:

- We believe Auckland Council has undercooked its future growth/ demand projections. We will be carefully scrutinising the reasons for demand reducing since the 2021 HBA. In particular, Council should note that the existing housing shortage has not yet been solved. Council should be planning for a much higher number than 200,000 new homes, more in line with the 400,000 homes in past studies.
- Feasibility is likely to have worsened since the 2021 HBA was completed.
- We acknowledge that Council will be removing capacity in some areas which have higher natural hazard risks. We want to see new (feasible, realisable) capacity being added to replace this loss.
- We want to see much more plan-enabled (and feasible, and realisable) capacity in the "inner suburbs" and "isthmus brownfield" areas and will be presenting evidence on this as part of the Plan Change 78 hearings process.

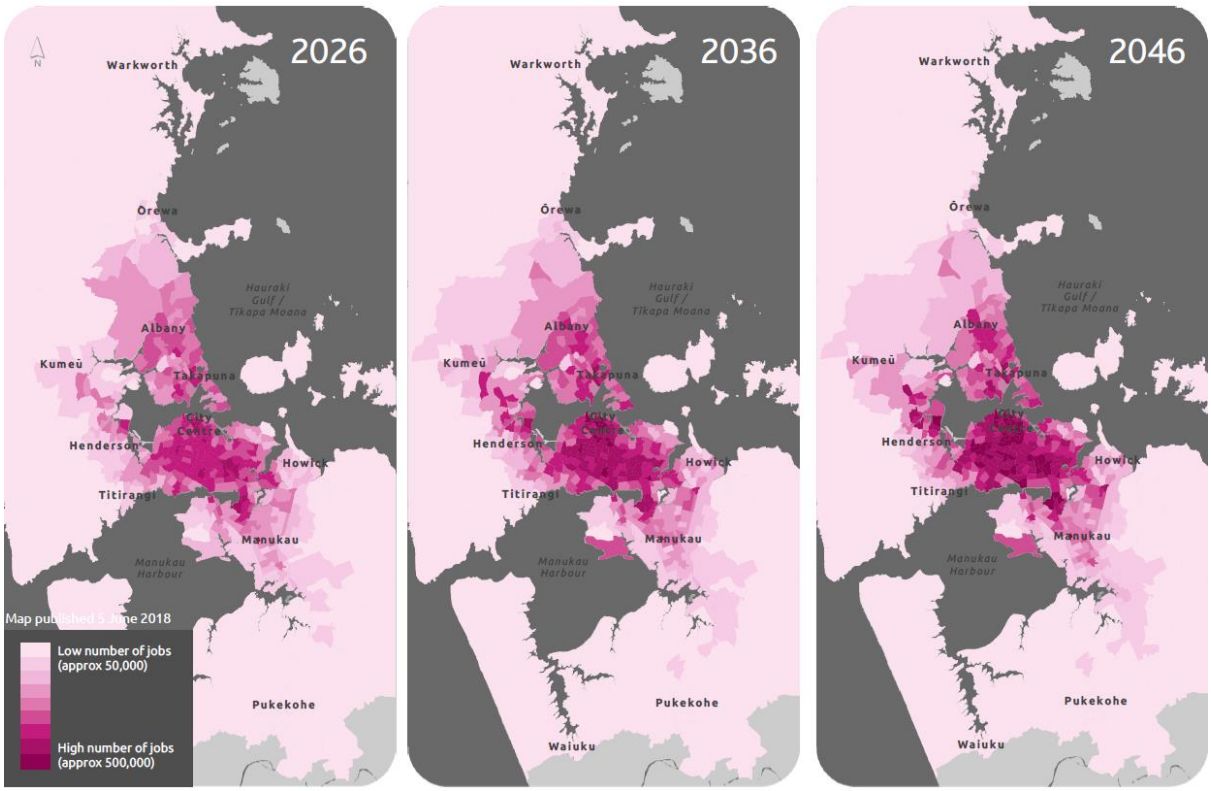
Lastly, we note that the isthmus will continue to be the most highly accessible, multi-modal area for transport throughout the 30-year horizon of the Future Development Strategy, and is the most desirable, highest demand area for new housing as evidenced by its high land values - as illustrated in the following two attached graphs.

The Coalition for More Homes

31 July 2023

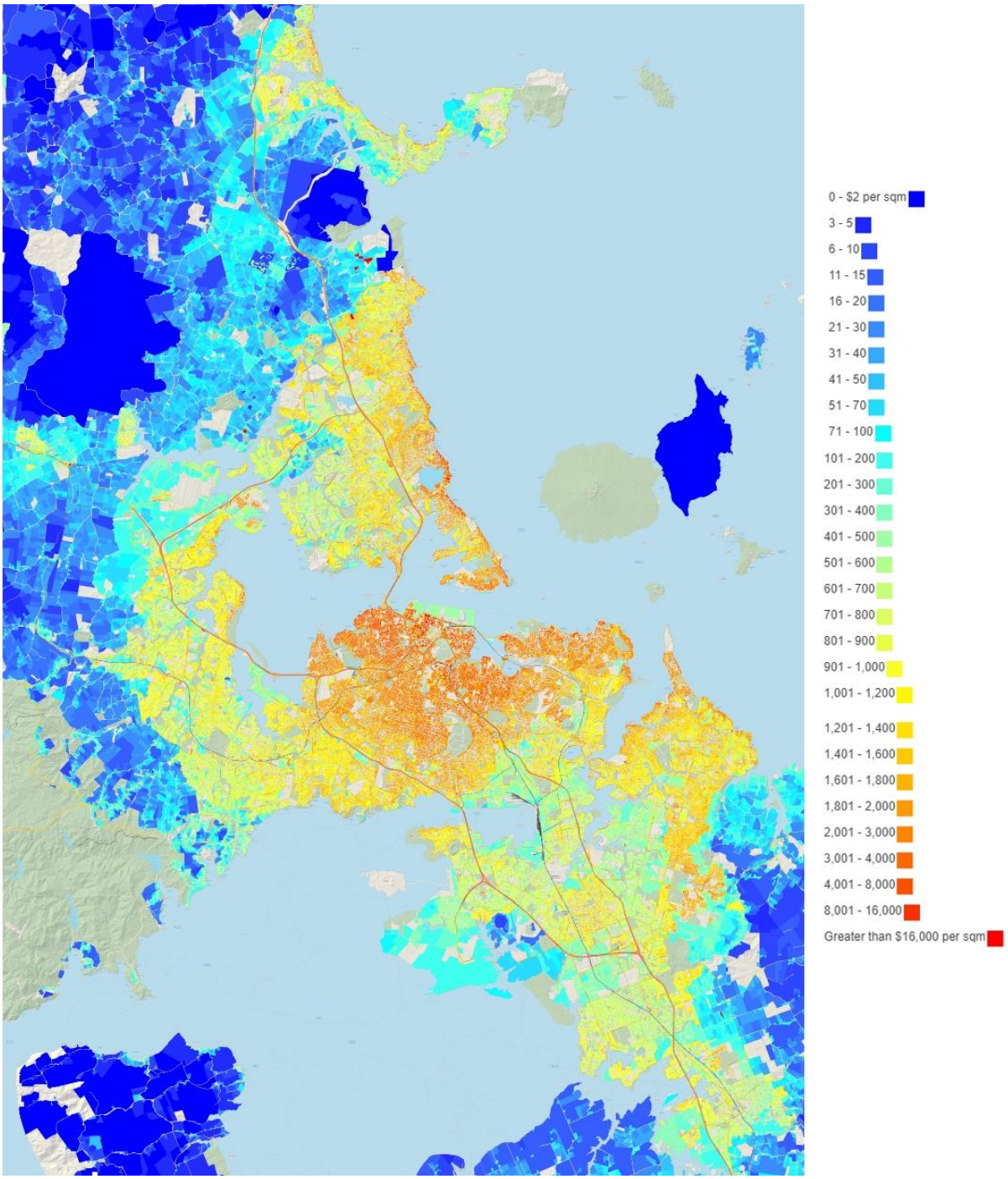
Attachment 1: Auckland Plan 2050, Map 8

"Access to Jobs (45 mins by public transport)"



Source: https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/auckland-plan/transport-access/Documents/map-8-ta-access-to-jobs-public-transport.pdf

Attachment 2: Auckland Land Values, 2017



Source: https://www.greaterauckland.org.nz/2018/07/16/auckland-land-values/

Future Development Plan 2023 #8168

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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

See below. Greenfield growth should be supported by High Speed Rail north and south of AKL city centre.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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?

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Urban development should be moderate density, human scale (6 to 8 stories). No more roads, but support growth with high speed rail from Whangarei to Hamilton (initially) providing a North/South growth corridor. Luxon's $24b should be enough, based on European estimates of $50m / km for HSR build. Underground from mid-North Shore (stops eg Takapuna / Devonport) through Britomart and Airport.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8184

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

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

4. 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 #8185

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 totally agree. I see a lot of our big developers building housing on the most fertile land in Tāmaki Makaurau, right in the heart of our local food systems. This is not supporting our food systems to be resilient and secure in the face of a changing climate.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 been my happiest living close to my community, to my work, and to the amenities that enable me to live a healthy, well-rounded life. We need more public transport options that operate effectively, are accessible and improve the safety 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

We need to prioritise the prevention of developing areas known to flood and are at risk of environmental hazards. The safety and well-being of our population depend on it. When we only value development on the basis of what is quickest and cheapest, without considering environmental and social factors, we run into huge long-term costs, financially and societally.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Extremely agree!!!! This is something that has not been prioritised until it's too late! I would challenge the concept of infrastructure to include the regeneration of wetlands and daylighting streams as part of this solution. There is a pūrākau that describes Moana Tu i te Repo (atua of the wetlands) as a meditator between Tangaroa (atua of the ocean) and Tane (atua of the trees & land). Without Moana Tu i te Repo, the battle between Tangaroa and Tane gets fierce, until they consume each other. This teaches us about the role of wetlands in preventing and mitigating erosion.

Other feedback

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

Meaningful engagement and involvement from mana whenua at the very beginning!!! More collaborative, integrated design is critical in order to progress in way Auckland needs. We need all industries present at the planning stage. We need collaboration between community organisations, architects, engineers, construction, food producers. Green spaces for residents and places like community gardens where people can grow their own food is critical for making urban high-density housing livable.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8186

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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 #8202

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 a transport planner and I know from professional experience this is best practice for reducing emissions, enabling effective public transport, creating more liveable cities, and reducing environmental impact.

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

As above, I am a transport planner and I know from professional experience this is best practice for reducing emissions, enabling effective public transport, creating more liveable cities, and reducing environmental impact.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 the responsible approach and will result in less environmental damage and loss of life.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 above, this is the responsible approach and will result in less environmental damage and loss of life.

Other feedback

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

I strongly endorse actioning all four aspects mentioned above. This will reduce emissions and environmental impact, while improving the liveability and efficiency of our city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8235

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

3. What do you think 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 #8237

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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.

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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 #8244

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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

more economic. more efficient, more green..... Just like what happened in other country

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 people easy to access job and local service.
lower the development cost upon existing infrastruture

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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
new development is the hazards constraint naturally

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
thinking about what happens in Paris...

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #8256

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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 mostly agree but there are caveats.

Accessible local centres

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

Other

Tell us why
I mostly agree but there are caveats.

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?

Other

Tell us why

I mostly agree but there are caveats. Unless the council is prepared to make the hard decisions of preventing further development and moving existing development in climate hazard areas then investigations are a waste of time and 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?

Other

Tell us why

I mostly agree but there are caveats. How can this be achieved as present density rules allow pretty much 100% impermeable cover.

Other feedback

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

Infrastructure needs to be in place before any change in development takes place. Developments need to be livable for the people living there - not the developer who is living somewhere else. Where I live the local roads used to be an adequate width. But now with infill housing there lot more cars parked on the road. With cars parked on one side of the road two-way traffic becomes a lot more difficult, and all the more so as most of the roads are curved and so become blind. With cars on both sides decision making is simplified_ One just drives straight down the centre line. Auckland Transport may think not allowing cars to park on the road is the cure but they are not living in the real world. Cars parked on the road is the symptom of the ill of not having enough off street parking for vehicles to support the way real world people live.

Greenfield development will have to happen some time or other. But it must not be allowed to happen on our arable land. And there has to be a decent sized barrier zone between the arable land and developments with people in them. Crop growers operate noisy machinery at all sorts of odd ours and have all manner of unpleasant sprays.

High density may have to be up but there needs to be sufficient open green space in the community.

The idea that idea that everyone will live, work and shop in the local community and not have own and use their own private transport is pretty much Utopian.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8263

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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 dont agree because the current infrastructure in existing urban areas cannot cope with the current amount of intensive growth. Some of the intensive growth is incongruous to its surrounding neighbourhood and is having negative impacts on the community such as congested streets, lack of access for larger vehicles like fire engines & buses. There is loss of sunlight for some housing due to the height and closeness of the developments, loss of privacy, green tree and grass areas. The noise created by communities living so close together and lack of off street parking can lead to disputes.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 #8409

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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
costly

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
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?

Disagree

Tell us why

More research and information needed

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 more modernized, the more scientific technology can compensate for its weaknesses

Other feedback

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

It is necessary to supplement and imitate by referring to successful cities. For example, Melbourne, Singapore, Seoul, Gwacheon, and Tokyo.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8464

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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 keeps Auckland relatively central, reducing the need for long commutes throughout the region. Furthermore this keeps a large amount of the green areas. If the city were to expand on improved public transport system would be required, e.g. an improved train line.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Increased accessibility is integral to a city's growth, this must be prioritised both the context of convivence but also physical accessibility. If these areas are developed, accessible living must

prioritised as living in such close proximity to amenities would appear to those with limited 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?

Agree

Tell us why

As climate changes it is important for us to discern what our future what our future land may look like, particularly as one in 100 year events become almost normal. When a building is proposed to be built the land should be examined to determine whether or not it is at risk for flooding to determine if one should build and what precautions should be taken. This would hopefully decrease 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

Nature-based infrastructure is incredibly important in not only the mitigation of climate change but also in aiding support in climate catastrophes, collecting water providing shelter etc. However I think this initiative should take place on a local scale and work to transform existing architecture

should not be created rather that it would be nice to see such architecture introduced in suburban and urban settings.

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 Auckland improve its accessibility. This could be done by introducing ramps in store fronts and more ramps in less central options, also by keeping lifts running up to date.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8512

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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 believe it will be a good to further develop the the more populated areas and ensure they are the best they can be. However, I believe it is important not to abandon the green areas and continue to actively review 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

I believe for a lot of local centres they are not what they used to be and are not as popular as they were before. Many of them are also not as established and prosperous, largely due to Covid, and businesses closing down. Therefore, I believe it would be sensible and beneficial to focus

development on local centres, as it will encourage growth in the suburbs. However, again, actively review how effectively these local centres are developing, and whether the time and money is being put to good 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

I believe it is reasonably straight forward, and obvious to implement this, as it would prevent hazards from occurring, saving time, money, and protecting people.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 don’t know much about this however, climate change has made the environment very unpredictable, and if this approach was able to minimize potential changes, then I support it to the extent of my knowledge

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8519

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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's really important to build upon the areas we already have. We should build up not out. This would allow for more accessibility to amenities, and would likely better concentrate the different individual focuses in a given 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

It's really important to build upon the areas we already have. We should build up not out. This would allow for more accessibility to amenities, and would likely better concentrate the different individual focuses in a given 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?

Other

Tell us why

Neutral, although constraining development will allow for better solutions, it's still important people living in these areas have access to amenities & basic 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 should have restorative infrastructure that would allow us to sustain the current environment that can combat the impacts of 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 #8525

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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

Due to the rise in cost of living (mortgage/cost of buying a house etc) I think development should be expanded into more rural areas so people can better afford to live 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?

Agree

Tell us why

I support the urbanisation of communities. Additionally I think having denser community areas will encourage small 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

I support the evaluation of future development if based on future expectations of the environment. However I answered I don't know because of the lack of specificity in terms on what type of development and potential for preventative measures.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 agree with considering the environment in future development, however at this time I believe it is more important to prioritise accessibility of infrastructure rather than environmental impacts with decentralisation. I think efficiency is important and with the input of more, smaller communities comes higher cost and longer implementation times.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8528

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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

My fear is that urban growth to existing urban areas (NZ doesn't build up as much as other countries) those will become extremely congested and less space for environmental social/public spaces to cramp in housing if this is the goal. However, I do see importance in keeping greenfield areas of Auckland 'green'

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 think that is a good way to connect communities to their key social spaces making socialization more naturalized - people can make better connections + improve local businesses (generates my local) + interaction.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 while it may be argued that we more money is 'wasted' on this lengthy/in-depth process of research we can save money in the long term by assessing the risks of residential growth in which we can avoid cost damages of potential natural 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

This supports our natural environment - we aren't using synthetic solutions for climate 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 #8531

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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 think that focusing on condensing and focusing population is a necessary step, so the sooner we create smaller living instead of building out more unnecessary living space, the harder it will be to readjust 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?

Agree

Tell us why

As long as public open space is still offered, the apartment style living is much more environmentally friendly whilst allowing for tighter knit community with clear 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

Preventing the development of flood rick buildings will help to protect low income households who are more vulnerable to hazard. Even if development takes longer, it will support lower class families and is necessary for long term development due to climate changes.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 use of nature based infrastructure although expensive could efficiently use open spaces for social parks as well as flood management. For many of the CO2 reduction schemes it may be not worth the cost due to it having small improvements for large investment into innovative technology.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8657

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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 is very difficult to develop further. So, we should focus on other areas. Over-density will cause cars to compete with pedestrians, which is very inconvenient just like the 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

If the public transport is very convenient, people will naturally not drive their 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
Risk ridden places simply cannot be overdeveloped.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
Rain gardens, ditches and detention basins could reduce losses as there are more people in New Zealand.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8683

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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

Agree, but we need better roads and infrastructure (e.g carparks) to support 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

Agree, but public transport and bus lanes are under utilised at the moment, even bike tracks/lanes. We have spent a lot of money on bus/bike lanes, but to be honest, apart from some peak hours, there are rarely any vehicles travelling on these expensively investment. The question is how we can make public transport more easily for people 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

Agree, safety is number one for our people

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 make a full use of our heavily invested bus lanes, can we make it as a toll road, dont mind to charge a higher fees for people who need to travel urgently. or allow more special type of vehicle to travel on these bus lanes?

Please STOP bike lanes, they are expensive and under utilised! Bikes are only good when we have sunny weather, if it is raining who is going to work or to shops with bikes?

Future Development Plan 2023 #10065

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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

Other regions cannot be completely ignored.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 houses should not be built, they should not get approval.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Control costs and ensure quality.You should not ignore other projects that needs funding in the short-term.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #10073

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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

Concentrate the development in major centre areas. Do not disperse financial resources across.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #10090

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #10125

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Housing prices in Auckland are expensive now. The traffic is very bad. I disagree with dense 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?

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 #10130

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #10144

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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 urban areas are already too congested. if we continue to develop like this, the traffic in the future will be unimaginably bad. Really hope the traffic management is a significant part of the Council's planning model and ready to be share with the public.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

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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?

Traffic management!!!! It is not hard to see how bad the traffic it is in Auckland. Council can’t just increase rates and boost fuel costs by putting a tax levy but doing nothing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10148

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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

Increasing community population may solve inequality issues.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #10157

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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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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #10163

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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 #10171

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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.

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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 #10185

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 infrastructure and traffic don't allow high density 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?

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 #10202

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #10204

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 will lead to over-crowd and expensive house prices with low affordability. If it is developed in the regional areas, housing prices will be relatively cheap, which is more suitable for people who cannot afford high-priced 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

This is how most advanced countries plan. You can learn as much as possible from others. If the country's traffic problem is solved, people will not mind buying houses outside the 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

I definitely agree. With such a large land area in New Zealand, there are still sufficient land resources after avoiding areas with high risk of natural 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

It is very important. Therefore, you need to save money from less important places to deal with more important things. Don't keep increasing people's burden by raising tax money to plan. Won't the country find a way itself to increase income and reduce expenditure?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Personally, I feel that the laws should be reformed first. Only a country with a tough rule of law can good public security be achieved. Unil then, it may develop smoothly.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10205

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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 city will be so dense that the traffic will be even 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

Over-crowded population will led to worrying status of law and order and environment sanitation.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 accept reasonable research and appropriate 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?

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 #10220

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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 current area already too many houses, not enough car park on the street, the new plan would only make the situation getting 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

I believe most people won't walk or use bikes to work, most of people still drive cars or catch the bus to the workplace, so this point doesn't make sense in real 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?

Agree

Tell us why

If the greenfield is in the flood zone, I agree to stop those areas' 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?

Agree

Tell us why

totally agree.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #10225

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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 #10226

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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 transportation infrastructure in the old city can no longer handle more homes. And it will ruin the face of the original 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

The reasons are same 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

It is important to improve the quality of cities.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Greater efforts could be made to develop areas in Auckland's inner suburbs. some of the above problems can be better solved.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10228

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #10235

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #10246

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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

Newmarket has become soooo crowded in 3 years! As a former resident there, I oversaw the development of Westfield mall. It was manageable during first 2years after built and thanks to COVID. However last year and this year Is disaster! I experienced myself waiting 2.5hrs in the car stucked at Newmarket during a Saturday. All residents or commuters know how terrible traffic it is in Newmarket and Greenlane. Even bus lane didn't save time traveling! I wonder the people who made this decision have ever spend time talk to the locals!

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Does that mean the residents in in siverdale or kemeu, north shore all needs to go to central area? If so, how long is the commuting via harbour bridge? The traffic on the bridge is bloody crazy, and we all know that.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think 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

Please elaborate on infrastructure definition here and what's included.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future of the city should be more open and non blocked. Quality of residential life should also be respected and take into account. City Development is based on better neighbourhood and life style. However this plan didn’t consider any residential living experience and feeling but only economics. This plan would make the city, the life in this city worse. Please reconsider.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10266

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #10280

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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 is necessary to improve the capacity to responde to severe weather timely.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 convenient disctrict centers.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 design more new bus transportation systems to reduce vehicle emissions.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 to prioritize nature-based infrastructure to better responde to the impacts of climate change.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland needs more convenient transportation and a safer living environment in the future.