Future Development Strategy

Waitākere Ranges Local Board

WRITTEN FEEDBACK

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #52

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

Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Agree as long as you don't use green areas within the urban area for developing

Accessible local centres

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

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

This idea is good however you face the fact of house prices and rents to be expensive for some areas so people most likely stay living far from work
So I would be focusing in transport options to interconnect the city instead of developing more houses / business nearby

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Just avoid buildings higher than the sky tower pls..... otherwise you will lose a significant tourist attraction because you'll only see buildings instead of the city

Future Development Plan 2023 #106

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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

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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?

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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 should definitely go much further than what is being consulted upon - removing the capacity for only 5000 dwellings seems too low given the scale/volume of potential development in current greenfields areas, larger peripheral areas should be removed from development potential

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

This should almost certainly go much further than what is being consulted upon - removing the capacity for only 5000 unsuitable dwellings seems too low given the scale of environmental hazards in some current greenfields areas (e.g. massive floodplains at Drury and Takaanini), larger peripheral areas should be removed from development potential

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

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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

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Agree

Tell us why

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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 intensive out urban areas to prevent further urban sprawl and promote walk ability of the city

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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 allow for convenient access to local centres but we also between these centres.

Avoiding hazards

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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

A lot of them are still very undeveloped and need improvement. Eg. Herald Island kauri road has no foot path. And many other suburbs are run down and not inviting.

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

Disagree

Tell us why

I'm not a huge fan of building up and oh all the new small apartments popping up everywhere I'd rather see more development grow out side ways with home with a backyard.

Avoiding hazards

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

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 would love to see a path of Kauri road heading to Herald Island. It is currently too dangerous to walk to Hobsonville. It would also be amazing if there was an extension of the Hobsonville point water bridge/path that linked to whenuapai / herald island.

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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

People need a little back garden and living in apartment blocks does not make humans happy. So denser urbanisation needs to be carefully balanced with gardens and opportunities for children to have outdoor spaces etc. Which I do not see happening in the current development

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

Agree

Tell us why

Generally agree but not big malls etc what is needed. More networks of smaller community hibs

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

This is tricky again what if these areas are already socio economically deprived areas but home for many people. Not investing in growth there might feel like the area is abandoned by the council.

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

Yes but we all know we need better wastewater and water supply systems. This could be decentralised. Also energy production.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #325

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Agree

Tell us why

We need to preserve our green surrounds and the soils that feed us. If instead we build outwards, we will need more roads and other infrastructure (pipelines, wires, schools, shops etc) in new areas, and congestion on the feeder roads will worsen

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

If people can walk or cycle to the things they need, it is better for them and for the environment, and less danger from traffic. For the minority of people who cannot walk, there will be less congestion to make it easier to get around

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

Rebuilding in areas we know are at risk is a waste of resources, and dangerous for the people who live there

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

Agree

Tell us why

Nature-based infrastructure works with instead of against the environment, is usually more attractive, and has multiple other benefits including potentially sequestering CO2, being a habitat for native fauna, and cooling rather than heating the immediate surroundings

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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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

We have to do as much as possible to eliminate the need for travel. This includes encouraging a lot more working from home and the provision of local employment, services and entertainment. Why should we have to keep travelling miles to the CBD?

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

This approach is long overdue. Many of the areas that could have helped prevent sever flooding elsewhere have become compromised.

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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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
Climate change lol

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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
No one cares

Other feedback

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

Yeah stop fucking adding speedbumps on straight roads with 100+ meter visibility and disguising them with zebra crossings. Glen Eden is fucked.

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

Agree

Tell us why

Traffic problem still not being addressed, businesses forcing return to city central offices even when able to work from home is ridiculous.

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

Some areas still being treated as ‘fixed’ after cyclone but the damage still affects locals.

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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

Current infrastructure and way businesses are forcing people back to offices when they could work from home goes against climate conscious initiatives.

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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I don't know

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 #351

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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 #352

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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 urban areas are already so packed

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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, things are already so packed, it would be better to spread out a bit more

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #360

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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

Pukekohe farming areas need to be protected

Accessible local centres

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

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

No more at risk areas where flooding unless properties are elevated

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Less concrete more rain catchments

Other feedback

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

Improvements need to be made to dense building sites to incorporate greenery & outdoor child friendly spaces to prevent future ghettos

Future Development Plan 2023 #455

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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 current infill housing lacks any architectural flare, is built cheaply, and will be future slums.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 cars cant be forgotten and need to be provided for

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Let the capital/commercial markets worry about this issue. If the banks will lend on land and insurance companies will insure it, or not, let them.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Get on with a new harbour crossing that caters for cars, pedestrians/cyclists and proper passenger rail, not the politicised light rail. We need rail that is compatible with the rest of the network.

Future Development Plan 2023 #478

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Your feedback

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Infrastructure is not keeping pace, with cars parked on roads as there is inadequate car parking space. Crowding, bottlenecks around arterial routes

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, 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 #511

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Your feedback

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

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

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

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

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

Other feedback

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

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #526

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Spreading our boundaries is inefficient. We need to be a more concentrated urban plan like most other large cities world wide. This does mean more high rise.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

There has been far too much "urban development" in inappropriate places - wetlands have been drained and paved. This should never have happened and certainly not continue. In many places these need to be restored which means we need to be a high rise 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

Brilliant, or should I say a no-brainer.

Other feedback

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

I question the wisdom of Auckland growing any further. It is geographically a difficult site for a city strung between 2 harbours by a narrow isthmus. I suggest we should have incentives for people to settle in other cities like Hamilton. This would take some of the environmental pressure away from an area that is already overloaded, over-paved, poorly drained.

Future Development Plan 2023 #531

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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

There are huge amounts of spare vacant land that could be built on. The existing residents of a street often feel forgotten in this process of build build build, no matter what the affects are to everyone in the street e.g water being diverted on to existing sections, people struggling to get up and down their street, whether by car or on foot due to the abundance of new cars and builder's vehicles. The noise has been a major problem for us and even worse now with them able to work 7 days a week. Personally we have had noise and dust for around 9 years non stop. Existing residents feel they are being forced out

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
It makes for a more vibrant 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
That's surely part of planning for the future

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
As long as it works as it should

Other feedback

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

Please think of the mental health of people living in tiny shoe boxes. And allow for parking of cars on sight

Future Development Plan 2023 #540

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Strongly support increased density,particularly near transport locations. Strongly disagree with 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

Need to increase density around hubs

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Cannot keep developing in vulnerable areas - we need to have a longer term view

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Strong agree. More trees keep cities cooler

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #546

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 towns and the city centre is already at what I believe is capacity. Growth should be focused outside of the city and more business hubs need to be created so people don't have to go into the city to work.

Compact cities = traffic, limited or no parking, an already exhausted public transport system, emissions from cars sitting in traffic for hours each day, etc.
Housing developments in already busy towns are creating a headache for locals. These developments have little to no parking, causing residents to park on streets, congesting our roads even 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

Auckland is becoming too dense. Water has to go somewhere. I have a feeling it won't just be those in flood zones who will be affected by flooding and the like in the years to come.
I am no expert but I really think that developments need to have larger "green areas". Where there is land, rain gardens, trees, to support the natural flow of water. In areas marked as flood zones then these requirements need to be greater.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 this is great and as per my comments above. But please ensure that this is implemented across residential developments and even new builds. There should be a percentage of land that

HAS to be a specific type of rain control on top of the current regulations. Trees and shrubs that offer natural drainage, etc.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #554

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

sprawl is bad and everyone needs 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

a no brainer

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 #566

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 in urban areas has a significantly lower climate impact than greenfield development which is very important to me. Providing housing options for people with better commutes (due to shorter commute distances) is also very important 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

Being able to do as many tasks in my daily life without driving is incredibly important to me, due to reduced environmental impact and increased health benefits.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #595

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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

localising housing around current transport routes makes financial sense

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

people have and will continue to travel across Auckland for work

the current focuss of AT to grind us to a hault by use of juddere bars and poor trafic flow design is contrary to all great cities
stop stepping on the hose and provide future relief but promoting flow and access to key areas.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

building houses on flood plains as has been done for the last 50 years is inept and should never have been allowed.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

band aid approaches

yes they will help but wont stop the regular 50 year floods.

Either build proper infrastructure OR stop further development and push it out to small towns such as Pukekohe, warkworth, Kaiwaka, Hellensville
or if Auckland cant aford it just be upfront and tell business to go to Hamilton.

Other feedback

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

stop mucking around and get on with it.

go and have a look at the major cities in Australia and reflect on how Auckland is still stuck in the 80's

Reduce council staff by 10% per year as a policy, to force technology to be adopted and modern process to be accepted.

include a vote to return to localised councils and dump the super city in the next election, to gauge how well Aucklanders feel the super city is performing.

A.T. MUST GO! or at least take a leaf out of watercares book and improve flow rather than reducing it. ALL CCO must become CONTROLLED by council as opposed to the current situation.

Future Development Plan 2023 #596

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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

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #615

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

Agree

Tell us why

UP NOT OUT

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 #670

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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 #689

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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 dont believe we should be growing much at all. We are overpopulated in auckland with terrible environmental and infrastructure and travel and crime now. Growth should be directed to other cities until we have our act together.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

As above. We have terrible problems now and cannot take any more people. Our transport options dont work. No furtehr population growth.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Our issues are not all to do with climate chnage. Some of it is shocking development and planning and maintenanace. We have overdeveloped and not improved natural and green areas. Of course we dont develop in areas but we already have. We dont need the development you propose. It's always shonky and cheap housing with no proper planning and quality. No, i dont want anymore of your cheap horrible overdevelopment.

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 keep on doing the opposite! Look at queen st-its all concrete and ugly as hell. We want more retention in green areas and natural songs work. Yes i agree but again you only mention climate chnage - you caused this with your Awarua building in the wrong areas and allowing blocked drains and streams. Its not all climate chnage.

Other feedback

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

Council is completely broken. You overspend on every project and cant even do any small job in a reasonable time. You have shut 90% of tracks in the Ranges_ open them now and not with your silly plastic matting. You cant shut tracks forever, these must be opened, some small and minor maintenance is needed yes but dont turn them into golf cart tracks. In short i have zero faith or confidence in Council.

Future Development Plan 2023 #751

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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 inefficient and costly for ratepayers. Growth should be focused on areas such as Epsom and Mount Albert - places that are close to transport links and have low risk of flooding.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Wonderful idea - developing community hubs with denser housing, exciting events and restaurants is wonderful for communities (and financially a good idea).

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

People shouldn't build in flood-prone areas (and the council should incentivise growth in areas without flooding 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

The Twin Streams project worked wonderfully in West Auckland during the adverse weather events of 2023. While so much damage was caused, it's clear that the floodwater project worked extremely well, and if it had not gone ahead we would have had disastrous results.

Other feedback

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

The council should be more fearless in developing dense infrastructure projects (e.g. hubs around transport centres) - plans for increased infrastructure investment, especially plans that can be delivered in clear stages, are wonderful for community development and for developing the economy of cities.

Future Development Plan 2023 #754

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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 infra structure in excisting urban area's is not able to keep up with the extra traffic, parking etc.

Accessible local centres

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

local centres are not able to cope with all the ectra people/traffis new development will bring. A new centre will have to be created, schools, shops, medical facilities etc. where the new inhabitans of the new centre can work and play. (Hobsonville)

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

This has been a major Fck up in the past. Get it right this time!

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

modernisation and inveesting in infra structure has to go along with develpment of new living area's and to be build at the same time.

Other feedback

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

Start looking at building big industrial estates outside the urban area and include living area's, schools, shopping centres, medical facilities. If you only build houses people need to commute, if you also build their workspace and living around them they will stay within their community.

Future Development Plan 2023 #785

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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.

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #789

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Our surrounding countryside grows our very much needed food and the soil should not be used for housing. However jamming 60+apartments in small areas is filling both sides of the streets with parked vehicles and just driving up the street is getting dangerous.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It would help emission reduction but people still live miles from where they work and getting there on public transport is time consuming and often totally impossible to make connections

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It's commonsense to save future 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?

Other

Tell us why

It may be unaffordable

Other feedback

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

The only other option is to build another city but where?

Future Development Plan 2023 #799

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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 grow 'up' not out. There are a lot more benefits to a compact city. But it can't be selective. All urban centres should be included. For those with 'heritage' homes, if they are to be classed as such, then they should pay more, have more restrictions on sale etc (like Grade 1 or Grade 2 listed. I know really historical places have this, but if the complaint that density housing can't be built because of the historical nature of the neighbourhood, then it should be listed as such so nothing in that neighbourhood can change). Within the urban density, need to think about green space and views to ocean and/or green spaces when building tall 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?

Agree

Tell us why

There is so much great things that can take place in local centres. I like the idea of zones, or precincts and build on that. But, yeah, jobs and communities outside of the CBD will be great (and the CBD is just another 'local centre')

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I think a lot of the time, money has influenced where people build. Rich people on sea fronts and cliffs with great views, poor people in flood plains and places no-one else would build. It should be made crystal clear that it is a hazard prone space and that if they build there/buy the property built there and can't get insurance, then its on them. But the first thing is that they can't build there. Or there are mitigations - habitable floors need to be raised so many metres off the ground, cliff builds have to be on a certain rock, that sort of thing. Need to work with building industry (including architects and designers), insurance and banks along with planners and geotech and water engineers to have everyone working together to get the best outcome.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 is good at sorting herself out. We can make these things a feature and explain what they are and how they work to get the communities engaged and understand that we don't mind a park getting flooded because that's what its supposed to do (for example). And we need to use the knowledge of the local iwis.

Other feedback

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

It needs to be a systems change approach. Things can't be done in isolation - the council family and the private sector and the government all need to work together with the community to find the answers. This is a complex problem but we can't have the infrastructure team doing one thing, the urban communities team doing another, the hazards team something else and then the growth planners working on their own too. We need to look at the system as a whole, and then work together to reach the ultimate goal of having a fantastic, resilient and vibrant Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #824

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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 preserve our agricultural area to ensure food products are accessible and affordable

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Provided there is a roading network so people without reliable public transport can still move around the city and beyond

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 in flood-prone areas without providing wetlands and other ways for the water to disperse

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 above

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #831

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Building in existing flood plains or flood prone areas is just foolish. I support using common sense when it comes to investigating this further rather than just rebuilding and expecting a different result in another extreme weather event

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #856

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

I think we should be focusing on intensification in areas like Epsom

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, 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 a plan to retreat from these areas and penalise the developers that pushed/enabled this to

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 these actually worked why was there groundwater flooding in Onehunga that has a massive amount of this?

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #879

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

Disagree

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

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

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

Other feedback

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

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

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #890

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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

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #909

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 have seen firsthand the traffic congestion that results from fringe developments such as at Kumeu and Huapai

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Greenfield housing developments result in traffic congestion because they typically have little or no local employment opportunities nor infrastructure such as public transport, shops, schools and other services and new residents are forced into owning multiple private vehicles and driving substantial distances on a daily basis.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 approach seems a bit "wishy washy". In known areas of risk, what further investigation can be warranted?

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 have seen nature-based solutions working and looking attractive

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #911

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Putting more people in the same amount of space doesn't make sense to me. If more come in then it makes sense that the urban area will just have to grow and new urban areas will need to be created.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #919

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 is necessary Auckland Council have shown no propensity for creating the infrastructure (roading, sewage, stormwater, hospitals) required for infill development. A case in point is the development at the bottom of Glengarry Rd which will become a traffic nightmare when occupied. The recent 'development' in Glen Eden demonstrates that people's well-being is not high priority.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

You allowed Costco to be set up on the city's outskirts thereby sucking the life out local centres.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Obviously necessary but this inefficient council shows no ability to achieve any results.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Obviously necessary but this inefficient council shows no ability to achieve any results.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #925

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #938

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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 denser areas closer to town. Areas like Huapai are to be avoided where there is sprawling growth without any decent infastructure, particularly public transport (seems to be at best an afterthought). The roads are a nightmare!

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Need to make good neighbourhoods where people can walk around them to shops and cafes etc. Also really important to include green spaces AND nature (so not just active recreation, but

spaces with native vegetation) so people can experience that where they live without travelling far.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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'm not sure why it would ever have been allowed! Flood plain mapping has proved pretty accurate during the recent flooding events. Don't let developers just raise the floor level by 'x'cm and put in houses so that people end up living on islands. Make use of ecosystem services that can reduce the impacts of flooding, in particular but also soft engineering on the coast. Maintain 20 m esplanade reserves where they are required through subdivision - do not allow any reduction in this width (make it prohibited activity).

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

Makes sense, hard infrastructure has been proven to cost more and create additional problems.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1062

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Economically and environmentally rational

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Allows the environment to recover

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 set homeowners up for failure. Don’t build in flood zones 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

There is no other reasonable option

Other feedback

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

Yes to growth but there environment must come first

Future Development Plan 2023 #1092

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Perhaps serious consideration should be given to an equilibrium policy, where growth is transferred to a satellite cit with new well-planned infrastructure? The major urban units of Auckland seem to be pretty stretched as far as water supply, drainage, sewerage, even electricity are concerned. This would of course be a regional and national policy issue rather than just one for Auckland City.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

BUT the public transport particularly must be available, and centres well-policed. For example the centre of Henderson and Lynmall often FEEL quite unsafe, whether this lack of security is true or not...

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Must be done!

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 see little evidence that this statement is true...where is our nature-based infrastructure? Without actual evidence this is just blather.

Other feedback

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

Real action is needed; this MUST now be demanded.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1158

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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

We need to not develop new or even current areas that may be prone to weather/natural hazards. Victims of recent flooding in West Auckland should be bought out as part of organized retreat

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 please. More nature in more places I stead of our oncrete jungle

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1159

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 don't need to waste any more 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

A pity that public transport isn't very reliable at present but I agree with the sentiments.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

All too vague - it doesn’t mean anything. It’s all about further action.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

What do you mean by nature-based infrastructure? It’s easy to state, but does it actually mean?

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1183

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 infrastructure 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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #1188

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Your feedback

Focusing 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
Its hard to disern the direction and policies

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 dont think that this is a particularly sucessful idea

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

There IS a problem with development in some areas and Global warming is afecting us and other countries on a Global basis. Our property we looked at closely and took into account what was likely to happen in the future and in our case we were correct and the fact that we make provision for storm water drains and made ourselves aware of the potential pitfalls has meant that we have NOT been badly impacted.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 sensible way to approach this problem. We used to live in a low lying area in the UK on the East Coast which is now being impacted by water invading the land...but we're not there anymore!

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1208

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

The sprawl of Auckland and intensification of suburbs far from the city centre makes no sense. It makes it harder to move around Auckland and very tough to service those areas with Public Transport - which really needs to improve to get cars off our roads.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Everybody deserves to access facilities locally without 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

Our legacy of 'filling gaps' (in areas historically avoided for good reason) with development - is coming home to roost in overland flowpaths, 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

Wholeheartedly agree but this strategy MUST come with maintenance commitment, otherwise it is a waste of time.

Other feedback

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

Focus needs to be across the city - not just affluent suburbs.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1239

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

The more urban sprawl there is the more expensive it will be to run the city and as we already have an infrastructure deficit the concentration of our infrastructure in a smaller area will allow for a better level of surface.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Traffic is the worst part of Auckland. Less travel time means better outcomes.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 very vague. Yes it should be reviewed but with appropriate engineering design and expertise a lot of the risks can be mitigated and Council should not take a carte blanche look at cutting all development in these areas as that will impact a huge amount of development in the 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

Natural solutions while taking up more room have significantly more capacity and are less likely to fail. However, before Council progresses to far along this route a really comprehensive strategy needs to be implemented to ensure all these natural solutions are being maintained appropriately as unmaintained structures will lead to more issues than they solve.

Other feedback

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

Developments not serviced by public transport should be restricted or else require fully separated public transport corridors to be allowed for.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1314

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

makes more sense to use the land intensively not allowing further suburban 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

makes sense and helps the city

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1316

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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

All infill building does is crates issues with parking, and commuting on local roads. I moved out of Te Atatu Peninsula because infill building ruined it!

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Most people do not work close to home so increasing the density of the population in the area creates more traffic jams because none of us are interested in public transport no matter how much you want us to be.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Do not start on the climate change bull shit. It is total rubbish and just a con. Anyone in my area supporting this nonsense will not get my vote next time around.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

If you had spent more on infrastructure in the past instead of wasting our money on woke virtue signalling bs and things that are not the councils core responsibilities we may not have suffered as bad as we did. You approved housing in stupid areas, increased housing density and this is the outcome yet you are still stupid enough to want to keep increasing housing density. Find another job!

Other feedback

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

Stick to core responsibilities stop following the climate change bullshit, stop cramming houses into existing areas and fix our roads and increase the capability of them. And last but certainly not least remove all the speed bumps and sack the morons who came up with the idea.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1359

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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

All very well but the town is not designed to accommodate the people and vehicles, public transport, schools, hospitals required. Stop building until the services are in place. The people will need to go to where there are suitable towns and services. If these do not exist in New Zealand then we need to stop immigration until this country is ready for more people. Families having 12 children have difficulty providing for all needs. IS this good? Cities allowing rampant population growth with no services is not acceptable to the point of causing hardship for all of us.

Accessible local centres

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

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

We do not have these types of hubs in Auckland so this is airy fairy excuses for a rates grab with no supporting services.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Totally evident for 50 years that inappropriate developments were being approved. Climate change is one hazard, lack of maintenance of streams and gutters is another hazard. Citizens are now out clearing streams and fixing roads. A lot of areas are now exposed if further rain events occur. There needs to be a rethink altogether of human habitation. Where and how. This is not a minor exercise. "...known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk .." SHOULD NOT belooked at for further development. " already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations .. " ENABLED by Council! Is Council up to this task?

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Green areas have been being developed intensively. 90% land coverage for build have been approved! I think the past approach has been outrageously short-sighted but we do have some

wonderful parks and reserves. These need to be protected, managed with a plan for the future. Also building s should all (I have been petitioning Council for 25 years for this) be collecting their own water, managing their own grey water, solar powered, compost toileted as much as possible.

Other feedback

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

What about why? Why should Auckland grow? A lot of our infrastructure is not or just good enough for the current population. Change the thinking. More may not be better, necessary or advisable. Get the infrastructure up to standard then wonder about more building. Roads are clogged at peak times. Public transport is somewhere between a mission and a nightmare, unless you have two hours at each end of a journey. Hospitals are over-loaded and making errors and have long waiting list - a disgrace. Classrooms have too many pupils. It may take a week to see a doctor! This is not OK but has become 'normal'! How should Auckland manage the current population? When will those in power change their thinking about more, more, more, instead of better?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1390

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It makes absolute sense to focus development where infrastructure already exists, as long as sufficient emphasis is placed on addressing flood risk eg by reducing impermeable surfaces.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 not that easy to work out exactly what these plans are. That is an issue with this entire document. It's almost too big picture.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Absolutely agree with this. But not all areas that were badly affected by the floods in January seem to be targeted. Ranui? Swanson? Does this plan intersect with other initiatives to manage retreat and in fact re-locate some housing where necessary?

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

All of these questions are no-brainers. Of course we need to do this. Very little detail is provided so all we are doing is agreeing in principle with a very top level and quite repetitive document.

Other feedback

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

The plan is not very detailed despite being long-winded. You mention many constraints - uncertainty, private plan changes, etc, that seem to limit what you can actually commit to. Many of the initiatives are already underway.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1408

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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 so much land available- it would seem illogical to make cities so intensive

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Nature based yea - decentralised no

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1439

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Don't understand why this would even be up for debate.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1444

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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 #1488

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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

Prior to the weather events of this year I would have agreed with more compact cities BUT it has become alarming apparent that Auckland does not have infrastructure in place to cope with more compact cities. Until this is squarely resolved more compact cities will place increasing pressure and cost on the current infrastructure both of which Auckland can ill-afford.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Precincts are a good idea. 10-15 mins max to everything anyone might require.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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?

Other

Tell us why

I do agree this is an important topic. In areas where issues may have been caused by poorly planned growth and infrastructure there needs to be some responsibility taken to rectify unintended consequences. Some areas of coastal erosion will need to be upheld if they make economic sense for example if transport links are broken by doing nothing for example some areas of motorways and important roading and transport links that may lie low and have been inundated lately. The same might apply for areas around parks. We need spaces for Aucklanders to play.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Yes - good idea.

Other feedback

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

Don't sell the Auckland Airport shares. It is short-sighted. They are income generating.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1507

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1555

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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 improve public transport and supporting growth

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?

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 #1612

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1648

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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?

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 needs to be accompanied with comprehensive multi-mode transport planning and implementation. Auckland has been dismal at this and the current plans are inadequate for existing density

Future Development Plan 2023 #1664

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

We have to stop gobbling up productive land. Maybe stop immigration, we have enough people

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Use the infrastructure that is there

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

I think you are wrong with man made climate change. Its more of a political agenda than a reality.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

As above. Destroying a country like ours to halt so called climate change is idiotic. And so is your preoccupation with maori language that only 3% can understand. Wake up in there

Other feedback

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

Please stop wasting our money on climate change, te reo everything and all the other woke nonsense like the te maunga authority. Get back to core services and do your jobs for pity sake. The party is over

Future Development Plan 2023 #1678

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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

Intensifying growth in urban areas (town houses etc) brings significant parking issues to the neighbourhood. The infrastructure and public transport issues need to be addressed before this occurs. In the current state, it would be ridiculous to expect people in AK to not need vehicles.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1684

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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 for the environment, better for climate change.

Must be accompanied by more green spaces and better public transport, cycling and walking options.
No

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 plus makes the city more liveable

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

Resented for the environment and to avoid Cody's in the future

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

Essential for the environment. We also need to invest in water recycling.

Other feedback

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

Remove on street parking to allow for better public transport movement.

Prioritise investment in footpaths, cycleways and public transport over roads. Invest in heavy rail to reduce number of trucks.

Invest in green spaces.

Ensure private developments are designed to prioritise non car transport.

Require all new builds to recycle grey water, manage stormwater, recycle waste bijoux materials, use low carbon building materials and be zero Caythorpe once built.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1702

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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

I don't believe denser cities improve people's wellbeing. Usually the opposite.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to 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

Makes sense to live close to work.

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

Building/developing unsuitable land is just plain dumb

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I agree it is a good idea. As long as it is done in a practical way that 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 #1720

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Your feedback

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

We dont want to lose any more productive farmland or reserves. Concentrating the sprawl will improve transport 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

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
Its a no-brainer. No more buildings on flood plains

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Using existing waterways and collection areas by widening channels and keeping creeks free of debris and rubbish will allow faster dispersal of flood waters. Kill all willows on river banks to keep channels clear

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1747

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 horrible on many different levels.

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

Yeah pretty silly to develop somewhere that may not exist in 50 years' time, or will be under significant risk otherwise.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Bring on the water-sensitive design, YES PLEASE! But I'm also not too sure what you mean by decentralised, as catchment-scale WSD should be applied rather than patchwork implementation, and I don't know if decentralised is completely correct here (but I could be wrong). Let's become Rotterdam Water City please :) especially with these floods, we need 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 #1754

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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

1. Wrecking communities, e.g. the Ranui community social capital has been drastically weakened and residents now feel disconnected by the scale of infill development; antipathy towards new residents

2. decrease in social capital has direct negative social effects, e.g. increase in crime - which currently is a huge problem

3.Overloading the environment - too many hard surfaces, etc which contributes to climate catastrophes

4. Overloading of existing infrastructure which has been underfunded for decades and therefore nor fit for current purpose let alone growth
5. Auckland's growth is driven by immigration but our immigration policy and strategies are shambolic - read Massey University Professor Paul Spoonley's book

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why
Look at New Lynn where this approach has created the opposite effect - the community has become less resilient because the new development led to an influx of migrants who do not speak English and therefore cannot interact well with the wider community; there are now tensions and discrimination along ethnic divisions

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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're trying to shut the stable door after the horse has bolted...make sure there is NO future development in at risk areas, don't just think aboutnit

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

About time....Waitakere City proved the efficacy of this approach decades ago

Other feedback

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

We need to first ask the fundamental question: should Auckland grow; what are the environmental risks; what are the social risks; what are the cultural risks

Future Development Plan 2023 #1804

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Your feedback

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

There should not be any more growth and building consents in Auckland.
All infrastructure is behind, no schools, not enough medical care, not enough roads, already too much congestion, no real public transport (the train loop by the time it is finished) it will only resolve congestion and Britomart. There should be trams running along all major streets. There should be no building consents without adequate car park (ie underground). Some streets are already impassible with so many cars parked on both sides of the street and illegally on the Council brims. there should be a ratio requirement to keep enough greenery for each development site. You care about some native trees but you are turning Auckland into a concrete slab causing many environmental issues incl floods. So I suggest to create new towns, and direct growth , immigration outside of Auckland giving those people incentives. no matter how much you build it will never be enough, it is currently not sustainable.

Accessible local centres

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

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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

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?

I don't know

Tell us why
not enough details. i would focus on fixing current drainage and road infrastructure.

Other feedback

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

Main areas are public transport, get the cars of the main streets where currently says no parking in peak hours etc 4-6pm. most streets are busy most of the times now. No more cycling lanes for a group of enthusiasts at the sacrifice of the existing streets. Any apartment development should have underground car park as in Europe. Major developments like those at New Lynn, should have their internal playgrounds for kids and other facilities incl small shops . Generally growth in infrastructure should exceed a couple of times any new housing. There should be more rules, bylaws for new builds (what percentage of the whole section concrete driveway and house can take). no squeezing pseudo development between residential area, apartments to be of high quality built vertically, not 2-3 level apartments taking a lot of land), neighbours should be able to give consent.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1816

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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

preserve green areas. Also no or little infrastructure is required in existing urban areas. Additionally limiting the urban sprawl is beneficial to the environment with less road use and hence less pollution

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

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

this is common sense. building in areas with significant hazard negatively impacts people lives and livelihoods due to the increased hazard 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

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1857

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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

The current intensification attempts look poorly designed and built - as well as being todays overpriced homes they are cheap looking buildings - tomorrow's slum areas. Putting money in the hands of overseas developers is the outcome. My comment comes after talking to a project manager who brings their workforce from overseas and sends them back after the job. Take the money and leave. I'd love to downsize to a town house but those allowed to be built in recent years, for the most part are appalling as well as unaffordable. Also children living in theses homes need green areas to play. This appears not to be a consideration. Tokyo, has parks and green areas for people to play, community gardens for people to grow food etc in every suburb. I visit there fairly often. They also have decent public transport.

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

Fine if there actually IS public transport available that is regular and operating seven days a week - not currently the case. Trains are often not working and buses do not turn up to replace them. Case in point at Newmarket Station - return buses no where to be seen.

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

This has been known for a number of years and yet nothing has been either planned for or undertaken. Why were recent so called 'special housing projects' built on land that floods repeatedly - case reported where a woman's home has flooded seven times in recent years? Your approach appears to be say we're doing something and then do nothing.

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

A real contradiction to your points above. So you plan to centralise housing but decentralise infrastructures to protect homes and communities that have been centralised? There should be environmental nature-based considerations near intensified areas - What's the infrastructure planning for these? Sounds like pie in the sky!

Other feedback

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

I would have liked to see this survey preceded by a summary of what has ALREADY been done over the past ten-twenty years to improve infrastructures and homes for Aucklanders. How you would add to this to improve living. The city is being destroyed by subsequent councils and government - the worst of all being the that in place 2008-2016 which created the homelessness of today with the sell-off of state houses to the public sector which have not been replaced fifteen years on. Cases in point - Sandringham and Glen Innes areas where state homes were replaced by million dollar developments. And now we have a mayor and deputy who are spinning the city so fast they know not where they are going or what they are doing! Businesses are being forced away from where people are living. Three Kings Development. I now have to drive across the city to Mt Wellington to find somewhere to buy curtains - as I did yesterday, rather than a short trip to Mt Eden as previously which was more accessible. it would have taken me all day to get there either by train or on a multitude of buses - that's if there were any that connected. Shopping areas are being built in industrial zones far away from where people live. Sorry but this survey is a sham. Prove me wrong planners and actually do something worthwhile for Auckland!

Future Development Plan 2023 #1869

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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

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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
Haphazard, this should've always been the approach.

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
This approach should be in tandem with utilities increased consideration of infrastructure. Which I believe should be mandated by national government.

Other feedback

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

Be realistic and honest with the constituents. The unitary plan meant we have little say about our communities. It has ruined my neighborhood. For example, I cannot contest a development next door even though it impacts my daily life. This type of consultation, the survey, really doesn't mean much. You have to be seen to do it but do not have to take it into your plans.

Plan for vehicles, they exist. A bike parking area will not force people to use bikes. Think about the density difference across areas. Why is one earmarked over another. It is unfair to push more into certain areas and not all just because some have more 'money'. The community deteriorates, the existing residents are frustrated while the new ones, normally Kainga Ora tenants, don't care about the community. It pits people against each other. Not a good outcome.

You don't always know what's best.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1888

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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 nice as it is to live in the outer suburbs, commuting into the CBD and central suburbs becomes more of an issue. Improving central infrastructure, roading, walkways, housing and transport will help improve this and enable people in the urban areas to get around more easily.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 getting to where you need to go to generally easier and quicker if more things are local

Avoiding hazards

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

Speaking from experience, its common sense, knowing that you will be in an area that is less prone to the effects of flooding for example is reassuring, currently you can buy a house that is in a flood zone without even knowing as in many cases flooding isn't reported to the council and therefore not recorded against the property and the owner/occupier of the property will find out when 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.

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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

For every new development, especially if more people will be residing there, consideration is required as to the impact additional residents will have on utilities like power and water as well as managing stormwater etc. and the impact to the surrounding land made by any new development.

Other feedback

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

Urban development is very important for any city and I see this as a great opportunity to make things better, the ability of residents to walk to places of interest, easily access public transport that will be near their place of residence and commute in safety.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1908

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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

Green field developments are not the way to tackle our conjoint issues of housing and climate crisis. Gotta build more densely (with well considered design unlike current BAU apartments) in existing urban environments. Especially those within walking or biking distance to the trains

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Concentrating high quality medium density homes around transport and amenities makes for happier and closer knit communities. As well as less travel by car. Win win!

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

We need to use this information to build the resilience of
Our natural systems. Flood zone? Homes out, wetlands/natural systems back in.

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

Absolutely! Te taiao needs space to function correctly. Our way of engineering water “out” of the system (āka into sewers and into the sea asap) is NOT a good method. We need to be smarter and work with the natural systems we have at hand to slow down water with Planting and holding basins. Collect water; both in public and private household settings.

Other feedback

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

Prioritisation of fast and reliable public transport networks, and building appropriate density of homes and Amenities around these nodes is critical. There needs to be a cultural mindset shift from “everyone has a stand alone dwelling” to understanding that there is a necessity but also a joy of living within a more dense, but communal, community. Where people walk, bike, talk on the street, rather than commute by car 30min each way each day. Never talking to anyone outside of work or home

Future Development Plan 2023 #1938

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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

Intensifying urban areas is crowding and can create a pressure where mental anxieties can run overboard and push people over already extreme mental limits.
What makes urban living better for mentalities than suburban or rural ones. It already seems like the urban to rural divide is too great, yet, rural citizens surely provide so many greater necessities for those urban?

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 farming is really important, and rural kids may be too attracted to city lifestyles buy the exciting nature of it, while how many city kids head off to be farmers and stay as farmers?

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 just makes sense not I to nvest or allow investors to take such a huge modern NZ risk, not just themselves but the detrimental affect and fear it can create is avoidable and worthy. These current times seem too turbulent to allow ignorant risks like 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

This is great to hear, and seems like really positive steps and they would look great too.
What would manage smells or sewerage from them though?

Other feedback

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

The urban, suburban, and rural areas seem too seperated from each other. There needs to be more equality across the board, more understanding of other areas situations and more incorporation of nature into all areas. We have become too used to modern convenience and we all know there are hugely detrimental aspects of it that creates a too easy disconnect and escapism. We need to be able to face any adversities to the country together and we need more awareness of this. We know the modern world is not leaving anytime soon, but we just need to be strategic yet natural in how they help us build our next year's ahead. More awareness and convincing especially needed for those, detrimentally stoic in mentalities

Future Development Plan 2023 #1956

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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 needs to build a lot more densely, especially in the inner suburbs near the central city and main transport routes.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 enhance wellbeing people need to be able to access everything they need within a short distance. Walking and cycling must be the primary modes of transport over short distances for both well being and climate. Council must do everything it can to support and achieve 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

Whilst mitigation must still be a focus, unfortunately the scientific evidence shows that some adaption will be necessary. I support a risk assessment based approach to land use in vulnerable areas. Please do not allow any more housing to be built in areas which are 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

Absolutely agree with this approach. Mana whenua must be central to this process, and their mātauranga utilised to guide development. Local communities should also be consulted, but don't let the nimbys dissuade progress.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1965

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Urban areas already have existing infrastructure for utilities, and highly accessible public transport (reliable, and multimodal), and a wealth of leisurely areas (e.g., Kingsland shops and restaurants, Balmoral movie theatre+rock climbing, Parnell/ Remuera tennis course and access to beautiful public green spaces). I strongly agree to divert residential developments away from greenfields, and to instead create denser living environments in these well-connected urban centres. Internationally, cities known for their thriving city centres have medium to high density living (e.g. Copenhagen, London, New York). This way, greenfields (Tamaki Makaurau's lungs and kidneys) can be protected for their incredible environmental/ecological roles.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Again, existing urban hubs can then be developed (with high quality public transportation+ bicycle routes) to provide all the services and facilities needed by the nearby 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
Absolutely, the effects of climate change are rapidly becoming evident. Developing in areas prone to erosion, and increasing effects of sea level rise can contribute to personal and local governmental strife. But also consider that high-density developments in distal suburbs, especially at the foot of the Waitakeres/ Hunua ranges leads to additional complications of low porosity> 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?

Agree

Tell us why
Nature-based infrastructure, but with well-researched scientifically-valid reasoned options. You also need to consider the "load" on the nature-based infrastructure, relative to the surrounding

developments. For example, Opanuku- project twin streams in Oratia had a fantastic job of making concrete pathways more porous for drainage. However, high density concrete developments in the surrounding neighborhood reduced the overall porosity in a regional low/basin, and as a result significant damage occurred during the January storms.

Other feedback

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

There continues to be pushback from residents of the wealthier central suburbs (Parnell, Remuera, Kingsland etc) re higher density developments "not in my backyard." Unfortunately, this resistance of a few has led to significant housing affordability issues in central regions (with high access to frequent and multimodal public transport options)> extreme urban sprawl and reliance on cars for commuting from home to work. For example, many colleagues commute daily from Drury, Albany, Waitakere- where they are able to step on to the property ladder, but at the cost of a ~2+ hr daily drive in a one-passenger car. This also means they and their children are unable to access Auckland Museum, Art Gallery, Zoo eg on a weekend trip. To facilitate the future of a lively, thriving, and breathing Tamaki Makaurau, please consider residential options to ensure that all Aucklanders and whanau can enjoy the city- regardless of personal financial circumstances.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1969

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Obviously denser inner city development will reduce traffic, improve facility's accessibility etc etc

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

Make long term decisions, fixing something for the next 5 years just to be facing the same or worse problems down the line isn't good for anyone. Yes, it might be painful at times, but no pain no gain. Let's make grown up decisions.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

yes, start 50 years ago please

Other feedback

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

Densify inner city suburbs. More appartment buildings in Ponsonby, Grey Lynn, Freemans Bay, Parnell etc. Time to grow up, make Auckland an actual city, not a collections of sprawling suburbs.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1998

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Agree generally with going up rather than going out, but appalled at the slack design standards in current developments - Anything greater than 3 units should have to pass a reasonable set of design standards

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 with the approach but there are areas like Piha where there is no public transport, despite our paying for this in our rates. It is not just new development that needs improved public 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?

Agree

Tell us why

There are properties in Piha that have development approved that should be revisited in the light of the recent cyclone - eg #21B (not sure about the "B") where profiles are being erected above a slip on the dune.

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

Add protecting wetlands to the priorities above

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2039

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 growth near existing public transport, but need to prioritize existing infrastructure is sufficient before growth approved. Note that there are some areas classed as rural that are close to the western train line, and large developments occurring near these that don't appear to have basic infrastructure such as paved roads

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Particularly where developments already approved that are further contributing to flooding where no upgrade of stormwater management has been done - birdwood road Massey as example.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Need to prioritize upgrading stormwater infrastructure to cope with regular high rainfall events, and public transport and raising that allows people to move across the city easily, maintain feeder roads to get to said PT. Approving growth when existing infrastructure not sufficient is what has led to current failure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2043

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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

There are some areas of Auckland where land block size is inappropriate to modern living, the blocks are not used in ways that are sustainable, often for storage or commercial purposes and are not planted as they could be if they were gardened.

Accessible local centres

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

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

Infrastructure capacity should also be considered including upstream and downstream implications and impacts of development. It is not appropriate that existing properties suffer significant adverse effects due to new 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

This provides an adaptable approach that aligns with sustainable principles, and enables alignment with community needs.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2097

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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

Protect Significant Ecological Areas and our best food producing soils.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Flexible working conditions and work from home may help some, but it is not something available to everyone, meaning people will still have significant commuting challenges both to and from local centres - access to public transport is paramount along with affordable and accessible parking, as a priority, alternative and safe transport options are an integral part of a sustainable

future. I support the development of shared paths to provide safe off road connections for local community connections.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

For areas that are not appropriate for residential development, green spaces should be prioritised and developed to provide for local community recreational 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

Totally agree.

Other feedback

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

Save our food production soils. Save our significant ecological area. Develop with a sustainable approach. Ensure new developments are balanced with green space and ngahere development. Ensure developers green assets that are handed to council to manage, are fit for purpose.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2112

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

3. What do you think 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 #2115

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2180

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Preserves existing nature and allows resources to be better focussed on smaller areas housing more people

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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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

We need to stop new developments in unsafe areas, not only for the massive losses that will be incurred but the aftermath requiring to house those 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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2196

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

All the reasons stated, and we must protect and preserve land, especially wild 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

Cities have to be sponges.

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 natural environment, for all the above reasons.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2202

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Urban sprawl is both ugly & unsustainable However, if National gets in, all bets are off Another caveat is that if the design of urban buildings proceed as currently, we will live in an unsightly mess

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

On the condition that public transport is available & reliable, neither of which conditions apply currently

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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
Mitigation of those areas to inprove their resilience might be useful

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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, our semirural raod has just had its ditches filled with rocks which will collect trapped clay mud & flood the road - madness! We have little trust that contractors are either knowledgible or willing to do effective work

Other feedback

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

We have little optimism, based on experience that any of this is going to happen

Future Development Plan 2023 #2225

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

We need land for growing our food. The thoughtlessness of building on 'food growing' land shows a lack of foresight to the future possibilities when the price of food rises due to there being less land close to the city to grow it. See how the orchards were destroyed by flooding.
And we need lots of trees to take the pollution, carbon etc out of the air. Parks are important places to relax, etc. Farmland is valuable and farmers need to be supported to adapt to the changes in attitude towards the land. Flood prone lands need to return to nature. Low lying areas near beaches need to be forested to protect the houses further inland prone to natural disasters 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

Having lots of local centres is better for those who live there. Each centre or minor centre should have a complete range of facilities including high schools, clinics attached to the major hospitals so people don't have to travel to hospitals for 'minor' reasons. A thriving local centre should keep young people busy, especially at night.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

City council already knows which areas are at risk so I can't understand the ostrich head in the ground attitude of 'potentially vulnerable'. Just completely stop the developers from building in those locations. If you let them go ahead then who is to blame? You cannot know how well your 'appropriate actions' are going to work until the really big environmental disaster happens. I suggest dike building and flood canals for flood plains.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 and hurry, hurry, hurry. We are behind already. Large trees in suburban areas need to be protected too.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2235

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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 never have been a fan of the Auckland suburban 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

It's common sense to put people near the infrastructure.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Again, it's common sense. Why would you build in environmentally hazardous areas?

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Recent events show we need alternatives to the concrete desert.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2302

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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
lack of supporting infrastructure, distributed decentralised development is better

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
as above

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
this should have already been actioned, not "looked at" as proposed

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 have already been actioned

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2326

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Auckland has TOO MANY PEOPLE in it NOW, increased development EITHER WAY is DESTROYING what makes Auckland so wonderful and special.
Funnel all the endless hordes of extra immigrants to OTHER NZ cities please FFS!!!

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

There are many OTHER NZ cities needing a HUGE INFLUX of additional people. Not every person HAS TO live in Auckland for cring out loud! Our special City character is being DESTROYED by Bad Local and Central Government decisions!

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Get on with it then, don't just talk about it. Less Hui, more doey!STOP damaging

Other feedback

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

STOP RAMMING more and more people into one NZ city, spread them out through the rest of the Country.....SERIOUSLY.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2332

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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

Already our green areas are being developed for housing that is too dense and without sufficient infrastructure 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?

Other

Tell us why

If people work in their local communities this is a good thing, but housing is unaffordable in certain areas ans already people commute across 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

Why wouldn't you to avoid additional future 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

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2341

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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 consistent with overseas models of best practice. It allows for effective public transport. It preserves potentially arable 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

Relieves the impact of cars on roads. Encourages community engagement and positively impacts lonliness.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 climate change is here to stay and will probably get worse. The fiscal impact of mitigating future damage is enormous.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Waitakere Council pioneered this work with Project Twin Streams - which was successful. Endless models from overseas confirm this. It makes communities more attractive for walking and recreation.

Other feedback

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

Go for the highest level of intensified development and environmentally sustainable infrastructure. We have only one shot at this.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2347

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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

agree but want to know the actual urban areas in question

Accessible local centres

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

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

location of work and home should not be a driving factor. not many people can afford or would want to move to another home simply to be located closer to work. there are far too many other factors at play when choosing a home. more focus should be put on road and transport infrastructure to reduce travel time.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 overall but got no idea what mauri-enhancing is.

Other feedback

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

worst approach im seeing to denser construction is demolishing 2 houses on one section and building 5 level building with absolute zero increase in locan parks, playgrounds or recreational facilities. packing people into shoe boxes and giving them no green areas will result in negative social environment in that area as well as higher traffic across Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2391

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #2413

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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?

Stop the housing intensification. It’s placing a huge burden on our natural resources and is one of the main reasons parts of Auckland are now seeing severe flooding.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2415

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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 sprawl to protect our green spaces and have a more efficient city that builds up in the already urbanized areas so yes, agree.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

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

Please stop allowing developers to build on unsuitable land, land that easily floods and land that should be swamp/wetland reserves. To build in these areas is just not ethical and doesn't make rational sense. We need to prepare for more 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

As above

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2491

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

I agree with the concept of focus on intensification in existing areas. At the same time there appears to be a lack of focus on development of infrastructure to support this. - storm water etc. Allowing uncoordinated development of multi - rise Tenaments on suburban streets with limited parking etc is tantamount to building gettoes where in future we will see

significant social impacts. Has any work been done on the psychological impacts of uncontrolled max-Pac of people in this way.

Why is there no focus on controlling population growth. Every time there is a lack of a skill set we seek more people from overseas whether nurses or builders or bus drivers. We need to train our own and pay them enough to keep them here. If economic development depends on pumping more people in and there relatives etc, then the concept of sustainable growth and ecological preservation is not attainable.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Those are fine words you are using, and the haphazard picture of development we see around us currently do not bear this out

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Again fine words. The approach needs to be more hard nosed. Any area of risk -flooding, slips etc must be ruled out for development. Local Government bears significant responsibility for the decisions made in the past that have landed us where we are now. Again the simple acceptance of an extra half mill people in x years needs to be questioned and addressed. Uncontrolled growth is not sustainable.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Those approaches are fine. How do you retro fit them to existing areas, particularly when existing green areas in developed areas are under threat. Every time it rains the beaches from Mission Bay to Long Bay close because of contamination. what is happening to correct that? Any development needs to fund improvement of existing infrastructure and development and growth needs to be controlled.

Other feedback

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

Make hard decisions on level of growth. Bringing more people in to fuel economic growth is not sustainable in the long term and we need to look at this approach as well as climate change. Impact on rates is a concern - in the end the nice to haves- community houses, cultural support, citizen advice etc are great, but if you have sewage in your storm water that takes priority, and rate increases impact the less well off.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2504

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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

People don't get on well together when shoved into boxes on top of each other, it's bad for their mental health. It also puts added pressure on the existing, often outdated & already overloaded services. Intensification has caused increased flooding down stream - on houses that have been there for 80 years - with NO regard by the Council! And I am one of them. Bog off and ruin someone else's life.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

I agree with the 'concept' just not with the 'end result' which is to make Auckland like other big cities in the world that people are trying to escape. Communities are made of people and people do better when they have a little space. Just because they've done it elsewhere doesn't mean it's a good idea. And because the existing services (like stormwater, wastewater & water) need to be upgraded to accomodate the increase in people it is probably CHEAPER to just spread out & put in new services 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

However, YOUR idea of vulnerable areas & mine differ. Many areas are only made vulnerable by development up stream - which will be ok'd with NO regard to the people who's properties are then made vulnerable.
And then.... the 25 years of fighting, flooding & being treated like a 2nd class citizen begins. It destroys peoples lives and Council staff are a joke. (Took 20 YEARS to get a grill on a newly installed 6 foot culvert removed because it caused flooding!!! 20 YEARS of flooding, no sleep, no help - after being assured PRIOR to buying the property that Council had it all under control.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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, NOT at the expense of flooding.
After Council piped the stream on my property & then a subdivision was planned on the steep hill joining my property - meaning the run off ended up on my section - one planner intended having ALL the new properties stormwater going into a swale, with rock check dams..... Soooo environmentally friendly that all the water would just flood onto my property at the bottom. After numerous phone calls, meeting and the threat of lawyers the plan was abandoned. The properties across the road have their stormwater emptying onto the road but because of the high rainfall in Titirangi, and the steepness of the road most of that water ends up on my property anyway as it misses the cesspits.

Other feedback

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

Come and have a look at the work that has been done to date & figure out how it SHOULD be done - before duplicating flawed ideas over & over again!

Future Development Plan 2023 #2519

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Agenda 2030 - 15minute cities - locked down and told what and when we can 'move around'.

Accessible local centres

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

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

Stop the emissions/climate rubbish. Our public transport was and still is an absolute disaster. How does one carry a scaffold, drop saw, and a ute load of tools on a bus, train or a bicycle?

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 hoax - you have absolutely NO EVIDENCE to support this. The 'climate' weather has been changing for millions of years. Maybe ask NIWA where the weather records have gone/disappeared to? Good old conforming to globalists.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Stop building 25 shoe box dwellings where one house use to stand. Stop allowing excess immigration into NZ. Again - more bullshit with the Climate Change Cult

Other feedback

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

Auckland is an absolute eyesore now. Not where I grew up 50 years ago. Looks like a third world city and no one wants to continue to live here or in NZ for that matter.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2548

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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

Akl has already spread so far. The City needs green around 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

Everything is already there.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Everybody could see the damage cyclone Gabrielle has caused, especially to coastal areas.

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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Nature based and regenerative sounds good but I don't know what mauri-enhancing is.

Other feedback

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

Akl should have a much better public transport system. Especially in the west where there are narrow winding streets. Smaller shorter buses could maneuver easier, could drive more often. Then people might consider not to use a car which would be better for the environment and the roads.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2563

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

While I agree with the idea, currently the execution sucks, with apartment buildings going in all over suburbs far from the city, like Swanson. Traffic will only get worse, with all of these new townhouses and apartment buildings, because serving them with public transport will continue to be impossible. In addition to medium density in these far-flung locations, there needs to be High density in the inner city with, 10 20, even 30-story apartment buildings going in in the city. Newmarket, Parnell, Ponsonby etc. We need to accept that some areas need to be fundamentally redeveloped. Transit Oriented development is a good idea but the zoning needs to allow High density around these train stations. a light metro underground line down the Manukau road route to the airport could instigate redevelopment of Epsom, Royal Oak, Onehunga and Mangere with High density 20 story buildings in the center of each of those areas dropping to 10 stories the 6, then 4 as you move further away from them. Each transit station should have a zoning/height plan for that specific area. Of course things like view shafts need to go to allow this.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

We should open business development to the entirety of the city, at least anything that is not hazardous. Every ground floor of every apartment building and every corner lot of every corner could house small businesses like restaurants, bars, bakeries, hairdressers, picture framers, Dry cleaners, Lawyer's offices, real estate agents, dentists, doctors the list is endless. Let the business people decide where to set up shop. In this way, walkable neighborhoods can grow everywhere.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 don't go far enough. Investigations does not sound like real action. Stop approving zoning for development for vulnerable areas. In places where it is approved put up the cost of insurance, or refuse to cover them. and don't allow people to go back to flood-damaged 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

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2664

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

We are crowded enough now and don't have the infrastructure to 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

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

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2685

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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 conserve land for food production especially near the city. We also don't have good en I ugh transport corridors to expand, we should focus on improving the transport corridors we have and building better but denser

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, 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 #2697

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Will enable greater use of Public Transport if population is limited to within existing limits.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, 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 #2711

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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 do not like the idea of a dense 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

That makes very good sense. Great to have more access by walking and cycling.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

This is an urgent issue and I hope anything possible will be made available as soon as possible.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Excellent idea. Nature based, regenerative methods would be best.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2715

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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

Focussing growth within existing boundaries reduces urban sprawl, reduces commuting distances thereby curbing CO2 emissions. Intensification around existing transport hubs is likely to foster use and optimisation of public transport. It will also encourage business in these areas if they know their catchments are likely to have more potential customers.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 per above. Encouraging people to use local business makes good sense. Vibrant local business are likely to attract and employ locals.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It makes sense that restricting development to existing areas will mean hazards are more likely to be known. In some low lying areas in South and West Auckland that faced intense flooding in Anniversary Weekend, it makes sense not to allow further development (or retreat).

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Nature based infrastructure is more likely to be resilient. Some stormwater retention lakes (Wattle Downs and New Lynn) can become community assets

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2781

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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

Sprawl not only has ecological consequences but makes it harder and harder to create sufficient infrastructure. Additionally it exacerbates our woeful transport problems.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

My hunch is that there will be a decreasing trend to have everyone go into the city centre and back out again every day. Instead, people should be able to take care of 80% of their needs locally.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Why has it taken this long? This is 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

My understanding from reading and from installations at the botanic gardens is that evidence backs up these solutions

Other feedback

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

I like the idea of 15 minute cities. We also need a public education campaign (like the “be a tidy kiwi”) to help everyone understand the bigger picture here. Additionally this planning outlined here needs to be integrated into all CCOs and local government agencies. There’s no point if groups like AT aren’t on board and making changes in the same direction.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2796

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Agree BUT is plenty of areas of land on the fringes that are within transport and infrastructure hubs that could be easily developed .

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

Loaded question but mostly agree.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Can’t keep building on flood plans , cliff edges etc , and have to be careful with intensive building causing flooding from stormwater where it has no ground soakage .

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 good idea.

Other feedback

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

Stop building on productive land/s ie Southern Auckland market garden areas, allow a little more spread in land areas on boundaries of community hubs with useless soils ie parts of western Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2838

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2894

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

On one hand it makes sense logistically however it cannot be ignored that the city is bursting at its seams, traffic is a major problem and although seemingly logical to make that step forward, it does feel somewhat of a square box strategy effect to future growth.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

No brainer, although without feeling like specifically designed specialty everything hub for local communities, this does start to address to the issues at hand, at least provide a focus on working

towards improvement. Tact would be imperative as not to group or isolate groupings of people to certain areas.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Seeming proactive approach, timeliness though will prove this to be a good 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
Again, a seemingly proactive approach to potential future weather anomalies & the goal to minimize impact to surrounds

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2984

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3010

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3015

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 needs greater infrastructure this all adds up to greater greenhouse gas emissions, more cars, loss of productive land and possibly recreational areas and all this adds up to increased greenhouse gas emissions.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

See previous answer. Also your proposal would encourage a greater sense of community

Avoiding hazards

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

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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 have to get real now otherwise more people will suffer in the future

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

We need to work WITH nature rather than trying to dominate it. In fact, we need to act as though we are a PART of nature-which of course we are. Domination has brought us to the crisis we are now facing.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3048

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #3052

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3077

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Wellbeing is not enhanced by compact living. The quickest way to make property prices spiral out of control is to make land scarce. Christchurch has maintained its cheaper housing by opening up land for 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

I have never worked for an employer where all the employees are from the same area. This is irrational thinking.

You can't have a travel time reduction as a positive when the focus of Auckland has been to make commuting time longer.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

So the communities should be compact and centralised whilst the infrastructure is decentralised. Intensification will lead to more significant flooding. What we need is our storm water systems cleaned, functional and upgraded where lacking. The recent flooding has mainly been due to blocked drains. It seems that maintenance is no longer a priorty as evidenced by the sheer volume of potholes on the roads.

Other feedback

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

The number of speed bumps and pedestrian crossings added on my 21km commute has resulted in my fuel consumption increasing dramatically as i am forced to continually stop/start accelerate/decelarate even when the roads are empty. If there was actually a focus on emissions, the council would be looking to make the traffic flow more smoothly, removed speed bumps, remove excess phases from traffic lights, remove the pedestrian crossing phase unless the button is pushed etc etc. Speedbumps appear more frequntly than potholes are removed. I used to love Auckland, when it was one of the most livable cities, but now it is quite frankly a pain and like many others, I would rather leave for another city outside the Auckland boundary where traffic flows smoothly and the councils are actually focussed on emmission reduction but balanced with the ability to move around the city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3078

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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 also need NZs horticultural and agricultural land.

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

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 #3104

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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

Highrise high density housing EVERYWHERE in the Auckland City is not desirable nor necessary. Sure SOME areas may choose it in the CBD -but this should not be the norm for young families nor dominant in suburban communities.

There are properties or streets where HRHD housing is OK but not as the rule applied everywhere. We should not be removing beautiful old character homes and filling every space with 'little boxes made of ticky tacky-little boxes all the same'.

It is also reasonable to build many satellite villages throughout Auckland Region so people do not need to travel into CBD traffic congestion, adding CO2 emissions, etc.

These 'housing developments' or villages must not be built on arable food growing farmland. All new housing must be required to retain mature trees and plant new urban forest in between and around the high density housing.

1/The principle of housing intensification in Auckland urban areas is reasonable and even desirable, as long as it DOES NOT MEAN killing mature urban Trees. The condition of high density housing should be based on environmental health and protection of existing urban forest in this time of Climate Crisis, C02 emissions and the need for optimum sequestration of carbon which TREES provide. Planting new trees is also necessary but protecting healthy established big trees is paramount.

2/High density units of 2-4 stories height is reasonable BUT NOT massive High Rise apartments back to back across the city. PLEASE do not copy other BIG cities in this style of highrise buildings. OK to have a few here and there or in the CBD for people who want to live this way-but not in the suburbs.

3/Intensification should not mean nor allow demolition of heritage buildings nor removal of old character homes in order to maximise profit from building multi-units on properties.

4/Urban intensification and sprawl is reasonable as long as housing developments are not on good agricultural land that is needed for growing food and forests. The other proviso is that high density housing should be affordable for low socio-economic society both to buy and to rent.
5/ the cost of Infrastructure for high density urbanisation should not be on old existing ratepayers but on the corporate developers who will profit from sales.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 -it is good to intensify housing with smaller sections and OK for 2-4 stories in many places-but BE DISCERNING. Also, they must be built with quality eco-housing materials preferrably sourced and made in NZ. The idea of 'Eco-village style allows for smaller dwellings as long as there are Community gardens and parks in the centre and around the built areas. Yes -great to help people to find schools, shops, jobs in their own local area to reduce fuel, emissions car use etc.

1/YES -the ideal is to regenerate communities as 'Living Hubs' for schools, health and recreation services, shopping, employment and social cultural life.

2/YES-the government programme needs to reduce the public dependence on every individual having a car to go everywhere all the time. Government has allowed the car industry to programme us all to desire, expect, demand and have unlimited cheap fossil fuels, flash cars and travel-it is called 'Consumerism'
It is government that must rein in the multinational corporates who profit from bombarding the public 24/7 marketing the car culture (print, online, TV, 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

Obviously it is Council's job to assess each property and building application that are at high risk of floods and other hazards. Council must refuse permits for those obviously high risk properties.

1/YES -it is obvious that Council must restrict building on risk prone properties. It is foolish to allow building on land that is at risk of cyclones, flooding, erosion. Council and government's job is to refuse consent for building on unsafe sites or ensure total liability and transparency is on the developer/builder/purchaser.

2/Council must refuse consent for production of toxic or wasteful non-essential 'stuff' even if it is profitable. Council should reject production methods or waste disposal that pollutes the soil, the waterways, the harbours and the air.
3/If the product is proven to be 'essential' then the company maybe given consent with the proviso on 'full cost of externalities' using proper ecohealthy methods of production and circular economy principles of 'No Waste' meaning repurposed and recycling of all materials.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

AHA! YES! this is great thinking, city planning and protection of the natural environment, people's homes, community assets etc. Please Save Mature Trees as an esssential part of this Vision -not rely on planting saplings and bushes.

1/YES-Sponge City please and lush 'Green Genuine Nature Spaces' YES focus on the 'Mauri Life Force-Wairua Spirit health. It is not science, high technology that will save us but rather a return to a slower, low tech, less stressful lifestyle.
2/ Biogenetic engineering and artificial materials that will not save the city from Climate and Environmental destruction-but nature based infrastructure will. Invest our ratepayer money in this NOT massive concrete and steel monoliths for multinational corporate elites.

Other feedback

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

Auckland City should not copy or become like another High Tech, highrise American city. We do not want or need to be a high population city. If people want to live in a huge city like Hong Kong, London or Tokyo etc - they can go and live in those cities-but please do not seek to make Auckland like them.

1/Auckland City Council should set aside 'Think Big' non-essential building projects and focus on regenerating community projects that genuinely improve HEALTH and Well-Being. Commmunity Health is NOT more hospitals or pharmaceuticals. It is creating healthy indoor and outdoor environments, both physical and psychological, it means healthy diets, air, water and lifestyles.

2/Ensuring every citizen has Free Healthy Water to drink is a Priority, so repair or replacement of pipes is a top priority 'essential service'. Those who use more water for non-essential purposes should PAY for it and are charged accordingly.

3/However, infrastructure for water, wifi, power, roads etc in new housing developments for the 60,000+ new migrants p.a. should be paid for by multinational corporates, building developers, etc who will profit from it, not by existing ratepayers who have lived, worked and paid rates for decades.

#3104

Auckland City Council-Annual Budget 2023/24

Waitakere Ranges Local Board

Submission by [redacted] 16th March 2023

What concerns me most is how the proposed Auckland City Council Budget **Plan cuts** are to **Community services for Social and Environmental Well-Being of people, culture and land.** This is contrary to both local and central government policies and principles. The undermining of care for our forests, streams, beaches, harbours, soil, air, the whenua and wairua of the people of Tamaki Makarau, Aotearoa –in the midst of **Climate Crisis**, floods, cyclones and social distress –is not acceptable. Go back to the drawing board and think again!

The **framework of the Budget** is flawed as it fails to understand the real problems and solutions to the situation. The primary argument is that the Council funding deficit of $295million demands cutting public services, increasing rates 4.66%, borrowing from corporate lenders and selling our 18% Auckland Airport asset shares. This analysis is a questionable fait accompli.

N**o alternative solutions are offered**, nor a new way of **thinking outside the box** to actually address the whole issue of NZ being subsumed by globalization, in the **NeoLiberal market monetarism of multinational corporate control** and indebtedness. Thus, the 'akhaveyoursay.nz/budget' is structured for public consultation **to maximize endorsement of the modis operandi. It frames the issues and limits choices as if there are no other ways to solve the dilemma.** Fortunately, the council form does provide a space for people to explain concerns, if they disagree with some aspect –but only within the given parameters of the Budget Plan – no other models for consideration. (TINO-There Is No Other Option)

Council argues that it must cut $125million from its Budget. It is reasonable to reduce admin. bureaucracy costs but Council should not cut **$16million funding for 21 Local Boards** community services. The adverse impacts of this Budget is on communities and lower/middle socio-economic society as well as on Environmental health and social values. Auckland Council will cut **$766000** needed to fund Waitakere Ranges LB Community services. This money is from Waitakere ratepayers. We will also pay more separate costs for 'Watercare' (drinking, storm/waste water services) and AT public transport.

What are the Alternatives? Tax the rich (start with billionaires). Tax the multinational corporations in Auckland. Remove funding subsidising corporate entities, reduce excessive high CEO salaries, increase rates on most profitable enterprise properties (not small or medium size business). **Make multinational corporates and properties pay higher rates**. Make commercial business subject to **'full cost accounting of externalities'**. Introduce the **Kate Raworth Circular Economy system** as the foundation for the change required to achieve **social and environmental well-being**. This would re-define the 'level playing field' of free enterprise in a manner that ensures **'profiteers pay'** and would provide funding required for maintaining Council community services.

One example: apply higher rates on those maximizing profit from building 6 -10 units on properties that used to have only one home. High rise, high density housing requires massive infrastructure for water and electricity, wifi, footpaths, roads, healthcare, schools, etc. These new costs should all be paid for by the developers (investors and purchasers) NOT by existing ratepayers for whom there is not benefit.

M**ajor objection to Auckland Council 2023 Budget Plan: is the proposed cuts for community services** and **volunteer group activities** eg. libraries, tree planting, CABs, cultural events, hall hire, pest eradication, etc. This represents a '**cancel culture' and devaluation of human activity in community and care of the natural environment**.
We need more -not less support for people and environmental restoration in these stressful times of disasters.

What is the Future Plan? The proposed Auckland Council 2023 Budget Plan hastens the creeping corporate domination of Auckland and Aotearoa. Even if Auckland CBD wants and needs this corporatization-it should not be imposed on all 21 Local Board areas of the region. **Waitakere Ranges Local Board surely has the right to declare greater autonomy and withdraw from this course of action**. It may be desirable to unite with Henderson/Massey LB to maximize the viability of greater **freedom for democratic decision making on what we deem to be correct use of ratepayers money in the best interests of our citizens in West Auckland particularly Waitakere Ranges.**

For a broader understanding of **Policy Directions** please read my paper **'Community Values for Social and Environmental Well-Being' NZ Policy Issues for City Councils and Local Boards'** August 2022 (see attachment or available on request) based on **4 Principles of Democracy, plus 12 Recommendation Issues**:

1/ Reduce Crime and Violence

2/ Health Freedom

3/ Mature Trees for Climate Protection

4/ Water Quality Protection, Streams and Seas

5/ Housing for Community Well-Being

6/ CO2 Emissions Reduction-Transport and Factories

7/ No Waste-Repurpose, Repair, Reuse

8/ Soil Restoration Regenerative Farming

9/ Minimise Toxic Pesticides/Herbicides

10/ Safer Technology Systems

11/ Community Values not Corporate

12/ Local Democracy empowerment of the people for health of the whenua

[redacted]

Future Development Plan 2023 #3119

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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 avoid long commutes for work and retail

Accessible local centres

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

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

Needs more careful risk assessment of rising sea levels and other weather events by area

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Essential to invest now

Other feedback

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

There is insufficient investment in rail infrastructure. Many new centres are being created in the west and no railway access planned. AT has to fix running the service beyond Swanson into Redhills and Kumeu

Future Development Plan 2023 #3120

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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?

More bike lanes needed from oratia to new lynn

Future Development Plan 2023 #3172

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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

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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?

I believe that the extreme intensification proposed will lead to further problems both socially and environmental

Future Development Plan 2023 #3181

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why
we have plenty of space that is not well used. The city needs to keep to its present boundary as far as possible

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
try to meet most peoples everyday needs within walking distance of their home

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 in the past built in some risky locations without much thought, its dangerous and wasteful.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 works, it can be attractive and it can provide other uses such as recreation space.

Other feedback

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

I am all for the planned approach and want to see it keep moving with urgency.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3217

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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

Auckland already very spread out compared with other cities internationally. Lots of potential for thoughtful intensification, which would also make existing businesses more viable. Infrastructure upgrades cheaper than new and extended. Public transport more viable. Extensive greenfields development short-sighted; also need these areas for horticulture - potatoes to feed us!

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 with reasoning put forward by Council

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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

Very sensible to review current situation in light of ongoing weather events

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Yes, BUT we'll still need to maintain and upgrade many km of piping etc

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3219

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland already very spread out compared with other cities internationally. Lots of potential for thoughtful intensification, which would also make existing businesses more viable. Infrastructure upgrades cheaper than new and extended. Public transport more viable. Extensive greenfields development short-sighted; also need these areas for horticulture - potatoes to feed us!

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

Agree with reasoning put forward by Council

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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

Very sensible to review current situation in light of ongoing 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

Yes, BUT we'll still need to maintain and upgrade many km of piping etc

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3237

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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 cities are far cheaper to run services for. This benefits everyone in reduced distances to travel and for services that don't have to provide lengthy lines, pipes and roads to far flung 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

This is a must but it also needs to be accessible for everyone. To do this bus lanes, bike and scooter paths and improved footpaths must be installed. Additional safe road crossings must also be built.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why

I'll volunteer to help build and plant these!

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3238

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Need to build the infrastructure to support this density.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3307

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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

Fantastic a very real and achievable approach to coping with growth. do not let any Government override this objective

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 , allow people to live and work in a community

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Good but support this people who you have already issued permits to and live in areas likely to be adversely affected by extreme weather events

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Just makes sense to decentralize water management and sewage treatment

Other feedback

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

allow intensification of building density in existing inner city suburbs that already are well serviced by roads , public transport and council services.

Such as Westmere, Herne Bay Mt Eden, New Lynn, Avondale ,Remuera, Parnell St Heliers etc

Future Development Plan 2023 #3334

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

intensifying the existing areas will fill already congested roads EVEN MORE. not to mention cause increased issued on road side parking. this is already visible where i live where just handful of lots have been intensified.
this is really dumb.

Accessible local centres

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

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

see the congestion above. lot more people means people have to queue for services.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

it was already dumb to allow building those areas in the first place, with such a track record of poor decisions i am sure this intensifying will turn out fucked up really big time.
just like the flooded areas.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

i am 54 years old. when i was a kid in 1970s my home country had big power outage lasting hours.

since that day, until i moved to auckland (i lived 15 years in wellington first) i have NEVER experienced so many power outages; some lasting hours.

i really had to check the calendar if i was moved to 1800s. other places on planet earth know how to build resilient urban power grid, even the area in wellington close to hospital has been built like that judging there were outages elsewhere in the city.

so why not build like that everywhere? its not rocket science.

water infra in nz, of course is a joke everywhere. again something other countries have known for a century to do right.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

yes, just get rid of the mayor; he's a useless tool.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3418

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

This is more efficient, preserves and protects the land around the city, and enables economies of scale (transport, retail, local amenities) to develop and be reachable within areas of concentrated urban growth.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 crazy to build houses and infrastructure in places that have high risk of future disruption by climatic or other adverse events. These areas instead would be much better turned into public spaces, parks, recreation facilities, etc that all can enjoy.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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! Some cities have already achieved this (eg Isar River, Munich), improving amenity value, resilience to floods, biodiversity within the urban environment, recreational facilities etc.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3450

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3452

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 have a minimum requirement of green space per property and per hectare of land. This would help limit concrete apartment buildings and concrete properties which goes against the green New Zealand image we try and uphold.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 have high rise housing near local centres and keep outer housing limited to a two story maximum to insure a good difference of inner centres and outer suburbs

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

If there is a problem with an area currently don't investigate further just rule out and don't allow any extra growth or building in that area. Only current land owners may start new building on that land. Don't add more concrete to an already problematic area eg of flooding cos that just causes more water displacement which you haven't even implemented a minimum solution to the water displacement of the current housing that is there.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

This should have already been under way.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Implementing a lower two story maximum of outer urban suburbs. And a minimum green area each property must have to ensure that we don’t turn in to a grey concrete country. Cos we are meant to be a clean green New Zealand. Not a dull grey New Zealand that we are becoming due to no green spaces on all new apartments/units that are being squeezed into one property

Future Development Plan 2023 #3459

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Somewhat agree. The plan needs to provide for some flexibility and for new technologies. A lot of emphasis is placed on areas where it may not be possible to reduce VKT due to contribution to emissions. In the longer term technologies such as electric or hydrogen vehicles will overcome the issue of emissions therefore, this criteria will be irrelevant (from an environmental perspective). The need for travel has been reduced due to more acceptance of remote working.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Need facilities locally to avoid longer distance trips and therefore congestion around denser 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

Avoiding hazards is sensible as this will reduce future costs to fix or rehouse residents.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Need to consider how the strategy will affect developers and land owners who have planned decisions around the existing FUZ. Removing areas will impact on their confidence and could mean that investments is made outside of Auckland or New Zealand.

Development of land should be driven by the provision of infrastructure not the other way around, OR if timings are provided then Council should work to provide that infrastructure so developers can time their development accordingly. There needs to be a greater tie in between the infrastructure and development - developers currently ignore the timing in the FULSS.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3461

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3468

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Many more green, warm, and comfortable apartment buildings with great public transport and cycle lanes is the best way forward.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Many more green, warm, and comfortable apartment buildings with great public transport and cycle lanes is the best way forward.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think 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?

TOURISM: I suggest that the Waitakere Ranges area finally opens its proposed great walk and becomes a destination for medium/high-end tourism with frequent shuttle busses to train stations on the Western Line. FARMING: Also, it would be great to see a focus on regenerative 'Native Forest Farms' at the fridges of the city to supply native plant produce and fungi to local hotels and restaurants.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3469

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Intensification is unattractive and dangerous especially if its high rise apartments and fire risks could be a hazard. We support single house zoning and have been asking Council for development for 30 years as purchased our land with a proposed road on 17 Pine Ave which leads off Forest Hill Rd which is the road we live on, but instead we were locked within the Waitakere Heritage Area Legislation even though we are very close to all amenities and can even walk to Henderson within 20-30 minutes ----

Met with Greg Presland some time ago and showed him plans from 50years ago which was required for us to build a home and 43 sections, with a future road , and he appeared okay with that ------
Also, we had no flooding on our property during the recent storms-----

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

We agree with this !!! because we're near local centres, but without development ---We are also have village shops primary , intermediate and secondary schools close, and believe that we have public transport also which we do not 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

Councils are responsible for keeping rivers clean and during the recent flooding there was a lot of debris within, including wood from trees.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Open up more greenfield land for single house development as in our opinion intensification resembles slums which we have within close walking distance of our lifestyle property which is unfortunately locked and the key thrown away .

We have about 50 Ha in joint ownership close and our property is north facing with spectacular city and rural views

We are retired and believe it can be done , but to employ a planner and surveyor is very costly so need the Council to give the go ahead .

Future Development Plan 2023 #3477

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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

Concentrated growth around existing urban centres and transport corridors allows for more accessibility to services without creating the need for more mobility. Passenger transport options work better with denser populations to support them. Especially options like light rail/ trams because they are permanent routes not like buses. Vibrant communities develop where there is mixed use planned into developments. Job creation within residential spaces allows for less cross city movement to access job opportunities.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This is the only sensible way forward for urban development. Urban sprawl only encourages wasteful use of existing infrastructure and the need to constantly build more to service the fringes. This approach should have been started 3o years ago instead of pushing development further down motorways into the rural fringe. A bit late!!!

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Turn your sentence around, does it make any sense to allow growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards, how could anyone think that is an ok assumption? Past history has shown that ratepayers/taxpayers end up the insurers of last resort when developers are allowed to build in hazard prone areas. $40plus million was spent in the 1990s/early 2000s by Waitakere City Council to prevent and enhance flood prone areas in Henderson valley/Sunnyvale and lower Henderson. Alot of that work is negated by greedy developers.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Only way to prevent more problems. The developer's need to use these mechanisms in the new developments and pay substantial development fees to help rectify past mistakes.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland needs to assess how much further growth it can accommodate into the future. Growth for growth's sake is not sustainable. We live on an isthmus that has critical environmental constraints. The desire to continue to grow to meet economic growth models is destroying not only our city but the country and planet. True cost economics needs to be the way of the future to mitigate social, environmental, cultural and traditional economic problems. Much work was done on these issues in the 90s and 2000s refer to the Regional Growth Strategy/ Transport Strategy the ARC produced before the Super city. Good work wasted, Waitakere City's Eco city Strategy - great work wasted as neither of these documents were enacted by the Super City or supported by central government. We might not be facing such colossal problems now if these ideas had been implemented 20 years ago.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3478

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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

Already seeing cars parked on pavements due to overcrowding, the infrastructure cannot cope, flooding due to too much over 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

The same reasons as the previous reply, idealistic aims never work, check out the disaster that is Auckland Transport, try common sense.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Have already covered this in my last two replys, this question contradicts the first two.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 previous.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland Council has had a policy of making the city inaccessible to out of towners, again in a large part due to Auckland Transport and their anti motorist, idealistic veiw on everything they do, try riding a bike from the Scenic Drive to the city to have a night out, cars are a necessity not a luxury. From what I hear the city is looking dreadful in some places and not a safe place to be at night, have given it a miss for the last few years.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3480

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

For the same reasons listed above, greener overall & the more local things are the less travel has to be done between locations.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I agree overall, my only thought is that this will have an effect on air and local environment quality.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 only hope your 'appropriate actions' has people and not short term profit in mind. A relocated community as a one off would be better in the long run then re-building the same community every disaster for the foreseeable future.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

This would most certainly help with local air quality in more condensed areas, I only hope it's not made to the cheapest dollar to be made fast and then collapse by the next election cycle.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3488

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

It is important to retain as much rural land as possible for pleasure, climate change and food production.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Seems logical to be close to amenities. Will help traffic density, transport difficulties, encourage walking and community building.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 experienced shocking after effects from the floods and cyclone of January and February this year. Surely we have learned from those mistakes.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Very sensible and sustainable. And cost effective

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

No Thankyou.

Please listen to your residents.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3500

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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

Much more brownfield development please. Much more intensification of inner city suburbs where there is already close proximity / great transport links to the CBD. Stop using 'heritage value' for these privileged inner city suburbs as an excuse to leave them as they are, it is absurd & the whole city suffers if development occurs further out creating massive infrastructure pressures. Build up (not out) and especially in the inner city 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

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Do not let this be used as an excuse to halt development in inner city suburbs that the wealthy inhabitants want to 'protect' as they are. Even if infrastructure investment/mitigation is required, these areas should still be the key focus for 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

Excellent; still needs to be done at rapid speed however.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3546

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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

Need to ensure good design including porous and permeable surfaces, retaining mature trees and creating more urban forests if we do this

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 be able to support nature reserves, establish more wetland areas and keep our mature trees to help absorb rainfall

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Make provision for a local dairy in new developments so you have a neighbourhood shop that you can walk to.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3570

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

Have a very reputable architect vet all medium and high rise buildings. There are some truly revolting buildings springing up. Do we want to live in a city of eyesores.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3621

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We can do better public transport services when our urban growth isn't sprawled.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Traffic levels in Auckland are becoming increasingly unsustainable and we need to reduce this in everyway we canl

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 and more areas have become hazards as our population in Auckland increases. If we don't look intensely at where we build now, the cost will be much much greater to mitigate it in the future.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Focusing on supporting nature instead of fighting it, will better serve humanities wellbeing and the planet.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3662

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

I partially agree. The only worrying factor according to me is the congestion that will eventually happen if growth is focused on certain areas. Yes, having more people does increase a sense of community, but it puts more pressure on the 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

It's pretty much the same fear as the previous point...it's certainly good having everything within walking distance. Ideal situation really. But the congestion factor has also to be looked into.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Climate change is leading to a lot of things which were never even considered, even 20 years back. So we are actually lagging behind. But this approach of starting now and planning for the future is the right way to go ahead.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 no secret that tampering with and intruding into nature always backfires. So it’s only sensible that we take any approach which is centred around nature…it will only help humans.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Something really needs to be done about the public transport. Am sure the council is aware of it too. If you limook at all the major economic cities in the world, like London, Mumbai, New York, Singapore, public transport is a major factor in moving people efficiently across the city. This has to be priority for Auckland. It is sorely lacking in this respect.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3687

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3722

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 protects the environment by preventing urban sprawl. Green spaces must also be provided for people within the city though, when urban intensification occurs.

We need to keep, value and protect the green recreational space and agriculturally productive space that we have. It is a tohunga.
If there are multi-level buildings over large spaces, then developers should be required to provide park-like areas. This prevents slums and enhances quality of life in our city.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I agree, as long as potential unintended consequences are carefully considered.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

We have to think of long term impacts, otherwise nature will force us to.
It should have happened a long time ago and the focus should be on these bigger, wider concerns instead of councils getting so bogged down in less relevant details.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 think nature-based infrastructure shouldn't just be decentralised. It should apply to all areas wherever practical and helpful.
It should have happened sooner. Councils have lost sight of these bigger concerns which are their core responsibility, it seems to me.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Our areas of fertile soils such as Pukekohe must be retained as ‘Special Soil Areas’ or similar. They feed Auckland and beyond in environmentally sustainable ways and once covered with houses, they’re destroyed forever.

Don’t let us lose any more of our rich agricultural land. Pukekohe, Kumeu, Oratia is prime growing land. We have lost so much and once covered in houses (or in the case of Henderson with its deep rich soils, factories) we can never get it back.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3727

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Your feedback

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I agree, but only if that intensity is equally shared and not just dumped on the lower socioeconomic areas of Auckland

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3736

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

I am not sure that the approach is correct. Yes, i understand building "up" rather than out is better, e.g. distances/travel time. HOWEVER, compacting so many people into the same area without adequately planning transport options is dumb. Now we have people parking their cars on the streets because their new townhouses either only came with one-car garage or no garages or no parking spots.
It should be a requirement to have adequate parking built on new property 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
I think we need to have several urban hubs in one big city, rather than everyone GO to the CBD. Everything should be as local as possible.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
It is a no-brainer to NOT build/develop on areas that are known 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
Proven nature-based infrastructure is a no-brainer.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3804

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Retain space around cities, use 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

Community building, resilience, sustainable

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Prudent in the face of climate change

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Empowering local sustainable solutions, green infrastructure makes sense

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Along transport routes. No more roads!

Future Development Plan 2023 #3886

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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 don't need to expand but go upwards like Singapore

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, 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

Give climate change we need to take a step back stop wasting money on lies and deception working making communities safer

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop wasting money on minorities and lies and deception stop promoting maari crap as promoting violence and other negative from these minorities and help these criminal element to integrate into society

Future Development Plan 2023 #3889

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 intensified housing to make it easier for infrastructure such as public transport which is essential.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to ditch the cars because there will be so many people our roads wont cope soon.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

People should not be building or living now in vulnerable areas.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

If we intensify housing we also need to add parks and green spaces.

We should be going up ...at least 10 stories with decent sized apartments...

The quality of building needs to be checked there is too much shoddy building and most of the apartments being built now will be ghettos in 10 years.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3919

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

I don't know

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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 #3949

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Completely narrow minded. As intensification has grown in the main areas, traffic is at an absolute standstill. Public transport is unreliable and unavailable (eg trains not working for half a year). How are you updating the infrastructure to support further intensification? If anything, the worse it gets, the more people will work from home, and the more businesses will suffer.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Apply UK rule where you have everything in your area with no need to travel out.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

There are so many shortfalls in our infrastructure, adaptability to climate change is just one of them. Given the level of intensification approved by council recently, priority is to make sure we have appropriate infrastructure around that. That affects everyone - flooding only affected some. Housing in flood plains should not happen.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

People are over living in a city that’s expensive, overcrowded, traffic ridden with third world public transport. Focus on getting the basics right first, then create aspirational goals.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3979

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 have already suffocated huge swathes of land with sprawl so we can no longer grow our food, enjoy the natural world and protect the environment. Stop doing it. Just stop.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Great idea. If it is matched by very low cost or free public transport so people can get to work, school, health, leisure etc etc destinations, great. Talk of densification is not matched by decreased cost of the housing built. I cannot work anywhere near where I live, nor afford to live

anywhere near where I work. Public transport is expensive for a poor, unreliable and intermittant service. I'm screwed coming and going. Literally.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 putting people - housing, commercial, whatever - on marginal or unsafe land. Have rules that stop development and developers from riding roughshod over good common sense - and then going out of business to avoid the negative consequences of their developments, and the costs to owners/occupiers, ratepayers and the city in general.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Screamingly obvious, long overdue, been around in cities globally forever but for some reason not widespread in Auckland - oh, wait, higher up front costs for developments and to developers maybe...?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4019

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

The city should grow up before it expands out. Keeps outer areas of Auckland more rural with areas of community. Make little small towns. And increase public transport to be worth using

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

If public transport is efficient, access will not be an issue.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Do not build in Riverhead/ kumue where there is a higher flood 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

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Affordable housing on the outskirts of Auckland, better transport are really needed.

Instead of building near existing community spaces, build new ones close to new developments. If Auckland is going to gain so many more people, we need to build more homes towards edges of Auckland

Future Development Plan 2023 #4039

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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.

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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 #4069

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 should preserve the city's green belt for environmental and cultural reasons. It also means infrastructure improvements can be focused and benefit a large number of people.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This is a good priority but development must also recognise that people do need to leave their local centres - it is not possible to work & live entirely within them. So local transport options must be well connected to main urban routes and - crucially - development must not ignore the

need for increased roading and parking capacity, as this demand does not simply disappear even when there are other 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?

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

Agree so long as robust research and evidence backs up the solutions.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Intensification is great in principle but council must stop assuming that simply putting people near public transport routes will make them get rid of their cars. High-density housing MUST have adequate off-street parking (i.e. at least one space per dwelling) and the capacity of surrounding roads and street parking needs to be increased to ensure pedestrian and driver safety.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4070

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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 development of green fields that has already occurred has resulted in major congestion e.g. Kumeu and flooding e.g. Kumeu and Ranui.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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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

Should not be allowing development in areas that were previously wetlands or other low lying land. Also the building of houses on cliff edges and near the sea front should not be allowed. The ratepayer will forever be having to pay out for properties no longer able to be lived in as we are having to do right now.
A tightening of the process of allowing development on unsuitable land is required so persuasive developers and individuals do not cost the rate payer in the future. I believe my neighbour is building on unstable land because they managed to get a surveyor to say what they wanted to hear.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Development on the fertile growing soils in South Auckland should be stopped. Development on the clay flood prone soils of North West Auckland should be stopped.

Continue with intensification in the inner suburbs where there are public transport options as opposed to the outer suburbs where there are none.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4132

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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 are a city and need to develop that way, up and not out. We need to protect the nature, the land that sustains us. City design if done well with nature zones for wellbeing and as part of design of future buildings it will be a great place to live work and play. However, as part of this develop easy and cheap ways people can visit and play in greenfield areas. People need space, nature and connection as well to thrive.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

For the reasons stated. However, need to consider that walking and cycling is difficult for those with age or physical restrictions, so think of wheelchairs and mobility and flat areas. We have a growing aging population. Accessibility will be key if going to intensify areas.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

2023 sums it up really.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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, it works, and benefits us for wellbeing

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4683

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4684

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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

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4685

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Inadequate basic infrastructure leads to poor transportation conditions.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4686

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Considering transportation before increasing housing and residential development.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4689

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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 #4909

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why
higher density housing is sensible

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 to transport and shopping is sensible

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

restraint is necessary before building close to cliffs, flood prone areas

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

sensible

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I believe housing developments should have one car park available with each property. People are still going to have one car. Cars need to be off the road hence provision for off street parking should be available

Future Development Plan 2023 #4916

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Density is key. But open spaces are also key. People need to be able to grow their own vegetables and kids need to run around outside.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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. Getting around by bicycle is getting easier (and safer) too, thank you.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 live in Titirangi, and the floods and heavy rains are causing so much land movement. The drainage (roads) and roads (retaining walls) are not up to scratch. Much investment needed to keep the roads from washing down the valley and stop stormwater from causing slips under people's houses.
My parents live in Papakura, overlooking where the land of a previous golf course (on a floodplain) is currently being prepared for a new residential development. It's completely flooded frequently. What a terrible decision. I feel sorry for the (poor) people who end up living in those houses. Don't build on floodplains. And that land (where the golf course used to be) should be bought back from the developer by the council and turned into a park or something which can be left to flood when needed. Lots of bird and rare lizard habitat destroyed to make way for this development too. Very poor decision-making.

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

Except in areas where extreme weather events require 'hard' engineering solutions. Huia Road in Titirangi needs more drainage in heavy rain.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

More bike paths, please. Bike paths around Titirangi (Huia Rd/Scenic Drive/Titirangi Road). Lots of people out here would love to bike safely, but it's not safe on these roads. Also need safer footpaths, especially for kids walking to school! Barriers between the footpaths and the road on Huia Road would make it much safer for kids walking to school.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4993

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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

'- for the consideration for environment and global warming

- to protect fertile land for feeding people

- to keep open space in proximity to the city for human wellbeing

- to provide housing within easy reach of services and good public transport
- to create a lively inner city living 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

As above

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Very good to learn of a future focussed plan that recognises the issues of climate change and addresses it with positive solutions. It concerns me that if the National party wins the next election that this plan could be scuppered.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5023

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 impact on the whenua holding more housing esp the apartment buildings can not be good for the environment. The build up of traffic on the roads. Peoples mental health will be affected by living on top of each other and by the above factors.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 understand the concept, but easy is not always the best option in the long run. When everything is handed to you, leaves not much room to create your own vision and what the above creates is dependence.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Definitely, crazy to build in places where there is a risk of environmental hazards. But I also don't think it is wise to put stress and strain on other areas, by all this dense building.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 as long as this has a long term positive effect for all eg whenua, tangata

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

With the growth of Tamaki , I hope mana whenua are being consulted, like priority. I know if this was my whenua I would not be pleased with all the growth going on. I also hope that they are being paid a commission (part of peoples rates) for allowing us all to be here. I believe parks, trees and natural habitats need to be priority, for peoples mental health. Public transport needs to be cheaper. Also that Maori being tangata whenua should get discounts into council places.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5047

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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

Many modern housing is not designed in a way that fundamental living needs are observed such as playgrounds or green spaces for children, car parks or even garden spaces. Beauty has been disregarded ~ the culture will be dictated by the lack of decent outdoor space and leisure. An example is Drury developments. Overpriced, ugly and no common spaces.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

In Parau we have a very close functional community. We do not need to be close to shops or local centres. Indeed it is the lack of this which makes our community tight. Maybe if your disposition is to be isolated, you would thrive living close to those things.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Care and decent compassionate response is nesceccery for communities affected by adversity. The way people from Karekare have been treated since Jan has been deplorable. Not given definite classification, no remedial living support. There needs to be funding allowance for those who face this adversity.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 is also aligning with nature. Less use of toxic poisons and putting metal on tracks etc. Much damage to our area has been due to excessive spraying in my opinion. Killing the soil structure and creating dust is responsible for many slips and toxic run off. Maintenance is also important.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I feel very blessed not to be living in these new developments. We do not have public transport where we live, my son tried to take a bus recently and the bus driver refused him (13 yrs) because he didn't have the right change. I think that it's terrible that a young child with no phone can be denied a ride. The public transport here in our city is hostile and I encourage my kids to avoid it. I have 4. Every person needs access to nature, so its important to live out of these new developments - build from greed and not for humanity.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5052

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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

Avoid sprawl and additional new infrastructure 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

Reduce emissions and needless resource consumption.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 as climate change is already 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Cost and results effective method.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5674

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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

Greenfields shouldn't be built on because Auckland needs to keep green open spaces and not to build on fertile soil as the increase of population will put more pressure on food resources. Also as existing urban areas have existing infrastructure it will cost less because in greenfield areas new infrastructure will need to be built.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Making local centers accessible to people helps with living cost as they are able to use public transport and not have to rely on a vehicle which costs more. And it will also reduce people's carbon foot print if they don't have to travel large distances.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

it would save both the council and home owner money if dwellings aren't built in flood prone areas because the 1 in 10 year and 1 in 100 year events will likely be more frequent in the future. Current undeveloped flood prone areas should be used as open space so that it doesn't worsen the flooding risk in the area.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

I agree Nature-based infrastructure should be in flood prone areas because the 1 in 10 year and 1 in 100 year events will likely be more frequent in the future.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5706

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

doesn't make sense to use land closer to CBD for moderate development, countryside foothills land would be better served to be in 1000m2 sections as opposed to 5 to 10 acre blocks which are essentially marginalized (too small to be productive and too large for a lifestyler (who needs to work in CBD/office/ away from home) to manage. When compared to warkworth and Pukekohe make more sense to develop down to more managable lots than let the land go to waste (overgrow with gorse weeds, kikuiya, privet), agree there need to be a boundary between waitakere ranges and urban but 10 acre properties is not the answer where we need to accomodate people 50+km from CBD

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Allowance for more business development in Huia Cornwallis and laingholm, having to drive 20km round trip to nearest convenience store is too far to be practicable

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think 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

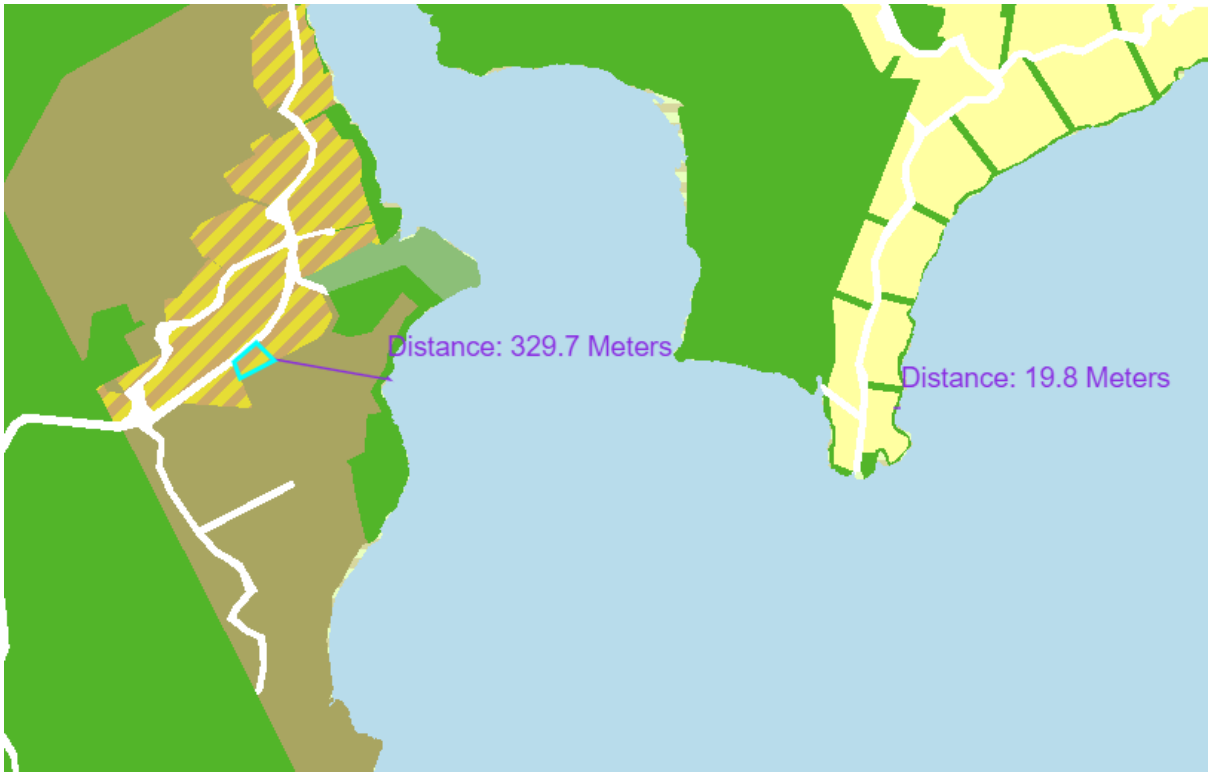
Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

rural costal vs large lot size where closer to the coast doesn't make sense in terms of development coverage being further away from the coast rural coastal can only have 1/2 the site coverage large lot size can, 400m2 vs 200m2 and coverage doesn't take into account that a 2 storey building has more visual impact than a 1 storey one on sloped land.

It seems silly that on my rural property i have to apply for resource consent to get a garden/pole shed yet a more urban property on the coast doesn't (seems to favour the wealthy and not be conserving environment)

why would it be that a property further away and on a larger piece of land be allowed to build to at least the same size without resource consent



Large Lot Size

4.5 Building coverage

Purpose: maintain the spacious, landscape character of the zone.

1. Maximum building coverage: 10 per cent or 400m², whichever is the lesser.

5. Development Controls - Rural and Coastal Settlement zone

Rural and coastal

5.6 Building coverage

Purpose: maintain the rural and coastal residential character of the zone.

1. Maximum building coverage: 20 per cent or 200m², whichever is the lesser.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5749

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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

Many of the recent large developments have seen little to no improvement in roading, access to public transport centres or retail. Even parks have had limited attention. What schools are this new population to use when rolls are already full?

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 jobs are truly where the employees are, then great. But they often aren't and it's then more cars parking on streets next townhouse developments with reduced 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

This should be obvious.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Consider amenities and green belt land. New urban centres should be considered away from significant natural landscapes.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5791

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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 more houses for bigger families.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

More investment to local community and business

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
We need to prevent flooding and earthquakes

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
We need strong and healthy homes

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5800

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We need more long-term development in Roskill

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Fund 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.

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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

Focus on stopping floodsn

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

Strong houses please

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5881

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

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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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Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5883

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5887

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

There are some beautiful beaches that would still be nice to have connection and access to for recreation and wellbeing. So not funding housing growth but access to them and the amenity such as walking, fishing and surfing would be great

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Working locally is the key to freeing up time

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

Agree further growth is not good planning you may find most Waitakere areas are at their max for growth in terms of vacant land anyway

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Absolutely seeing water rather than piping it connects us with our environment and agree on its ability to be regenerative and increasing mauri of 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 #6001

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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

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

Developments to be constructed safely

Avoiding hazards

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Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #6502

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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

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.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 #6550

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Your feedback

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #7076

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #7130

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #7149

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Urban infrastructure is already at capacity or brokem

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

Infrastructure cannot cop
Need to build satalite regions

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

Need tk fix infrastructure niw fir next 30 years

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

Auckland does not have hVe such natural capacities.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Grow hubs at the extremities

Future Development Plan 2023 #7241

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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 greenfield and productive land should be used as a last resort. Infrastructure needs to be improved in view of floods, landslides and increased use. Adopt Singapore's rules where the footprint of a building has to show the equivalent ares of vegetation on the building, e.g. roof gardens
Because urban areas with all facilities cut down on commuting time and form a village identity people can relate to.

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

Urban centres also need primary and high schools in walking distance e.g. why is there no high school in New Lynn ?
Because all the above. However, there is a risk of forming ghettos. There needs to be more education on living in close proximities regarding respect for your Neighbours and with all the townhouses going up, what happens if your neighbour cannot or will not maintain their property. I believe every multi dwelling property has to have a bodycorp and a sinking fund.

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

Being a victim of the recent weather events I am hoping for a plan to support existing property owners in improving the mitigation and prevention of natural disasters
No developments should be allowed in vulnerable locations. The council has to take responsibility for the suitability of building permits and only new buildings that feature energy efficient and environmentally sound should be allowed e.g. rainwater tanks and solar panels as well as green architecture.

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

Geotech information should be available to the public and part of any LIM report.
Because our infrastructure is outdated and insufficient. I don’t know what MAURI ENHANCING means. I believe council’s system of subcontracting essential services is wasting money. Based on recent experience there needs to be an audit done on who is doing what and how much is charged by subcontractors.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In view of future disasters it might be an idea to create disaster response workshops for adults and disaster response courses in high school curriculum, school holiday programs, young offender programs which can lead to job careers in that field.

Based on recent weather events the priority should be on improving all measures to keep people save and if we have to cut budgets for art and cultural events for a time, so be it. Climate change is here and we need to make our safety a priority.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7313

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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 little infrastructure to support sprawl on urban fringes (also within existing urban areas to be honest)

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

There are too few true 'local centres'. Public transport and localised resources are woefully underfunded and unreliable. Governments have supported the development of big box stores and mall in favour of small, decentralised businesses run by and employimg local folk, over too many years. A new approach to development is urgently needed.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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?

Other

Tell us why

This question is worded with too much gobbledegook. It's not clear what thid would look like in reality.

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

Swales etc are a great idea. However this is not the infrastructure that is most urgently needed.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Invest in creating many real local villages Auckland wide, where people's needs for employment and consumption can be met, with cycke and walking paths. Create city-wide local food production mini farns, such as OMG in Newmarket and provide start up funding to employ food growing mentors, with the aim of these becoming self sustaining within 3-5 years. Strengthen local community by supporting local art and cultural events.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7325

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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

15 minute cities are a communist regime

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 flooding has been terrible, less people means less infrastructure pressures

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7346

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

I am not sure that this is the way forward as the transport system and Education as well and medical systems are not able to handle the quickly growing 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

I have lived in cities where it was easy to walk to everything I needed and the transport systems were running on time and frequently

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Flooding is an issue ..just not sure it is all about climate change or just a lack of looking at the bigger picture. Are some developers just making money at the expense of others. I know of a building of flats being built currently in a flood zone that has just flooded as the diggers were laying foundations..Why is the council still singing off on these projects?

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 the problem is being aimed at climate change when in actual fact this may not be the case. Weather patterns continue to change and we need to be looking at the land we are building on and history. Well the known history of places.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I see so may small three story homes rising so quickly I am hoping that the quality and design of these places are built to last.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7365

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7372

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Don't want a forever lasting urban sprawl.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

At my age I have seen the developers... in unison with corrupt council... build in the most stupid areas. Climate change is a myth. Greed and stupidity aren't...take a closer look at what you are doing from a people's perspective not an academic one

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 fine. The climate has not changed it merely impacts more as we take over areas that are more prone to impact as I have seen over the last 60 odd years

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

More useable green areas

Better preventive measures around crime and criminal behaviour

Take a look at Rawanda.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7378

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7505

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #7508

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why
people need space

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why
you are talking about 15minute cities and we have all seen the disaster they are in China, England and elsewhere

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

our climate is not changing as per your modeling, in real life, if they were even marginally correct we were predicted to be drowning now and instead water levels have fallen in places.
Climate change is a hoax and you know it. More Carbon dioxide means less deserts as more plants grow providing more oxygen, more water which we need.

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

you would be better served separating out the sewer pipes from the storm water pipes in old Auckland.
As you tell us you do not have the money to be spending it on fancy ideas. stick to the basics.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7538

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #7552

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Not in favor of 15 or 20 minute cities.Many people need to shop,work,or move freely to other areas of the city as they wish.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

But if people wish to relocate to safer areas they should be offered assistance to do so.
Where council is causing problems by discharging stormwater into local streams, there needs to be a solution found- perhaps look at widening streams & focus on that?

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

Not sure what is actually being proposed here

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Housing intensification as has been taking place is a blot on this city,in my opinion.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7572

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 can be spread between Wellsfprd and Hamilton

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Spread it out

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
eliminate hazards

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
rain gardens are good

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Develop high speed heavy rail network. Forget about light rail

Future Development Plan 2023 #7577

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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

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7646

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Done well, this is optimal. Continued sprawl is only delaying hard decisions for another generation.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 build closer and more connected communities of people which is fantastic

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

This is hard to argue with, but please make sure that home owners in properties that are in high hazard areas are looked after. They are already taking a hit. I fear that you are not looking after them now and will not in the future.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

It certainly makes our urban environments better places to live, more aesthetic and pleasant and supports biodiversity and values of mana when. But I feel like only experts such as stormwater engineers could tell us if it means they are better able to respond to the likes of storm events. Please ensure you protect our built 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 #7664

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

not enough info here. what sort of building? tall apartment builds? greenfield growth still to happen just later? this is contradictory.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

What i've seen so far isn't working. bike lanes rarely used, done poorly and not safe. More input businesses and the public needed

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

why decentralised infrastructure?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Why is my city covered in road cones and plastic lane divider thingies? Intersections re-done, new lanes coned, never to be used. Bus stops on off-ramps, resulting in traffic spilling out onto the motorway. Bus lanes aren't constant on motorways. Cycle lanes that don't get used, in bad places and not continuous along roads, making them unsafe. I have little confidence current council knows what's best to make it a modern city that meets the needs of the people. The trains across auckland need to be electrified and double tracked and cover all of auckland with regular trains. Bike lanes could then run alongside them, like rail trail.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7676

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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

You can improve on already existing infrastructure and more density and access to the city means more people using public transport and therefore numbers to support efficiency and useability of public transport. Also, you are leaving green spaces for agriculture and food production, which is currently decreasing where it should be increasing.

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

It already works in other cities. Auckland is so sprawling and disconnected. Focusing on building communities is a no-brainer.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Building a functional city requires long term thinking. Climate change is already showing signs of increased weather events - flooding, slips, increased wind, fire etc. The cost to recover from these events is far greater when the infrastructure does not allow for it. Better surveillance of the land and maintenance is required as well as building smart to help, not hinder when disaster events do occur.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Totally agree. We have to work with nature rather than against it.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7726

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Your feedback

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

Why more growth if we can't sustain the people we already have as it is? This will only work if upgrading of existing stormwater, wastewater and other services are upgraded throughout the network before the development happens. It's obvious that only upgrading services on developed sites is only transferring the problem further down the hill causing flooding. Local centres have suffered from erosion as well so an assessment of this needs to be taken into account too. Central government needs to step up and support upgrade of infrastructure in Auckland, we have the most population, I pay about $40,000 in taxes from my wages a year plus all that we buy has 15% GST on it where i this money going? I want accountability for this money from central government, it can't all fall on Aucklanders rates.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

How much employment can a local town sustain? This sounds like a fairy tale but in reality people need to be able to travel for work and recreation. Carbon emissions in New Zealand are negligible so no need to focus or waste resources on this. Instead utilise these funds to upgrade public transport including making remote recreational spaces accessible to everyone.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Very weak stance and not backed up with the reality everyone is seeing on the ground in Auckland. It's not the climate causing the damage, the damage is being caused by allowing massive developments in areas with old stormwater, wastewater and other infrastructure that wasn't designed for this amount of impervious surfaces. What needs to happen is the upgrade of these systems from source to discharge before continuing with growth. Reduce budgets on small picture changes (comms on climate change at a personal and household level) and use this to do actual preparedness work including stormwater infrastructure and public transport upgrades.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

I agree with with in part but there will need to be a mix of engineering and nature based options to accomplish the great changes needed to cope with the development Auckland is experiencing.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

We are seeing a degeneration in Auckland and lack of safety, homelessness and poverty increasing. Development also needs to include community development and connectedness. This includes would merit a section of it's own. Developers need to contribute to local community building by including playgrounds, cafe's, shops, community centres, swimming pools, libraries and other services that bring communities together in one space.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7763

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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

Existing infrastructure is not capable of handling the increase in traffic - sewage, water lines, power lines and the road infrastructure.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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?

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 #7825

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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?

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 #7834

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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 has been expanding for many years into fertile horticultural areas, which means there will not be enough land to grow food, especially for local food production which means fresher food and lowered transport emissions.

Travelling greater distances from services and work to outlying residential development means increasing emissions, travel time and pollution.

Greater density makes it easier to provide quality public transport to everyone between homes and places to work and play.

A more compact city mitigates infrastructure cost and means we don't have to divert investment in infrastructure from existing areas to provide for unplanned, low-density new development on the edge of the city, making a wiser use of funds.
Agree, but depends on planning. In centres we want green, accessible areas,

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It's a no-brainer! Focussing development near local centres gives easy access to infrastructure like public transport, shops, services (especially medical) community events and work and keeps communities connected and vibrant. Sprawling greenfield's development (such as Puhoi) cuts people off from easy access to the services they need, meaning greater private travel for some and isolation for others.
Agree, but there are serious equity issues in terms of people's accessibility, community facilities and services, food shops and green space.

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

It is patently obvious that it is imprudent, unethical and risky for Auckland to enable more housing in areas that are likely to be inundated or lost through sea rise or coastal erosion. This means restricting development in some at-risk areas including some sites in existing suburbs that are on overland flow paths or floodplains and are particularly vulnerable to flooding.

Much of our development has not taken the environment in to account, eg. streams culverted or concreted, mature trees felled by developers, no spongy surfaces to absorb moisture, ageing infrastructure, existing drains not maintained etc.etc.
Careful planning around vulnerable areas like planned retreat and NO new development in those 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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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Nature based solutions are cost effective and have myriad other benefits with regard to aesthetics, social wellbeing and improving habitat and biodiversity. Nature -based solutions (like parks) can also provide recreational space.
Absolutely agree with "prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing" but how exactly will you do that? Also focus on food resilience, allowing people to plant their berms, fruit trees in public areas, community gardens. Support locals to do their own emergency plans (eg. Te Henga and Muriwai have great local self support initiatives).

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Suggestions:

- develop a wider scope, more joined-up planning process for future development that fully integrates all the specialist council teams and residents working to meet the demands on our places, spaces and infrastructure

- good planning to ensure intensification comes with sufficient green space, public space and social infrastructure

- good public transport covering the whole urban area connecting homes to business and industrial areas as well as places of recreation and social events

- new developments include a diverse mix of housing, including a substantial proportion of affordable housing, to build a healthy and diverse community

- encourage more mixed zoning to allow for cafes, dairies, and other local businesses to emerge in residential areas

- use more democratic and local engagement processes to cater for the needs of local communities that have unique cultural, social or historic needs. For example, in Titirangi where I live, the unique bush and coastal environment is an important feature for many of us and why we chose to live here, meaning that we need special considerations for environmental protection.

We need a stocktake of where the existing facilities are, how accessible and how useable they are and whether they serve the local communities' needs. Some areas (like Ponsonby) are very well served with green space, where other poorer communities have very little green space or community facilities. Focus on community and local involvement in planning - so that residents, as well as corporate interests are served.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7983

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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

Preserving the undeveloped open spaces is important. I agree with this, IF it is not at the expense of the green spaces in the 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.

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8034

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Tell us why

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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?

#8034

Titirangi
Residents & Ratepayers Association

Submission by the Titirangi Residents & Ratepayers Association on Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053

3 July 2023

From: Titirangi Residents & Ratepayers Association
Contact: [redacted]

1. Introduction

1.1. Thank you for the opportunity to present the **Titirangi Residents & Ratepayers Association**'s submission on the **Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053**.

1.2. This submission is made by The Titirangi Residents and Ratepayers Association, a non-profit incorporated society formed in 1987 to promote and represent the interests of ratepayers and residents in the Titirangi area. The Association can be traced back to the 1920s when an unincorporated society is recorded as lobbying Council regarding roads.

1.3. We wish to speak to our submission if that opportunity is provided.

2. Submission

How and Where Auckland Should Grow:

2.1. Auckland should grow upwards, not outwards. No more greenfield development. The FDS states that this is an aim, yet its strong focus on the 'future urban' allocations directly contradict this throughout.. As a 'key aspect of spatial and growth planning', it lists: "**Future urban areas:** new greenfield areas to be established on the fringe of the existing urban area, and in rural and coastal settlements". And we see no evidence in the text that *existing* urban is to be prioritised systematically over *future* urban.

2.2. Enable more intensification in areas with good public transport & near town centres, but must be done well. 'Intensification' is mentioned many times, and 'quality compact' growth, 'quality design', 'quality development' and 'quality' living environments. Yet 'quality' is not defined, nor how this might even be incentivised. Development currently is largely up to developers: for any aims to be more than a fantasy or wish list, the outcomes, and how a chosen regulatory approach will achieve them, need to be clear. The Government's Medium Density Residential Standards will deliver an appalling outcome a very long way from quality development and should never be implemented by Auckland Council.

2.3. Enable more high rise & less medium density infill - this is just reducing our green spaces and not achieving sufficient housing capacity so it is a lose-lose. The FDS emphasises urban density, but we don't see developers investing in urban intensification over (more lucrative?) 'future urban' projects in e.g. Warkworth, Drury, etc. We read that intensifying existing urban areas with good connective infrastructure is the priority, while 'focusing growth mainly on the nodes of Warkworth & Pukekohe". But you can't have both. The FDS also states how "the good health of the natural environment is a fundamental condition to the well-being and resilience of rural areas (and) plays a key role in water quality and biodiversity". It talks of 'thriving rural economy and people's quality of life', the need for 'resilience of rural communities', the 'resilience and wellbeing of rural Māori communities in the rural periphery' and so forth. Yet the goal is to develop greenfield areas, turn existing rural communities into commuter dormitories and eradicate farming remnants and genuine rural character, creating 'countryside living'. The FDS mentions a bit of a conflict here, but suggests nothing to resolve this. We see hypocrisy and poor planning that benefits no one but developers.

2.4. Higher, more dense development with greater amounts of green space & trees around them for everyone to benefit from. The FDS mentions **urban ngahere** four times: how 'Incentivising developers, landowners and communities to create urban ngahere across the city can mitigate climate change impacts' (true), and talks wistfully about the effects of unprotected urban ngahere. Yet the FDS makes no commitment whatsoever to ensure protection, beyond the one ill-defined goal: 'strengthen protection of existing vegetation and encourage or require new planting and ecological connections' under the AUP.

2.5. Covering the whole city in medium density infill covering all our gardens with concrete & roofs will just lead to more flooding, more pollution & lower quality of life for residents.

2.6. The vast majority of growth should occur in existing urban areas. Stop creating new cities on the fringes. It just adds to the congestion and travel times & is poorly served with public transport & other infrastructure.

2.7. Prioritise enhancing town centres in areas like Manukau and Tamaki where investment has been less in the past to improve equitable outcomes. This needs to be prioritised well before Warkworth or Pukehohe.

2.8. Rezone the area around Drury and Pukekohe to prevent urban intensification and loss of our most productive food growing soils. This area is not suitable for development of a satellite town. It is too far out of Auckland, which means provision of adequate infrastructure is more expensive and difficult. Commuting into the city is long and difficult and will mainly be via car. This is unsustainable development and this area should be supported to continue to grow fresh food for Auckland and the high quality soils legally protected in perpetuity. We wonder too how existing floodplains will be managed for the new big Drury development. If solutions were proposed to satisfy the consenting body, we have seen no details, peer reviews or assurances.

2.9. Private plan changes by developers should be opposed by council as they undermine strategic urban planning and are usually for development of greenfield sites outside the RUB and then cost all of us to provide the infrastructure.

2.10. Beware of suppressing economic activity by placing residential units among bars, restaurants, clubs and live music venues. This only leads to conflict (noise complaints), the closure of businesses & the loss of a vibrant night scene for the city. Separate these activities so that they can thrive while not upsetting people trying to sleep! Similarly, in the shift to mixed use, existing character must be taken into consideration. Shops and amenities can't just be enabled to sprout up in existing residential streets: they need to be placed with similar amenities close by.

2.11. Ditto re heavy industry. Needs to be well served by public transport but not too close to residential areas to affect health and quality of life. We are alarmed by the objective - "Enabling housing near employment by extending mixed-used areas to reduce VKT **while protecting light and heavy industries from reverse sensitivity effects**". This is redolent of Victorian slums in England nestling among factories and coal mines. The idea of protection from 'reverse sensitivity effects' (prevent people complaining when heavy industry roars and belches in their residential neighbourhood?) is very disturbing.

2.12. Enhance the connections for using public transport, cycling and walking between home, work, shops and entertainment to reduce reliance on cars and reduce congestion. Without this, the goal to "Support greenhouse gas emission reduction" is hardly worth including. Emissions reduction must be the priority, and is a legal obligation, yet the big focus on development into 'future urban areas' must increase emissions. With a few exceptions, new Rapid Transit networks and electric rail are constrained by lack of budget. The Council's new Regional Public Transport Strategy

only mentions a new rail station at Drury in 2026. Right now only a keen knitter would take the bus:
- From **Pukekohe to CBD**, train with bus takes **1hr 42 mins;** bus takes **2h 28m**; car takes **28 mins**.
- From **Warkworth TO CBD**, bus takes **1hr 30 mins**; car takes about **44 mins**.

2.13. What public transport serves Warkworth? Why is this a node for growth? Where are the employment options locally? This is just going to create more cars coming from the north into Auckland! This is the opposite of sustainable development. The plan creates a big commuter suburb and much higher emissions. With new fast roads to Auckland, the large greenfields area from Warkworth to Matakana will fill up with housing. Matakana village will grow exponentially, with high pressure for expansion into the protected natural areas between Matakana and the coast on the north, east and south. In the Place-Based Appendices, we see, 'Warkworth …serves as a gate-way to the many villages and beaches along the Matakana and Kowhai Coasts'. There are not 'many villages … along the 'Matakana coast' (there is no Matakana coast), just Omaha settlement and Leigh, and 'gateways' to the coast must not be widened. East of Matakana (Tawharanui Peninsula, etc) are many reserves and protected areas. To the north, beaches support endangered seabirds, the dune systems are fragile, and there's limited or no visitor infrastructure. This can never be a tourist destination, and vigilance must be applied to refuse sealed roading out to Pakiri or Te Arai or similar threats

2.14. Encouraging brownfield re-development of existing areas without hazards is the most sustainable way forward. Ensure infrastructure is adequate to support intensification and encourage high intensity development surrounded by lots of green space with trees.

Nature Based Infrastructure

2.15. Support prioritising nature based infrastructure to better respond to climate change, but your list did not include trees! Trees are the best natural infrastructure our city has, with mature trees providing multiple benefits that are well established by literature and worth millions to our cities - and yet they are not protected and are being removed daily in the race to intensify.

2.16. Prioritise and positively encourage nature based infrastructure (retention and planting of trees & green spaces) rather than hard infrastructure in developments. The draft suggests many times that Council intends to do this, and that "A strong policy approach will be set to restore and connect ecosystems and better manage the impacts of growth and development" (stated twice). However, this says very little, as do many of the related aims, principles, visions and goals; for example:
"Development must integrate the natural and built environment;
- integrate nature-based infrastructure;
- integration of well-being and environmental outcomes with housing development;
- Protect and restore the natural environment
- neighbourhoods need to be more sustainable" (we are unsure what this means).
"When investing in infrastructure, AC will prioritise investments (as is relevant) that:
- are nature-based, regenerative and mauri enhancing

- enable local decentralised solutions
- are low or zero emissions and circular in resource use".

There is no sense of what these statements mean in practice, what the outcomes would look like, or by what means they would be assured, if at all. To support such ideals with regulatory intent, they first need to be defined properly. And a *strategy,* needs action points on how goals will be achieved. Unless hard, measurable objectives and realistic pathways are identified for these aspirations, the FDS is only a set of well-meaning 'nice to haves', with no teeth or credibility.

2.17. Aim to achieve the 3:30:300 rule (everyone can see 3 large trees from their home, every neighbourhood has 30% tree canopy coverage, and it's only 300m to your nearest park or green space).

2.18. Tree protection is needed now or we will have lost all the large trees on private land in Auckland within a couple of decades - and we can never get them back. Positive legal protection of trees, historic buildings, character areas must be in place before an area is zoned for intensification, or all these assets will be lost.

2.19. Protecting existing areas of native vegetation and enhancing their scale and health is very important. This is supported by the one Appendix 12 item ("Strengthen protection of existing vegetation and encourage or require new planting and ecological connections"). Yet this could apply to any kind of vegetation, and 'ecological connections' (does this intend to mean ecological connectivity?) too vague to be meaningful. (Ecological connectivity certainly needs to be enhanced and supported by valid research and interventions. But what is mentioned in the RFS does not create confidence.)

2.20. Large trees need protected space in which to grow. These are the trees that provide the services & benefits we need to treat stormwater and air pollution etc. New plantings of trees too close to buildings in new infill developments are pointless as they will never be allowed to grow to maturity & will be removed as soon as they conflict with the buildings - which they are bound to do when planted so close to them.

Avoiding Hazards

2.21. Areas prone to flooding, overland flow, landslips and coastal erosion are avoided and not subject to intensification. No more consents should be issued for development or re-development of properties in areas zoned for flood risk. Prioritise identification of hazards with changes due to climate change the driving factor. Agree that the area around Kumeu should not be intensified and probably should be rezoned to rural. Noting that many investigations to evaluate the severity of hazard risks are still pending – should these evaluations not be done before making place-based assumptions?

2.22. Managed retreat is planned in areas of greatest risk with landowners compensated for moving to other safer areas. Create parks and plant trees to replace housing in areas of risk.

2.23. Do not develop or intensify areas until the required infrastructure to support that level of development is already in place. Otherwise hazards like flooding are increased and may occur in areas not previously considered hazardous due to under capacity of the

stormwater network or congestion of roads if public transport is inadequate.

This Consultation Document

2.24. The FDS consultation document is very hard to read and absorb, and reviewing it was needlessly hard work. Its innumerable headings, subheadings and other formatting devices do not structure the information helpfully but fragment this across the whole so that key points are hard to extract.

2.25. The wording is very long winded, and largely takes very long routes to go a short distance. There is a great deal of repetition, and the bulk of the points made are vague high-level statements of apparent intent, but not ‘strategy’.

2.26. Again, a PDF format is used for a substantial document, even though this software is antiquated, unwieldy and a pain to scroll.

2.27. In the 64 pages of the main document there are 27 large colour photographs, of which only one is arguably illustrative of a point. The document would cost a fortune to print.

2.28. While four ‘scenarios’ for growth are set out on P26, there is no indication that any of these is actually selected. This was confusing, and remains so.

2.29. Eight of the maps are illegible, four are only part-legible, and one key graphic is illegible, owing to insufficient resolution or inappropriate sizing.

2.30. It is our intention soon to discuss with Council staff how documents such as these can be made more user-friendly.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8038

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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

Agree. Auckland needs to stop expanding, period, to limit the already problematic sprawl, traffic and pollution, it is harming the quality of life and the environment. City should focus on building up the existing city better, with more transport options connecting the city to reduce traffic. The central suburbs should be much denser, it makes no sense for outer suburb areas to be more densely populated than central locations, it won't help with the existing problems.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

Only if the "local centres" are actually well connected to the CBD and each other via functioning public transport options, specifically rail, and the travel times are not excessive. Aucklanders don't and can't always live/work just in the surrounding areas, so this approach is not realistic or practical if the local centres are in the middle of nowhere. Focus on developing within a close radius of the CBD instead.
Stop any further intensification of developments around the isolated newly developed suburbs on the fringes of the city, where everyone just commutes to the city centre via car. Those places shouldn't have been developed in the first place and those people should be accommodated by denser housing development in central areas with public transport services instead. Any future development in Auckland should not be causing urban 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
Stop consenting to building in flood prone areas and unstable cliffs, it's killing people. No one should be put in harms way. The consenting and building of those places never should have happened in the first place, city should take responsibility for the mistake and should buy back all those lands. Otherwise managing those hazards will create unnecessary costs in the long term for everyone.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Should create more green spaces and parks with it.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Should focus on creating more and better transport/pedestrian options. The current footpaths right next to the car traffic are unsuitable/unsafe, and there's not enough bike lanes. The footpaths should all have safe setback and divide from car traffic.

There needs to be more dedicated pedestrian and bike links/green parks totally separated from car traffic connecting suburbs and public transport centres.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8057

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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 #8254

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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

Public transport should be up and running smoothly before people are expected to use only them and not be able to use their private 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Drainage and infrastructure should be developed before housing grant's are enabled.
Councils storm water drains emptying into land is what caused all the flooding issues of 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

It seems impossible and extremely difficult to get our roading fixed at the moment , let alone have tradesmen available to dig swales and detention basins within properties.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8399

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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 growth I see in our area is very disappointing example like how our houses are built especially "the new buildings, apartment & houses are getting very small & tight and the prices are increasing by the minute.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

Agree- we live near a train station (very convenient for our area) which can reach to New Market or Papakura.

Disagree - The only downside of this is the safety (security)

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Ex: flood the way NZ handled the situation was perfectly well planned (for the future I guess it's best not to build houses of buildings in places that's not stable eg. edge of a hill).

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

No idea

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland is over populated that's why we end up building big apartments.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8669

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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

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Police report regularly regards how's the achievement of caught the criminal case or controled rate.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10189

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

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 #10260

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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

New Zealand is too slow and un-developed compare to other developed countries, our government have limited budget, it is a good idea to laser focus on few existed area and develop faster.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 country need great commute system to grow faster

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 already experienced flood in 2023, hopefully our government won't make the same mistake again and again

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Whoever responsible for New Zeland infrastructure, need to seek experience from other countries: China, Japan, Singapore, etc.. do not develop something based on few leaders while they just sit in the meeting rooms, and come out with stupid ideas. They need more efficient plan and execute like China, Singapore. Execution is the key !! Execute !!!! Execute !!!

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

This is a great way of seeking opinions from residents, please continue doing it.