Future Development Strategy

Hibiscus and Bays Local Board

WRITTEN FEEDBACK

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #4

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

Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Residents need to be encouraged to live and work in their local area. The green dream of a mother with kids, doing the weekly shopping by walking, bike or bus is not going to happen. Higher density means heavier demands on a failing infrastructure network under the current densities....storm water management, black water capacity, fresh water supply, increased power demand (on existing lines?), transport networks, parking....etc. These are issues caused by poor planning and now we expect the same planners to fix the problems they have caused? While practicality has yet to feature in much of the planning decisions, its about time some common sense was used.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

The concept sounds good, however it can only feasibly be achieved with a greenfield development. The older already developed areas of urban Auckland are fragmented. Mothers are not going to shop at the corner store when a megastore 10kms away is selling the same product for a lot less. Dad is not going to work at the local business center when the multinational corp. 20kms away is paying double with a free car.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

If you are just talking sea levels rising, coastal erosion and flooding, we would agree. However environmental hazards incorporate a lot more issues than those listed and would need defining. eg: use of elite soils for housing by planners, as has happened in Papakura/Karaka/Pukekohe.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Infrastructure is inanimate and cannot respond to anything. If the suggestion is that infrastructure should compatible with the surrounding environment as much as feasibly possible , then yes perhaps, but again that is open to interpretation. eg: planting out waterways has, this summer, exacerbated flooding in that the water could not clear as quickly as it used to

Other feedback

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

Perhaps local and central government should be looking at encouraging business to relocate to the regions. With online shopping, work from home and transport initiatives (rail etc) currently under construction, there is no longer the need for centralized business centers. Each region obviously need their own service industries, however wholesale/retail/manufacturing/production entities could be anywhere in NZ (except Wellington that is a cold windy hole with no suitable land)

Future Development Plan 2023 #53

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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?

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?

Agree

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

We are over crowed in these places. Our population is growing. Do not try squeeze small houses into small areas. Traffic is already bad, add more house to current urban areas would make this increasingly worse.

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

We can build near these centres, but we can also build new ones, which contributes to more jobs too. If you add houses to existing areas, these amenities get over run. Doctors don't have enough

appointments, supermarkets run out, then prices increase due to demand and so on. New developments with new centres is better future thinking.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Other

Tell us why

I think we need to ensure we future proof these areas, such as rain gardens which worked wonders in my area during the Auckland floods.

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?

Stop cutting funding for essential services. Our crime rates will increase if you take away areas and playgrounds for teens and children. Give them a place to go and hang out.

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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 definitely utilize existing urban areas but it shouldn't come at a cost of health wellbeing. Infrastructure also needs to be upgraded to support this.

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

No infastructure.

Land can't handel it- slips.

Loss of trees green space

Not the way NZ has ever been.

No space for children

Takes quality of life away from neighbours/people by losing privacy, views, sun. Devalues their property.

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

All of above.

We don’t need to cram people in.
Bad for mental heal health

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
If built on correctly, this land should be able to be used-

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

Agree

Tell us why

Green space

Maintain s free

Natural solution
Provides park space same time

Other feedback

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

Don’t cram us in!!!

We’re not England. That’s why they came here- for the space

Future Development Plan 2023 #150

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Agree

Tell us why

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Tell us why

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Fix existing deficits first. Ie upgrading stormwater mains etc

Other feedback

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

Stop the incessant spread of speedbumps everywhere

Future Development Plan 2023 #175

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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

If we are focusing on growth, does this include roads, green spaces, public transport and safety will be considered?

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

I agree, because developments further away from public transport or ability to walk/bike means more traffic.

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

The flooding has created hazards on the roads, and slips. If there is more development in flooding zones, then this means more cost for flood recovery and more impact and loss for the community to try and clean up, increasing insurance costs, business loss, etc...

Resilient infrastructure

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

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4. 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 will be happy to see that my rates will be improving the environment.

Other feedback

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

Addressing the issues in rural communities is important as well, we are forgetting there is no public transport available, even if there is an morning and afternoon bus once a day to address some of the travel restrictions to these areas.

There is also a lot of corrosion, blocked streams and rivers, contributing to ongoing flooding. Roads have been washed out and still require repairs.

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

Agree

Tell us why

I think it's more environmentally friendly as we are not destroying existing ecosystems and are building on the infrastructure we already have. It also means that everything will be compact and people will be able to live close to each other and close to essential services such as grocery stores and libraries which facilitates a better community environment. It also allows for a more efficient plan for public transport if everyone lives close together.

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

It means we won't have to build completely new communities on the edges of Auckland. By placing more people in existing communities, it provides a sense of closeness for everyone. People are able to access essential services easily and won't have to travel far to access them. This means that people are more likely to use these services and also more frequently use them. This results in better lifestyle for these people and also better business for the shops.

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 puts people in danger and may mean that the government has to bail them out in the future. I think areas that are at risk should not be available for residential homes and alternative infrastructure should instead be built. They could also be left alone as an area of wildlife where trees can grow on they're own.

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why

It would be very good to implement these types of infrastructure as it can help contribute to our climate change goals by planting more trees. They can also shelter us from the worst of any

climate change events by preventing the water runoff that leads to flooding. The soil and the trees can absorb excess water to reduce the impact of flooding. Therefore I think it is a very good idea to restore the natural ecosystems.

Other feedback

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

I support the pedestrianisation of city centers as is environmentally friendly and also encourages active walking. However I also think that infrastructure should be put in place to support the pedestrian zones such as overhead shelter for when it rains. I would also like an improvement in public transport in its efficiency and frequency of buses. I would also like for new infrastructure to protect against climate change by utilizing green areas to prevent water runoff when raining. I also support services such as CAB and the library and would like to see them continue to be funded as I believe they provide vital services for the community. I am wary of the crime around the city. I believe it would be good to promote events around the city so that there are more people around the city at all times can deter crime as they don't want to commit crimes publicly with so many witnesses around. It will also help stimulate the economy if more people are in the city for events as it can lead them to shop and spend.

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

Agree

Tell us why

Houses and Facilities are becoming old and in dis-repair and current infrastructure is unable to support any more builds or population density

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

Why are you trying to implement 15 minute cities .. we have not signed up to this and we want to live / travel freely

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Whilst I agree with restoring natural / nature based infrastructure ... why does it have to be Mauri enhancing .. this is a bit race orientated and needs to be addressed so it caters for all races and cultures

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

Many of the growth areas like Silverdale are poor small housing and a strain on local infrastructure like roads. Start spending time on getting some soul back into these places especially the city centre

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

Depends on what you build. The apartments being currently build are pretty rank and soulless. The city's bike lanes are not working everywhere like Franklin road. Our weather doesn't cater to cyclists 365 days a year. We need more green areas within the densely populated 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

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #281

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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

Absolutely agree to work with nature using nature based infrastructure

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #378

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Not sure why you're letting people remove one house and replace it with six houses in areas on the Northshore that flooded in January 2023. The infrastructure needs to be upgraded before building more homes.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I agree if this is something that the council is actually going to look at. Currently, in the Torbay area, it is not.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #380

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 creates huge infrastructure problems, particularly transport, and consumes productive land such as Pukekohe's market gardens

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 should be a priority to reduce reliance on long-distance transport for environmental and social reasons,

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

The recent storms and floods have shown us just how vulnerable certain areas are to environmental hazards.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Nature will respond to natural events as she sees fit, and ultimately she will win. It is folly to invest in infrastructure that fights against nature.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #385

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Yeah, let's not spread Auckland further than it already is. My concern is that you'll "forget" to put green belts through the bits that you intend to 'intensify development' in.. City's need green spaces.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It's city planning 101.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Yes.We shouldnt build on cliffs that are eroding (see Browns Bay). We shouldn't build where flooding is high risk - see Wairau. We do need green belts amongst tenements.

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

You mean, each local council decides? Yes to nature-based and mauri-enhancing if this means each council will defer to tāngata whenua.

Other feedback

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

It's also about what that growth and change looks like - it's no good doing all this if you're asking people to be happy living in 10m2 box apartments overlooking other box apartments. Why can't we have growth and nice things again (see Domain Terraces).

Future Development Plan 2023 #386

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Your 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 place is full, its time to go to places like Dairy Flat. We are now building slums of the future

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

People need to live where they work, our roads can't handle anymore, neither can the environment

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 don't want to bail homeowners out in the future.

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why
Does not go far enough, lets grow food on our berms.

Other feedback

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

Areas like Dairy Flat, seem to be the preserve of the rich, its crazy when you consider how close they are to Albany and Silverdale, why is this not another Millwater? Why lifestyle blocks?

Future Development Plan 2023 #392

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

It's the right thing to do environmentally

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to 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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3. What do you think 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?

Great plans. Good luck!

Future Development Plan 2023 #399

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 greenfield development should be minimised to keep Aucklands boundaries as they are. Spreading out also potentially uses valuable farm and market garden land which should 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.

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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

Future development should not occur in at risk locations.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #410

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think 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 #416

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Council should also practice what it preaches and not require staff to commute to the CBD

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Resource consenting should identify when development is not appropriate not blanket rules

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #506

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland is already vastly underpopulated for its sprawl which makes it virtually impossible to provide affordable services. Greater density will not require nearly so much new infrastructure and services as green-fields expansion, and with more people to pay, it will become increasingly 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

We won't beat congestion/environmental pollution by building new roads/road capacity. The only sustainable answers are to help as many people as possible commute locally, or on public

transport and/or where possible, to shift modes to walking and cycling. The latter if promoted vigorously, relentlessly and intelligently for about a 10/15 years can assist parents to come to trust walking and cycling to school and dramatically reduce the school run - already a major source of congestion (Gladwell's Tipping Point theory applies).

Avoiding hazards

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

It's obvious that we must future-proof. Only cretins will disagree

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Nature knows best but try telling Watercare and AT that. If Auckland was to mandate water tanks on all new structures for both building supply and storm water management, it will make use of nature for both water supply and stormwater management and not cost the public a single cent. Even if building supply is just for flushing toilets it'll reduce future demand from new structures by +/- 50%. Better yet get MoH to agree to local water treatment (as on farms) for potable and future demand will be be further reduced. If nature aided by tanks , is asked to filter stormwater

before discharge to watercourse and the ocean, it will do it because that's what it does in nature - etc etc etc.

Other feedback

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

CCOs are totally misnamed because the council has no control over them. Get rid of the legislation that allows them to do as they please, and demand pan CCO quality assurance capability to prevent the gross wastes of money that occur between AT, NZTA, Watercare, et al, because of patch protection, siloed management structures that prevent the right and left hands from knowing what each other is doing and to ensure that what each of these is doing. is both appropriate to the current and future need and is a 21st century answer not a Victorian answer regurgitated. Millions upon millions is wasted because these things are not currently being done.

Future Development Plan 2023 #545

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Intensification makes sense where there is infrastructure in place to support it. The problem with the current intensification is it is completely out of step with the infrastructure leading to issues with sewage overflow, flooding, traffic congestion and generally reduction in standard of living for Auckland residents. Jamming 8 townhouses onto sections in old suburbs originally design for 1 or 2 houses per section is a major issue.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Intensification around hubs makes sense . Prime example is Browns Bay. It is perfect for high intensity apartments and makes way more sense than the current approach on the north shore to jam town houses into random suburbs miles away from any facilities requiring people to have cars but there is no car parks and road congestion is getting worse.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The driving factors should be known problems - congestion, wastewater, storm water, schools, shops etc.
Climate models are just guestimates and shouldn't trump common sense.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

There needs to be an overarching plan that drives the development and infrastructure. The current approach seems to be completely random.

Future Development Plan 2023 #565

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

I can see good and bad implications from this plan. Some previous plans have taken decades to eventuate .. maybe this will be the same

Accessible local centres

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

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

Neither agree or disagree

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 is meant be mauri-enhancing? Shouldn't the changes be for everyone

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #572

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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 live in Manly ,The highway to Auckland from Silverdale is 2 lanes ,with no bus lane .thousands of New homes have been built Millwater,Milldale etc.

The new Penlink was designed with 4 lanes to future proof the build,it is being constructed with 2 lanes ,(no bus lane),
Its puzzling how the lack of forward planning is being ignored.

Accessible local centres

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

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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

It will be good when the building rules on hazardous areas are made known .

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 trust it will be adequate to keep the city safe.

Other feedback

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

Not a fan of high density groups of town houses 3 storeys high in the outer suburbs.

Future Development Plan 2023 #573

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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

Please improve infrastructure, before build more houses and apartments
Developing new urban areas rather growing existing urban areas

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Due to growing population, local centres don't have enough capacity for local people.
Stop building houses and apartments in the existing urban areas will be help to improve life quality for local people.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why
please stop building more houses and apartments in the existing urban areas and improve infrastructure.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why
please stop building more houses and apartments in the existing urban areas and improve infrastructure.

Other feedback

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

please stop building more houses and apartments in the existing urban areas and improve infrastructure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #589

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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

Yes we need better transport and facilities and this initiative will help with that and lower the cost of living and housing

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #611

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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

Don't want any more urban sprawl

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoid unnecessary travel

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

No point developing areas prone to flooding, slips, 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

For the reasons you have stated

Other feedback

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

less emphasis needed on Maori names, cultures and needs. Maori are not the only group living in Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #622

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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

More housing density will improve living in the city

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

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 agree with your plans for Tamaki-Makaurau

Future Development Plan 2023 #627

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Easier to add new infrastructure in greenfield areas than existing 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

Infrastructure is lacking

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #633

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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 much more intensive housing to make the city sustainable and livable.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #680

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

I believe that intensive housing on existing suburban sections will destroy the character of Auckland. extend the Auckalnd boundary and expand the growth there.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

See above answer

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

I am widely read on climate change and in my opinion there is no evidence to say it is anthropogenic (man made) Yes the climate is changing, it always has. I do not believe that sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Even the IPCC has admitted that their projections are wrong. That said, it makes no sense to build in flood prone areas.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Wake up! Mauri-enhancing is racist tribalism bullshit.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #682

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

We combination of both not just existing

Accessible local centres

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

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

Totally farcical we all would like to work locally unfortunately in general it's a pipe dream,then public transport is fairly unusable especially with very limited parking facilities at any of the transport stations bus/train/ferries.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Once again the cart before the horse mentality and you want to built more urban.How about fixing the Drainage first and consistent clearing program in place ALSO Knowing our Drainage system actually has outlets.I'm for some zones unfortunately you have a one size fits all system/Mentality and Bias Climate Agenda

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

The Nature based concept is fantastic and keep mentioning Climate Change the weather is similar to the sixties when I was growing up what you seem to forget Conveniently is more Housing Urbanisation is Creating more water runoff due to roofing,concrete and no water storage and sufficient drainage

Other feedback

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

Get real about Climate Change stop looking at models that haven’t proved to be Right as of yet and start looking at simple solutions ie: Multi level carparks at bus/train/ferry stations for Public Transport,Better Water Retention/Drainage systems in place and realise it’s Expensive and long term will pay Massively because what we have is Costing Massively with Major Losses to the City,Communities and unfortunately People’s homes and livelihoods

Future Development Plan 2023 #691

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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

Creating slums for the futrure

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #724

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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

I do not consent to any smart or 15 minute cities and this is exactly what you are proposing. Destroying our economy for an agenda is disgraceful.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Yes, but this has nothing to do with climate change and the mere fact you are pushing false information is embarrassing

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

This has zero to do with climate change and everything to do with the fact that no government or council in NZ history has actually invested into our infrastructure to cope with a growing population. You all invited every Tom, Dick and Harry from every other country but failed New Zealanders by not ensuring we could cope with a growing population.

Other feedback

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

Stop pointless spending, stupid committee's and useless bureaucrats.

Future Development Plan 2023 #748

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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

Environmental concerns and convenience for the public.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Need to derisk communities and protect environment

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #786

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Already Auckland infrastructure is not coping

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 will not full fill the needs

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change is unproven in being responsible for flooding and sea level rise. 100 year weather events cannot be foreseen.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The only priority required is freeing up roads and parking for the private motorists

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #820

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Your 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 greenfield areas. Transport services can be concentrated i areas of intensive 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

Minimise damage to people's homes & families

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #834

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #870

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

I hate the fact that we are building on every single plot of grass - where is the wildlife supposed to go? they were here first

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

we need to ensure we have infrastructure when building as up here on the Hibiscus Coast the roading etc. just can't cope & yet consent just keeps being given for more & more houses - fill up the empty houses [there's plenty] & also fill up the empty retail spaces before giving approval to build more. Maybe start building upwards rather than outwards to retain green belts for nature

Future Development Plan 2023 #881

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think 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 #897

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

NZ should keep it's natural focus

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

I am concerned about farming land being developed for residences. I would like focus on good soils to be protected for food production, as well as area of natural beauty being protected. Much of NZ's tourism is based around the natural beauty of the environment and this needs to be protected.

Future Development Plan 2023 #903

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Your 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 effects of intensified housing is already very noticeable. The areas where developments have been intensified are often accompanied with narrow streets and very little room to pass parked vehicles due to a lack of car spaces on properties. The NZ way of life is disappearing. I would also suggest that the intensified building, with less parks and bush, adding pressure to drainage systems may well be the cause of our flooding over and above any slight changes in the climate. What is wrong with building beautiful suburbs in the green zones well planned with green areas and trees.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 per my comments 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 #906

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

There is no infrastructure to support that growth. Better to create new high-intensity satellite suburbs with appropriate infrastructure. A 2km x 2km area can have skyrises for 100000 people, so only needs 5 if such super-high intensity areas to support the growth - and can be build close to train lines. Then people have a choice: live cheap and high intensity or expensive and low intensity - everyone is happy and it will be much cheaper for rate payers than adding infrastructure to existing suburbs or support 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

There is no infrastructure to support that growth. Better to create new high-intensity satellite suburbs with appropriate infrastructure. A 2km x 2km area can have skyrises for 100000 people, so only needs 5 if such super-high intensity areas to support the growth - and can be build close to train lines. Then people have a choice: live cheap and high intensity or expensive and low intensity - everyone is happy and it will be much cheaper for rate payers than adding infrastructure to existing suburbs or support urban sprawl.

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?

Other

Tell us why

Partially agree, but most of these problems only occur because of intensifying areas not designed for this level of intensification.

Other feedback

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

Better to create new super high-intensity satellite suburbs with appropriate infrastructure. A 2km x 2km area can have skyrises for 100000 people, so only needs 5 if such super-high intensity areas to support the growth - and can be build close to train lines. Then people have a choice: live cheap and high intensity or expensive and low intensity - everyone is happy and it will be much cheaper for rate payers than adding infrastructure to existing suburbs or support urban sprawl.

Future Development Plan 2023 #929

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Other

Tell us why

I dont want to see our countryside destroyed, but I lived on a road where they built 27 new flats and then they wanted to build more! It was stupid and dangerous! No one had anywhere to park and my car was parked on the road where it was hit twice by other cars. If I tried to park my car further up the road then someone complained to my landlord about it, and I was made to move my car. So I parked on the other side of the road, and they complained again! The road is a free for all and they had no right! I am seeing too many developers who are just greedy for money, been given permission to build huge numbers of flats in areas that are overcrowded already and therefore do not have the infrastructure for it and never will have.
STOP IT NOW !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

public transport is useless and serves no one. You made all these changes to bus routes about 5 or 6 years ago and when people were up in arms about it and held a meeting to discuss it at St Heliers library, you never showed up! As a result, I now drive my own car and wont ever use your buses if I can help it.

Since you refuse to listen to the public and then lie to them- telling them you are doing what people have requested- when you have done the opposite.
You are in fact putting a lot more cars on the road and even worse, you are isolating elderly people who can no longer get to the places they used to get to. I have seen this happen! As a result, those people will fail to thrive- because of 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

When developers build in areas that are not safe, it is due to greed and the fact that they only want to become rich, or worse- even richer.
Dont 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

I dont know what those things are!
If you had some info about it before the survey- then you need to make sure people can read it.
This sight gave me the run around, because I could not bring things up when I kept clicking on them !!!!!

Other feedback

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

Yes- stop growing !!!

You are overpopulating NZ and the whole world.

Of course there is a housing shortage !!!

Stop encouraging growth or NZ and the whole world will become so overpopulated, that there will no longer be any room, or resources!

Future Development Plan 2023 #939

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Your 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

This is not an asian cramped city - go green fields and decent lifestyle

Accessible local centres

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

piss poor planning by council and drain maintance have caused current problems more than climate

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

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 wasting rate payer dollars with poor planning. also cost of any growth is NOT for rate payers but full cost recovery from developers and purchasers. whatever happened to user pays!

Future Development Plan 2023 #950

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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

Agree to protect the productive areas of horticultural land, lose this land and never again would vegetables be able to grow near Auckland, which would increase freight cost of some foods.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Agree. But don't cram it to the extent that it's not pleasant living 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

This a difficult question as we don't know if these flood-prone areas, can be stabilized or even in which direction the future weather forecasts will be.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Words with little meaning

Other feedback

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

Why only plan for population growth, why not consider how to slow Auckland's growth?

By the way, let's not forget Auckland is called Auckland, let's not confuse the rest of the world with another name, the branding of Auckland City is worth millions, and has cost millions to promote it far and wide.

Future Development Plan 2023 #951

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Needs an even spread.

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

Agree but would like not to cram our city and centres too much.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Essential that this done and sooner than later.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Essential that this be done.

Other feedback

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

Auckland doesn't need to grow any more. I'd rather our huge unmanageable "super" city was broken into 4x areas - Nth, Sth, E and W with governors(new)and community boards (existing) to lead, whilst all the admin and infrastructure departments remain as one to be accessed by all 4 governors.

Future Development Plan 2023 #953

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #960

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

In an area where this has happened - traffic appalling, storm water run off has increased significantly, huge increase in number of cars parked on thr side of roads meaning constant weaving around parked cars, waiting for cars to come past, crossing middle road line, impatient drivers. Need for traffic light installation to cope with increased traffic in small suburban area and light phasing is shocking so after waiting for 2 or 3 phases of lights to get through. Local stream having to cope with a significant increase in stormwater with no upkeep of thr stream.
Think this is a shocking approach to increased population.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Although a considerable amount of development in our local area we see no appropriate development of infrastructure.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #971

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 scale infrastructure and services for cheaper and keep valuable rural areas for agriculture.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Town houses and apartments close to ammenities but make them nice and consider a variety of groups. Old, families flatting groups 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

Absolutely, if we build there now we will pay in money and lives later.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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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

It sounds good and is probably right but this is a complex area where case by case analysis is probably required. Sea walls some places, sand dunes others.

Other feedback

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

Looks good.

Future Development Plan 2023 #979

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Your 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 #980

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

Disagree

Tell us why

By limiting lower cost new land packages outside the Auckland boundary Auckland Council is complicit in entrenching poverty by raising new house prices, and hence value of existing houses, and hence rents. Christchurch after the earthquake and also Texas now show what can be achieved by freeing up copious amounts of land on the outskirts, Shame on the council for what they have done to our children over the last twenty years by artificially forcing up housing land costs by a factor of c. 10.

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

Imperative that existing outskirts land be fred up in large quantities so as to crash housing land prices. Notwithstanding that agree that existing centres should also have density restrictions removed subject to livable planning, green spaces, transport hubs 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.

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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

Only restrictions on land should b e in highly vulnerable areas prone to flooding, landslides etc so that ratepayers are not left to carry the can when insurance companies will not

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Agree subject to vastly extending urban potential boundary

Other feedback

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

Vast quantities of land are available between Albany & Silverdale which should be immediately freed up - similarly down near Drury and probably out west. By massively increasing the price of land (as witnessed by the differential price in similar parcels either side of the present urban rural boundary) the Auckland council has done more to create powerty & crime than any other policy in New Zealand.

Future Development Plan 2023 #982

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

Agree

Tell us why

further/better develop exiting urban area to allow better public infrastructures. This not only reinvigorate the run down urban areas but also all provide space to put in future proofing items

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 great idea but not practical when affordable/accessible housing is a problem in Auckland. It is not easy to find house any where in Auckland let along to move with your job. transport infrastructures and reliable and affordable public transport are still important

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 problem should have been avoided at the 1st place. allowing development in area with significant risk of hazard looks to be desperate attempt to ease the housing problem.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

This should be part of overall plan rather than getting prioritized on its own.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #993

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Having more clustered housing in areas where housing already exists will allow more kiwis to be able to purchase their own property

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Roads are always so congested at the peak hours and having places be more accessable through other means will cause less congestion and less emissions

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

This is a good step after the floods caused so much damage to so many people and homes

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Plants can also act as barriers against weather conditions so it would be helpful with future problems such as the flooding or sea levels

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1003

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

I think more intensive housing & building makes sense, because constantly spreading outwards causes infrastructure challenges, disconnected communities, transport issues, and damages the environment

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It will allow them to serve more people and help build community around them

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

I would go further, I think developing land that is hazardous now, or likely to be hazardous with a 1.5°C rise in global temperature, is too risky. Developing those areas would make future climate disasters affect more people. In my view, those areas should be re-planted to help offset emissions and then set aside until at least 2050, when we will better understand how severely climate change will affect 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

Working with nature, rather than constantly fighting against it, seems like the best way to future proof our infrastructure.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1007

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

More spread is inefficient and to costly for the infrastructure.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

OK provided you actually do avoid the risk areas. Sadly history shows that this will not happen.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

This has never been done before. Will you do what you say??

Other feedback

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

In an nutshell Auckland should not grow any further. A satelite city in a safe and stable area is needed.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1022

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

The "urban sprawl" is detrimental to the environment and increases transport requirements across a wider area.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Your arguments and logic are sound. However, I feel that the Council itself needs to reconsider the value of local hubs for council services. The closure of many of these increases transport costs and increases congestion into the city. This is true for residents and council workers.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 really must stop building and developing in vulnerable areas. Notably this includes infrastructural considerations from a sustainability perspective, focussed on the "what ifs". What if this bridge was washed out; what if this power line failed; what if this storm drain capacity was exceeded etc etc. . Most development in vulnerable areas significantly increases risk of catastrophic consequences relating to 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

It is the most acceptable form of resilience building.

Other feedback

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

Improve and develop ferry services more - faster, more robust and reliable services would be environmentally and economically a great attraction across existing and potentially new location hubs and terminals - preferably with on site parking or with new and co-ordinated public transport routes of course

Future Development Plan 2023 #1027

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The existing infrastructure has not been updated to handle intensive housing, resulting in pressure on sewerage and stormwater systems, schools and hospitals. The existing suburbs in Auckland are pleasant, green places to live, whereas this is being lost where in-fill housing is being put up. It would be better to build outside of Auckland, preferably with well thought out suburb and infrastructure planning and better quality housing.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Good in theory, but you'll need to drastically improve Auckland's public transport system to make this work. AT is not fit for purpose the way it is currently being run.
You could encourage more small, local shops to be built in existing suburbs, reducing the need for people to travel longer distances just for bread and milk. The UK has corner shops at the end of lots of roads, perhaps something similar to 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?

Other

Tell us why
While I agree that there should be building restrictions in certain areas, ie cliff edges, known flood plains, fertile growing land etc, I don't want natural weather phenomenon to be used as an excuse to gradually herd people in to smaller areas, which is what I think is going on at the moment with 'smart' cities and climate alarmism.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why
This depends on what you have in mind and how well it is executed.

Other feedback

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

Please invest in infrastructure!! You can blame climate change as much as you want for the recent floods, but most of us know it was as bad as it was because of lack of maintenance on our already outdated infrastructure. Coupled with the intensive building that has been going on the last 7 years, it's no wonder we had such bad flooding after an unusually heavy downpour.

The intensive housing that is being built is unpleasant and badly thought out, long term that is not going to make Auckland a place that people will want to come to live in.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1040

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Your 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 will only make traffic and infrastructure worse.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1070

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Your 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 is more than enough unproductive land available around the fringes of Auckland to provide future development of new suburbs and use a similar model that the developers of Milldale have to cover the 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Good idea, although local centres should be of a resanable size to provide employment for local communites. There still needs to be good roading with easy access to arterial roads for quick and safe travel to other parts of Auckland

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate is always changing and whatever is done to try and mitigate the perceived effects will never overcome damage from major 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?

Other

Tell us why

What the hell is mauri-enhancing got to do with infrasture. "Mauri - is an mythical belief that an energy which binds and animates all things in the physical world" will only end up costing unnecessary $$$ in so called consultants etc. and add no benefit to good solid infracture.

Other feedback

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

There are many major population centres in other parts of the world much larger than Auckland that should be studied to find what works and what didn't work as there population grew.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1080

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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 sprawling city demands so much more in infrastructure, public transport, community facilities and may make accessing workplaces and visiting friends and family more time-consuming, petrol-guzzling and loss of green spaces.

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Absolutely the common sense approach.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

To NOT avoid development in hazardous areas would be INSANE

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

Let's put a stop to covering all surfaces with concrete!

Other feedback

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

Move the Ports of Auckland out of the CBD. Continue supporting community facilities - these are the heart and soul of a city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1087

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

Agree

Tell us why

Requires even more concentration than at moment, allowing dense growth in outer suburbs with little transport infrastructure etc is ill conceived.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

While I agree in principal, I would not want to live in such an environment which reeks of mass social engineering and development of village mentalities.

Avoiding hazards

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

Unfortunately many of the most desirable areas are at threat of sea level rise and coastal erosion, maybe a user/buyer acknowledges and accepts the risk as entirely theirs.

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

Not sure that nature based infrastructure will suffice, what are the criteria going to be 1:100, 1:250, 1:500, 1:1000 y events or even higher, as a designer of critical facilities we have been using 1:2500y events (for seismic/volcanic) over the past 20 years and 1: 250 for weather events.

Other feedback

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

Stop multilevel high density housing in existing urban areas where high density housing is being sold at a premium because of the high value of surrounding housing. This is definitely NIMBY, but developers are not putting affordable housing in these ares.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1088

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think 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 #1096

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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?

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 #1113

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1136

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

There has to be a balance. I do believe there is a need for more businesses and therefore job opportunities for people to work in areas where they live but not just focussing on the inner city suburbs that are already overcrowded - and so reduce the volume of traffic clogging up central city roads. Outer city areas such as Helensville & Waimauku, Warkworth & Wellsford are areas that could be developed, provide more work opportunities as more quality developments have been done there which would give people a better quality of life without having to travel into central city.

There needs to be more emphasis on planning and creating liveable communities too not the intensive 3-5 storey blocks or tiny terraced houses with no land or very little outdoor space for children to play to avoid ghettos of the future. Current building intensification in many places particularly where I live in Orewa, Whangaparaoa, Silverdale and surrounds has not got the infrastructure- roads, public transport , schools especially to support them. Nobody wants to live overlooking a trading estate either! Everyone deserves a quality of life not just a base to sleep & eat.
Businesses in Central city need to be encouraged / incentivised even to relocate to outer areas where people live now which would relieve congestion on the roads, save time & improve people's mental, physical and emotional well-being.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I agree but Auckland council needs to do more to encourage businesses in all areas of the city. Council talks about local centres but only really focusses on central & southern suburbs requiring people to travel in from further away areas including those poorly served by any public transport. As far as housing is concerned please develop aesthetically in keeping with the environment and not just do a quick fix .

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Totally agree- allowing building anywhere prone to flooding or landslip needs to really looked at.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Keeping existing natural waterways & developing additional natural drainage in any development in addition to storm drains & maintaining would be beneficial to residents & health of the environment.
There needs to be consideration too of the impact on water flow, drainage & potential run off & flooding from the increased coverage of land with impermeable materials such as concrete especially in intensive housing.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1143

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The infrastructure there is, isn't dealing with the existing dwellings.
Intensified buildings block out sun

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Not everyone can get a job near where they live. People are travelling miles to work because they cant find a suitable job near by even where there are commercial and industrial centres. I don't like mixing industry with 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

There are some areas delegated for future development that flood all the time. eg Dairy Flat. The area has been designated urban and industrial. We live in this area and the water just doesn't drain away.

Who knows what will happen when all the land gets covered with buildings etc and there is no where for the water to go. The ground for the past year is so saturated with water that we have hardly been able to mow our lawns and we are at the good end of Postman Road where it doesn't flood. if land is known to flood why build there. Wairau road is a typical example even after all the attempts to catch the water and disperse it elsewhere.

leave these areas as green areas.

I believe you should only build on flood free land.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

if you build intensely how are you going to let have space for nature

Other feedback

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

I understand the ideals based around the planning but in practice they don't work for various reasons eg there may not be any jobs in which you are trained, near where you live. Buses are not reliable, and there is a lot of crime, bullying etc that happens at bus stations, bus stops are put in appropriate places which makes them dangerous and therefore people use their cars. Until the youth crime is sorted no one will let there children use a bus unless absolutely necessary. I have a grandson who uses the buses all the time during the day and three times he has been encircled by large groups of intimidating teenagers. he is now old enough to get his drivers licence and will be much safer driving.

The infil housing is often cold and damp looking. Because the council is obsessed with getting people onto bikes and public transport there are not enough car parks on the property for two cars so the occupiers park on the footpath etc.

I am not sure what happens if they have visitors. The cars and new ones as well.

How can a mother of two or three go to the supermarket on a bike with three kids or take the bus? how is she supposed to get the groceries home.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1147

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Intensifying growth in existing urban areas will reduce travelling for Aucklanders and help reduce carbon emissions.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Water culverts should be returned to natural water courses wherever possible to improve drainage of land and minimise flood risks.

Other feedback

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

There should be strict rules to prevent native trees being cut down on private properties. Urban intensification should not be at the expense of our urban trees.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1148

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Your 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

IWe are losing the ability for the new generation to have green grass to play on in their own back yard. The new intensive developments take the entire section. Why cant we say - Auckland urban areas are full? ALSO the roads are not being upgraded to cope with the extra parking and Traffic. I assume the same for other key infrastructure. I dont want this intensive 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

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. Says who??

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 climate is changing and we need to adapt to that

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1173

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

But not at the expense of car use or to fit extreme green agendas

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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 #1176

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Your 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's area needs to stop spreading 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

Development of local areas to reduce reliance on the CBD is important to alleviating long-standing issues

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1218

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

It's easier to provide public transportation over a smaller area

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Keeps costs down

Avoiding hazards

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

It's unfair on people who buy in good faith to have bought houses in flood plains with a high risk of flooding

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Proper drainage- large enough and new enough - will have the most positive impact. Auckland is already quite spongy and yet the drainage can't cope with the water.

Other feedback

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

Protect our beaches from run-off. Storm water shouldn’t flow to beaches untreated.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1224

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Your 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

Climate change demands it

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

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?

While I agree with high density housing, there have to be really strong planning rules in place to ensure privacy and space is maintained and people don't go nuts through being to close to each other. We need the highest possible standard of design and plenty of open space. We have to stop cutting down mature trees for new developments and instead treasure them and build around them - and also plant many more.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1240

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Your 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

Thats logical and has been proven in European cities.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The climate change ideals are all rubbish and just an excuse to raise taxes.

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

Should have been done long ago but Council became distracted with pet social programmes.

Other feedback

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

Stop fluffing around and get on with the job.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1260

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Just makes sense to keep housing as compact 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

Keeps us close

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

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?

Just make things that we do make sense for people

Future Development Plan 2023 #1271

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Housing density ensures the possibility of access to affordable and healthy living options

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

A positive sense of community is inclusive of all, provides accessibility for everyone, and still offers opportunities in other suburbs

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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 #1293

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

More sprawl is bad for transport and hence the environment. Sprawl can't avoid taking over land suitable for horticulture and agriculture. More compact cities make for better public transport, and bike/walk options. The density proposed for Auckland is not high by international comparisons. We do however need to do a better job with our city green spaces to keep a denser Auckland liveable

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

A no brainer in the face of climate change. Plus it helps build local communities. Watch Location, Location, Location UK to see how the Brits have attachment to local areas in cities with "...the pubs, bars, shops and local amenties..." that appeal.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Following the lessons of Jan 27 2023 it there any other choice?

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It definitely sounds sensible. However after 150 years of not doing what you now propose its going to be like trying to turn the Titanic to change direction. Costly too, although the costs of not doing 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 #1310

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 eats up productive land, is harder on environment and costs more for infastructure

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

As long as public transport supports the local center and is reliable

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Need to stop building on any flood plains for sure and think about raising roads like the northern approach to the harbour bridge

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It is the only way that works

Other feedback

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

I dont think we need a new harbour crossing, we need better and cheaper public transport

Future Development Plan 2023 #1313

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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

You only have to look at the photos in the draft document to see how low density many areas are - we need to replace single family villas on 1/4 acre with apartments with gardens and better public amenities. But this needs to be tied in with improvements to transport, water, and other infrastructure. And some law enforcement around stopping nuisance behaviour when people live in closer proximity.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I agree with the node plan. But there needs to be plans to link the nodes via good transport corridors to allow people to travel between them to foster business collaboration.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 many people were shocked by the recent flooding and images of houses being submerged or sliding down the cliffs. This clearly needs to be addressed, in terms of both human suffering and the financial implications of natural/man-made disasters.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I agree, but I worry much of this is too little too late. There is too much concrete already - my neighbours have just poured many cubic meters where there used to be garden, and the effects of water run-off into other areas are already visible.

Other feedback

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

I agree with much of the planning document, but I think some thought needs to be given to the daily impact on residents as areas change and building increases. Reinstate the limits on the hours/days people are allowed to build, and impose noise restrictions. Otherwise all this new construction will be unbearable for those already living here, and this in turn drives people to move further out, thereby contributing to urban sprawl. Yes to building higher density, but no to being able to build 24/7/365 and depriving current residents of the luxury of quiet enjoyment. Noise and nuisance restrictions (both for builders and also for residents) are important in making areas desirable to live in and creating those lovely urban nodes that you want.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1320

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

your "explanation is very vague. Please write a better description of what you mean.

Other feedback

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

please send me the English written description of the plan document itself

or maybe it is not written yet? Or you dpn't really want informed comments, ??

Future Development Plan 2023 #1329

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Your 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 is already a large amount of infill housing, which means there is less green space, trees and grass, with more concrete and pressure on infrastructure. Do we "... pave paradise and put up a parking lot..." all over Auckland and pretend this is good / progress?

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

As long as I don't have to live in one of these "housing estates / tenements / tower blocks" and there are people who will live in these future slums, then at least they are confined to these few

centres. Maybe the proposers should visit Hemel Hempstead, Hong Kong, New York or any of China's city developments to see how bleak and unappealing they are.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It's obvious.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Again, this has to be the way to go.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1331

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Intensification of housing will help make more use of existing infrastructure and allow spending on things like better bussing and light rail that need minimum densitites.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Care must be taken to transition these high risk regions to allow for existing resident to understand and make good choice because of this 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

These options also increase the attractiveness of an area. There is a contention here with increasing housing density that needs to be well explained.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1347

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The infrastructure cant cope as it is.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Investment in nature based infrastructre will be beneficial

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1355

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 optimises infrastructure and makes the most livable/enjoyable environment provided the design retains/improves green spaces in those 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

Again, provided green space is improved and not decreased. Bigger population density requires more green space, not less. It is also essential that infrastructure is upgraded before capacity is reached, not after.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Development must anticipate future changes in the environment because dealing with it after events is both expensive and stressful.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Development must anticipate future changes in the environment because dealing with it after events is both expensive and stressful.

Other feedback

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

We need to find financial resource to achieve the above and not use lack of resource as an excuse to constrain desired development, even if it means increasing Council Rates. Multiple site ownership should incur higher rates than individual family ownership.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1358

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Your feedback

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

Disagree

Tell us why

I think the intensification is already at capacity

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1368

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Your 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 greater the sprawl, the greater the need for better and more transport.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

I think any building in flood prone areas should be avoided. Instead remove any existing buildings already in high risk areas and turn it into green spaces

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

What about the motorway approach to the harbour bridge from the north? This is such a low lying area of land and I have been on a bus about 10 years ago when the sea was over one carriage way between Esmond road and the bridge.

I have not seen anything about risk mitigation regarding this main route into Auckland

Future Development Plan 2023 #1375

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

I agree in principle that growth should take place within the inner city leaving the green belt areas to sustain a more traditional NZ lifestyle.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Currently Aucklanders struggle to get around their city with ease which then means we get in our vehicles to go anywhere. The CBD offers easy access to a particular demographic population but may not attract families unless outdoor areas become more accessible. We live in Gulf Harbour and ridiculously cannot get a ferry to the city on weekends. No other city the size of Auckland and

with such an accessible harbour would provide such poor ferry options. We would like to visit the City but do not enjoy driving there in heavy traffic and then struggling to find parking. As we have no other options we unfortunately hardly ever make the effort to get to the CBD.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

I am not totally clear on the stand that the Council are taking over this matter. It seems to me that new builds are taking place in areas obviously affected by flooding and rising seas. If consent is given to build in a high risk area then the onus of respon falls to the homeowners. I do not want to see the Council paying out to uninsured property owners. Due diligence is the purchasers responsibility not a cost for rate payers after a 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

Adding any nature based infrastructure can only be a positive thing for the community.

Other feedback

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

I am against the increasing amount of multi storied apartments being build in traditional single dwelling suburbs. This new type of housing should be kept for the CBD or in new subdivision areas. It is a real shame to see some areas of Auckland having their character changed by inappropriate building styles.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1384

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Your 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

We need to carefully develop Greenfield areas new ones so that businesses can be allowed to grow in those areas and aiming for less reliance on people needing to travel long distances for work. Intensifying current infrastructure is courting a much worse problem.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Exactly what I said above but not by intensifying residential development within the current perimeters of the city. You need to open it up.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It's common sense

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It seems obvious that if current infrastructure isn't coping we need to supplement the process and by natural means makes sense.

Other feedback

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

Yes, forget any dumb ideas of sending trains over to the north shore and start thinking about a second vehicle crossing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1400

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Your 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

Using more land outside city boundaries may affect market gardening and production of crops locally.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

See above comment.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Building in flood prone areas has to stop.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why
Don’t understand the penultimate paragraph of the question.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1443

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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

More low density spread of the city will cover more land which can be used for other purposes.

Infrastructure, Public transport and other services must be more cost effective in constrained areas.

More satellite settlements (Kumeu? Clevedon? Pokeno?) can be developed intensively in the future as required with good public transport links and green spaces in between.

Thirty years planning timeframe is too short - we will always be playing catchup.
and infrastructure development in New Zealand takes far too long.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Beautiful. Please look further ahead. Build attractive/intensive housing developments in constrained areas. Look beyond soulless towers. Don't create ghettos, but attractive living spaces handy to amenities.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Managed withdrawal seems to be essential. We still see plenty of new, large single dwellings being constructed in attractive, but hazardous locations. Is there median step where in some marginal locations a red stickered property can be replaced by a smaller, more robust (relocatable?) structure while the property owners plan their move to a safer locality?

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Every new building should have rainwater tanks and solar power. Centralised infrastructure requirements would then grow much more slowly. Look ahead & envisage how modern and future technologies can be utilised to achieve this. Use a 100 year view toi imagine what we should be working towards for future generations.

Other feedback

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

Thirty years is a short time span. With a 30 year timeframe infrastructure is redundant as soon as it has been developed. To extract future generations from the current infrastructure crisis some kind of vision should be developed describing how the city might look in a hundred years. This brings in consideration of future locations for the port and airport, for example, which should be located and planned to last (as with the existing port) for 100 years.

For a great example look at the United Arab Emirates. Dubai's ports & airports and Abu Dhabi's Khalifa Port (similar to Auckland situation) show the benefits of forward thinking. Benign dictatorship and 6% of the world's oil reserves are in their favour as far as infrastructure is concerned, but a lot of lessons are there regarding what can be achieved.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1457

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

There is great variance in what is required in differing parts of Auckland, one size does not fit all although I understand this approach rather than a bespoke suburb by suburb solution.

Accessible local centres

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

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

Removing car parks and vehicle accessibility to soothe the frustration and anger of the bicycle zealots does not really do it for the MAJORITY of the population

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

No
Too much focus on the climate alarmists views, drawing lines on maps to produce future flood zones and the like when the 'experts' can't even tell me if it going to rain tomorrow with any degree of accuracy

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Rubbish

Weather is weather
Claiming everything is 'climate change' is disingenuous and fear moungring

Other feedback

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

Reduce the size of the council by 50% and make the wastrels that are there actually do some work

Future Development Plan 2023 #1490

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1498

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Your 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 do high-rise near transport / employment hubs. The intensification in outlying suburbs have impacted on the ability for water to drain - hence significant flooding in areas that have never flooded previously. There is too much allowance minimizing ground cover around the average house... previously this was never permitted and we had no flooding - in my lifetime there has every 20 years plus been significant rain fall etc.
People have swimming pools, spa baths, multiple toilets, bathrooms - and massive concrete / tiled areas - not all are necessary

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

I agree if this is to happen in high employment/transport areas - not spread around the region. It is critical to have mass housing very close to high employment areas - try and encourage people to work in their locality - not move from one side of the city to the other. Think wider regarding motivating key employment 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.

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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 ok to build in "flood zone" - sometimes they never flood - however do want USA East Coast does - to get insurance must be two story - bottom can be garage etc - but must be built so that if a flood/ cyclone happens the garage and back sliders can be opened to let water through - and built with concrete/block - or on poles

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

This is what we had to do many/many years ago - only in the last 30 years have things changed to the detriment of communities

Other feedback

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

Need to manage communities - building high rise in suburban areas - does not work - people that are either transient or saving for a house/ or dependent on the state need to be in a close area to what they need - shops/employment and PT - they will not cycle or walk

Need to get away from the ideological way of thinking - Auckland is an isthmus/ volcanic and will never be like Christchurch/ Palmerston North - do not try and like us to the Netherlands etc.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1504

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Your 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 there is no increase in infrastructure or ownership by the council for roading or water dispersal on infill housing permeation

Accessible local centres

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

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

when public transport is sorted this idealistic thinking might work

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

the type and standard of apartments used for infill housing should be inline with the areas already established look and include off street parking to allow emergency vehicles access

Future Development Plan 2023 #1520

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Your 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
Would make sense

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Get cars off the road

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Why would you build in a flood zone

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Sounds good

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1537

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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

We are having quite a few issues with building and development in our current areas.Seems to be a lack of planning, no focus on investing and upgrading infrastructure in these areas.What we are experiencing is heavy traffic congestion, long travel times, constant work been done to add more sewage pipes or other items.Schools are overcrowded as we need to take kids "in zone" but the schools are already at capacity and an increase in crime.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Happy to do this if we plan properly, Put proper infrastructure in place to cater for this. We still don't have enough reliable public transport north of the bridge, so we commute to work by car.Where is the investment in rail networks and dedicated bus Lanes from Albany to Warkworth where the growth is.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

We need to plan for future growth for years to come.By focusing on growing urban areas we need to understand cater for investment in infrastructure- water, sewerage, schooling and public transport.Our areas seem to be bursting at the seams already as no thought was put into the impact of the growth in that area.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1545

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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

Growth needs to be slowed or stopped until the infrastructure such as roads, storm water, water and waste can be brought up to a reasonable standard for the existing city. New development must pay for sufficient services to be put in place not just for the development but for the surrounding area that the growth will impact

Accessible local centres

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

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

As above this must be slowed until existing services are upgraded. We must stop this mad drive for growth without improving existing services. For example the recent flooding demonstrates significant failures with the existing storm water network.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Yes we must stop development in high risk area such as low lying flood prone areas and slip prone slopes. Before a development goes ahead a risk assessment needs to be carried out regarding the risk from natural disasters such as flooding, tsunami and slips.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I agree to some extent. Yes low lying areas need to be developed into flood catchments, but there also needs to be focus on existing infrastructure such as clearing drains and swales. It has been a very long time since i have seen anyone sucking out the road side drain pits - this use to occur twice a year.

Other feedback

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

Limit growth and focus on improvement and upgrade of existing services. Fund this from developer contributions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1554

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

People need green spaces, but it is better to provide communal green spaces such as public parks, rather than millions of ill kept 1/4 acre plots.
I would prefer housing to be apartments or high density housing, allowing more green space per person, closer to high density housing.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Your reasoning is sound.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

You have not in fact mentioned what action will be taken other than “look in to it” or “set up a committee”.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Prioritising nature based infrastructure, does not necessarily need to be, nor should be decentralised.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Priority must be given first and foremost to providing Public Transport that actually works.

All Cities including Internationally famous Cities require constant maintenance and modernisation. It is foolish to suggest that maintaining and modernising Auckland and its infrastructure will be a “one time only” solution.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1561

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

I prefer an emphasis on greenfield development, with planned infrastructure and nice spaces. Crammed adjoined unit developments with no parking are killing the soul of some areas. Not against the theory of intensification, and overseas experience shows it can be done well, but we are not planning these areas well or appropriately. I say intelligent intensification plus green fields combined in a mindful way has to be the approach. What we have is leading to very poor outcomes.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Yes but only as part of the mix, green fields properly planned must also be in the plan.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

We must support people who have already bought in these areas, it needs central govt and council to spread the load of existing problems across the whole community, like we do in actual natural disasters. This is a slow burn disaster, too much for individuals to financially cope with. In addition we need to invest in better stormwater and infrastructure, and be more selective about development areas.

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

Yes to a point, but at the end of the day stormwater needs to flow to the sea, and a mix of well designed sustainable methods combined with pragmatic approach to high volume water flow to the sea should be designed. We can’t be dogmatic about all things sustainable, we need to consider it in all we do but remain open minded about practical solutions as well.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

My biggest fear is the ugly chaotic outcomes we are facing with current intensification at all costs mantra. We need cheaper areas, we need greenfield, we need intensified areas , so a mix of outcomes , not one strategy but multiples.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1568

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The rain water, sewage, roading schooling, etc etc cannot cope with intensified housing.... knock down one house with one bathroom connected to the sewage system and build 6 houses with 2 bathrooms each connected to same system with no upgrades.
Then scratch our heads wondering why the beaches are closed due to sewage overflows.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Modern, capable roading Infrastructure helps reduce travel times and emissions etc.

Bunching everything and everyone together creates ghettos.
It is just an attempt to justify and reduce the lack of spending on critical 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Localised flooding in areas such as Huapi and Kumeu is caused by allowing intensified housing in areas where the sewage and rain water systems haven't been upgraded.... nothing to do with climate,

If you take away the grass and fields and replace them with concrete and roofs the rain has nowhere to go.
Erosion in other areas is a natural occurrence,

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Rain gardens are not the solution.

Stop allowing intensified housing,

invesrtment and improvement in rain water and sewage infrastructure, and spreading out the new subdivisions with new treatment plants, improved roading Infrastructure that is built to last..... stop wasting money on pet projects trying to please a minority.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop wasting money.... cycle and bus lanes just cause more congestion which causes more emissions.

Aucklanders are not going to stop using the car until there is a first world public transport system in place.

Buses from the north shore amd silverdale to the city with no decent feeder bus routes to the stations are not going to get people out of the car.

Neither is a few kilometres of rail link that goes nowhere that you couldn't walk to quicker.

With decent roading and public transport the emissions would reduce by a huge amount. If all of the cars could do the 20 minute journey from the north shore or westgate to the city in 20 minutes instead of approximately an hour each way that cuts the exhaust emissions by two thirds each way.

Use overseas ideas like mono or train rails elevated down the centre of the motorway,

Build an Auckland by pass road, ... there are so many better ways to improve Auckland than the path that is currently being taken ,

Future Development Plan 2023 #1578

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Dense urban environments tend to have a negative impact on quality of life.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1582

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1584

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Your 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 greenfield areas to stay as they are, not only to beautify but to help stop toxic gases and emissions in an already smog filled city.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

It doesn't take into account those living in rural areas that have no access to transport systems, so cars will still be used

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It will keep owners and the public safe from areas proned to flooding, erosion and keeps insurance and consent costs down.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Needs to be priority. Weather patterns have changed and infrastructure needs to keep in line with these changes

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Listen to those who were affected by recent climate events. Keep fertile land for growing food not for housing or industrial areas. Industrial areas and centres should be held more accountable for climate change. Build infrastructure first ie like shopping centres, transport, sports infractures etc, roading, schools, electricity, IT, water and sewerage and so on are in place before houses can be built. That way you know how many can be built and will be safe from climate and weather problems.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1596

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Your 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 can't afford to put houses over the land that feeds us - concerned about huge subdivisions I taking up market gardening areas.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

This is clearly ideal - but it is not practical - work places are everywhere and usually not near suburbs.

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 has been known about for ages and action to take risky areas out of availability for housing should have happened years ago. Now you need to pay people to move and regime them - to return risk areas to flood planes or whatever is appropriate.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

I think this should have been tougtt get about years 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 go up not out - but should be done in sustainable way.

Don’t put high rise in the middle of the suburbs - keep the buildings 2 story max. Keep in mind parking, fire engine and ambulance accessibility. The more ‘building and driveways - the less green areas and rain soak areas. Public transport is not up to scratch. North shore bus lane - great success but why is the parking so limited. You need to be there by 7.30 am for a park - rules out masses of people who need or want to go to the city during the day - bus is not an option!

Some leadership needs to be shown and some hard decisions made.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1606

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Your 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 #1613

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 the urban sprawl has made it even harder to connect people. Traffic is absolutely dire, the motorways are not ready for more townships, neighbourhoods to pop up. Businesses are even less interconnected because we do not have the infrastructure set-up for people to live out of exisiting urban areas.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This provides more active and participant communities. It supports cost of living issues as it builds jobs / infrastructure in local areas, people are more likely to shop close to them and so fourth.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 will avoid unnecessary risks to peoples health and wealth.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1629

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Dense populations have more social issues, including psychological and wellbeing. Having space is extremely important.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This is the '15-minute solution' to a non-problem. We all need an expansive view not a in-looking, confined view.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Not because of the con of 'climate change, but because it makes sense to ensure vulnerable, flood plain areas are not built on.
Sea level rise of a few inches per century is not an issue.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 because it is sensible, and the continued use of 'climate change' as an issue is simply not relevant.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please do not spend money on any so-called climate change issues. Weather events happen and will continue to happen. There is nothing that has happened in the last 20 years that has not happened during my 70-odd years of life.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1631

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I'd like to see more building on brown space and greenfield spaces to feature more native bush.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

The city needs to be more accessible for all and Aucklanders need to be lured away from 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.

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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

Nature-based infrastructure is essential for this changing climate in which extreme weather events are becoming more commen.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1636

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Your 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 is unsustainable and comes with a huge infrastructure burden to existing residence and rate payers. Denser cities that push cars to the fringes and leverage good public transport are cleaner, cheaper, create a people rather than car focused community and are easier to keep service.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, 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.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

It also creates nicer spaces for people to be around.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1647

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Needs to be assessed against local conditions

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1680

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

denser city's are more vibrant, attract more locals to the city, as well as turist,
ONE THING THOUGH, Do not build housing and have no carparks !!! so many people do not go to the city as Parking costs a fortune !! That is so unfair to literally lock people out of citys because there is nowhere to park , Do It RIGHT From The Start, and the housing must be affordable for main stream and not just the rich !!!

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It makes sense, must be affordable housing with parks and facilities for teenagers
sport centre, basically community activity for the people living in the area is most Important as bored lost people who feel unimportant in their community are like loose canons and will create their own fun, !! and that is much more expensive, mental health, ram raid's ect....

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Ofcause this is a given, and action must be taken in already built up areas

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

Thats a vague proposal ... What do you mean by regenerative mauri-enhancing ? I'm sure a lot of people will be wondering what it means exactly ?! Plz explain...

I need to understand this question ....before I can answer

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1689

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

1 Part of our New Zealandness / our kiwi culture, is the outdoors and green pastures.
2. Dense housing doesn't always equate to where jobs are located.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Jobs in AK can be anywhere from Orewa to Pukekohe, eith many jobs Ariana East Tamaki. Travel time to work is inevitable, and not always accessible by public transport.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Tho they can also see rise in rodent and pests.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Thanks for thinking about all of this!

Future Development Plan 2023 #1701

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Emphasis should be on retaining ALL greenspaces but great care needs to be taken when planning dense housing strategies.

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

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1724

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Too much pressure on services confined to one area

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Better for people to live outside working areas providing transport is good and less pressure on 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's obvious surely!

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
It's necessary

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Just do something instead of talking about it.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1725

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Your 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 #1749

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

As long as higher do not cause undue stress to existing homes, eg loosing privacy and loosing sunlight.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

As long as it will not over commit the existing drainage 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

No point in building when it is more than obvious that flooding and slips will probably happen.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

It also encourages more wild life to the area.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1782

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

How does removing one or two older rental dwellings on a large section & building 6x 3 story houses on that section improve the environment as you are removing a large grassed area that absorbs rain and replacing it with 6 x concreted areas and 6x more roofs that needs run off to go somewhere.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 am already close to these facilities but still have to drive to most places as the buses either don't run at the times I need them or I have to change to many buses to get to where I need to go, or the services get cancelled on a regular basis through staff shortages.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

if you build more houses or businesses in areas that have been flooded in the past all your doing is adding to the potential further damage to properties that have had already seen flooding or had landslide issues & this mean the already compromised area will get worse due to the added run off from extra roofs that then flow into an already clod system causing further risk to properties and furth environmental risks to existing homes and businesses

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

if green space is taken away for more housing and business, then yes more controls need to be put into place by man to minimise the risks to home and business owners of future whether events as seen by Cyclone Gabbie

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

all new build houses should have their own holding tanks for water from roof run off for toilet flushing and outside use (washing the car watering the garden etc) as they do in Malborne and all new builds should have solar panels for at least water heating. Both these would help the environment

Future Development Plan 2023 #1789

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Your 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

Concentrating housing an business into a smaller area leads to taller buildings, less greenery, less trees to absorb excess water and is more unpleasant to live and work in. Having green space and room to breathe is why NZ is a great place to live. I believe trying to copy London or New York will result i making all the same mistakes they have.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Small local hubs would be a good thing. However, there will o control on the size of these hubs. Buildings will get taller and hubs will sprawl. The current government may have aspirations to prevent this, but there are many more governments to come and they can easily change the rules.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Applying some science and technology to the problem areas is money well spent.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 in principle. However, these features need to be large enough to cope and may need to be supplemented with technology.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Houses seem to be taking up a much larger proportion of their ground area. Trees, grass, bushes etc are being lost as housing intensifies. These all help with drainage, runoff, tackling CO2 but they may need technological assistance. I do not agree with intensification. Don't make Auckland another London and don't make all the mistakes they have.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1794

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Your 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 in existing established neighbourhoods will not make Auckland a liveable and enjoyable city. The exiting unitary plan is already ruining wonderful neighbourhoods. Having our privacy impacted by three-story townhouses next door already destroys our way of life. It will continue to put pressure on all infrastructure (traffic, parking, waterways, schools, etc.), which is already not keeping up. It's all for the sake of more ratepayers for the council and not for the people. This needs to 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

This needs to be the actual centres such as the CBD, Takapuna, Albany, etc., and the the smaller suburbs.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

This should have been thought of decades ago. New areas to develop may lay outside the currents boundaries where new centres for residential and businesses can be developed, rather than intensifying and ruining existing neighbourhoods, as is currently 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

What is Mauro-enhancing? Shouldn’t you be focusing on what’s best for nature, not a culture?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

You need to stop ruining existing neighbourhoods by intensifying with replacing single houses with multiple units. These impact people's privacy and general liveability. It adds traffic, parking on streets which in turn creates single lane roads, adding to congestion, pressure on water infrastructure, overload schools and much more. It's time the greed stops and peoples' well-being is cared for.

Start planning for better and cheaper public transport. Look to successful countries such and Singapore or Denmark.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1797

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Your 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

Humans already occupy too much land and continuing to building on greenfield is not necessary when there are brown field options as well we can increase density of housing allowing more walkable cities. Urban sprawl which is directly linked to the kiwi dream only increases single occupancy trips which in new zealand is by cars that are fueled by fossil fuels adding to the climate change issues we face as well

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It make people healthier by through walking, less pollution from cars commuting as well you get a better sense of your community and the people who live around you giving you a sense of place in the world. Commuting in cars occupied by a single is a great metaphor of how we are becoming disconnected from each other as you are isolated in a metal box and when some one cuts you off your anger increases. This is in contrast with walking on the sidewalk and someone is coming the other way in which you both choose to step in the same direction trying to avoid each other, the reaction is "oops my bad haha". As well when walk past someone going the other direction and they smile or say hello it brings one joy of being recognized which never happens in a car (your metal isolation box)

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 cheap place to build as it is flat and low lying is no longer is a cheap place to build if you have to rebuild over and over after natural hazards effect the 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

Green space is important for mental health to connect people back to the natural environment. As well proper management of stormwater and allowing infiltration replenishes the natural water system while mitigating flooding and not just sending precious water out into the sea using impervious surfaces.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1808

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Your 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1834

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The infrastructure can't cope. Traffic, waste water every things is already broken are you utterly insane? For the love of God stop cramming even more people and cars into our urban areas. Unbelievable. You should all be sacked.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

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Avoiding hazards

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Cause no areas can.

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

Grow up. We don't need a freaking garden. Improve the roads, drains etc. You guys should not be employed

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1836

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

People need space. Intensification results in people being on top of other, increased noise which is not good for peoples well being, lack of sunlight from increased height to boundary, lack of parking, increase in crime (experience of this in the UK particularly tower blocks), infrastructure issues for stormwater (less permeable surface areas).

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

People don't need to be on top of each other to be well connected or to reduce emissions. An efficient electrified public transport system would be a better solution rather than forcing people to live in congested 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

Browns Bay is prone to flooding. In cannot handle further intensification.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Common sense

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1842

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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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 #1852

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1861

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Your 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

High density represents better infrastructure economics

Helps retain rural areas for NZ's agricultural economic base
Consistent with a greener 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

Improve produvtivity

Enhance sense of community

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

Let's not build ourselves into a problem for tomorrow
Challenge will be how to address today's problem 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

Leveraging nature to enhance environment will help with climate change

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Ensure implementation is co-ordinated across all the players and prioritised based on need

Future Development Plan 2023 #1870

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

I'm seeing lots of ugly high-rise apartments with no added infrastructure,parking,drains in browns bay,this needs thought before consents are approved.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

A good idea if done properly,very difficult to retrofit a 1970s township with lack of parking,into a modern highrise community,just plonking apartments and cycle lanes won't work.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Brownsbay flooded because of indicate wastewater,putting hundreds of new apartment's in a bowl and hoping for the best is not good enough.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

You need significant developer,goverment,council contributions before doing any high-rise development.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Think before you act,there's multiple apartment blocks in browns bay and more on the way.

Most have inadequate parking,this is just making more problems in the future.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1879

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Your 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

If you can manage to collectively improve public transport with urban development, it makes sense moving people around in smaller areas. However, this is also where the concern lies. Auckland Council planning happens retrospectively, rather than having systems in place before urban development takes place.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Grandiose thinking BUT, again same comment as above! How this gets executed, will make it or break it. Creating high density living before systems are in place, is a breeding ground for crime and other social issues.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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

Risk to life an environment should be the highest priority. Where development has been enabled by councils before, support should be given to home owners affected.

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

Mauri enhancing - Get it right to future proof it collective for a NZ future multi cultural society!

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland should grow and change in creating additional income streams other than rate payers contributions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1889

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Your 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

Fixed urban boundaries are one of the prime drivers of land for housing cost. Many people these days work remote and don't need to come to 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

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Need to balance with cost, so as not to drive up cost of building out of proportion

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1892

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Your 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

Don't believe the premise (first sentence) is true.

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

Better life style for many people.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why
Who and when ?

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why
Not clear as to what "mauri-enhancing" means...

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1893

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 the existing areas are already ruined by human activity - let's not spread it out to "new" 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
it makes sense

Avoiding hazards

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
again, it makes sense

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
this is the right thing to do for us, nature and the planet we all share

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

please always keep wildlife in mind - it's their home too

Future Development Plan 2023 #1900

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

I feel there is a big push to increase immigration without existing infrastructure coping as it is. Part of storm water problems are not only pipes breaking but natural waterways are not cleared and rubbish crafting dams that overspill. Till this can be sorted intensification should be halted

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Lived here for 40 years ,I walk ,cycle and drive 1.2 ks to my local village shopping center where the shop owners make me feel part if their village this is no different to going to one of the bigger shopping areas and not all shopping areas have what you need

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Should be always considered but council has allowed people with money to talk and now those same people are crying when they get hurt.

Build on a cliff top, steep hill, or flood plain what do you expect.
Also processing of land, ripping out vegetation including mature trees ,ramming posts into the ground goes somewhat to land destabilization

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

Simply water retention should if been thought about decades ago however using wetlands rain water garden retention needs to be kept in working order or will just become ineffective in their purpose

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

More use of rain water inside city limits ,though water care would be against it as their operating bosses might loose some of their high figure wages could be used by buildings capturing this water to supplement the flushing of toilets washing hands etc

Future Development Plan 2023 #1917

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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

Craning people into the same small space with no i future thought to infrastructure is not working so expand outwards but protect the rural area better thought out restrictions like 4 houses allowed instead of two in places like rural Rodney but roads shops businesses to support as well like kaukapakapa need to have full supermarkets doctors hospitals etc to support the 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

15 min cities are open air prison. You should not restrict peoples freedom of moment.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Stop building on flood plains and cliff tops

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 disagree with the premise that these issues are caused by climate change but building proper drainage and planting to slow erosion has always made sense.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I feel the transport infrastructure should be top priority with things like new ferries and a new harbour crossing out to the very front of planning instead of vanity projects like cycleways and trains to the airport

Future Development Plan 2023 #1921

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Your 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 #1986

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Your 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 enough sprawl now. Increased intensification has to happen. Also we must protect the arable land near the city for food production.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It makes sense.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to identify hazardous areas and avoid building on them and if necessary withdraw from those places. This problem is going to get worse so we must act.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Good ideas but they won't make much difference unless done on a large scale.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Keep your nerve!

Future Development Plan 2023 #1988

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I hate infill housing, but I also don't want to destroy any more green spaces. Auckland is big enough. How about putting up a 'full' sign and encouraging people to go elsewhere...?!

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

It's a good idea, but not always practical due to how some local centres are established. I.e. don't ruin the environment that can be shared by all near beaches like Browns Bay with shops

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 obvious environmental risk reasons

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Limit the growth, we can't keep expanding on inadequate infrastructure

Future Development Plan 2023 #2000

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Your 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

Auckland is becoming a concrete jungle

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Build new town further from Auckland City. Not everyone needs to work, shop, near Auckland City. We need new towns North of the bridge

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

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

Please, keep sewage out of stormwater

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

North of the Bridge but a new crossing is needed first. This should be a priority not in ten years time (maybe!!!)

Future Development Plan 2023 #2001

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2072

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Your 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 use of existing and upgraded infrastructure should help to contain 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Existing facilities can be supported with growing numbers of residents.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

It would seem that anything done now is way behind what should have been done in the past.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

I hope the plans in place now will cope with further climate change events but again it's too little too late. Areas of natural wetlands for example have been covered in housing or industrial buildings.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I think any major developments should be delayed until areas such as transportation and roading are sorted out.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2078

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Your 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

Growth should not readily occur in high quality arable land. Density growth to occur nearby transport hubs as underground services can cope

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

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

Recent flood extremes have highlighted folly of building houses next to streams, ridge lines, e riding cliffs etc

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Makes sense

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Ensure adequate transport services are put in first to service population growth

Future Development Plan 2023 #2085

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The existing infrastructure will not support intensification. There is insufficient water, stormwater and sewerage capability at present in my community for starters. Already houses are built too close together so that there is no room in most new sections for greenspace, vege gardens and play areas for kids.
Transport is a real problem with the existing population and adding more people, cars and buses to already congested roads. AT's ideology totally ignores our local population's transport needs. We can't take a bus to do our weekly grocery shopping or pick up material from our local DIY store. It ignores the needs of the elderly and families with small kids.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

We can't take a bus to do our weekly grocery shopping or pick up material from our local DIY store. It ignores those needs because public transport can't handle a passenger with 6 or 7 bags of groceries or a pack of timber or bags of compost. A car is needed for those purposes.

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

Our local community is in a flood plain and yet we have a canal that can handle extreme volumes of rain, as long as the canal is kept clear. Recently te main road and te access to our subdivision ended up ender water because the canal wasn't being maintained and fallen trees had dammed it in three places.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Council needs to be more diligent in maintaining this type of infrastructure

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland is the name of our city so please calling it a name that has not been agreed by the citizens in a referendum. Stop wasting ratepayers' funds on translations. Most Aucklanders speak English and cut the costs of having all proceedings translated into Maori.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2091

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

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 #2093

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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 approach can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the established community culture and social connections between communities, avoiding excessive development

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Indeed, it can cater to the residents' living needs.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

This would be responsible urban planning, preventing unpredictable risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable living areas would result in significant losses in case of natural disasters causing extensive damage.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

After the recent rain, floods, and wind disasters, frequent flooding in Auckland reflects the city's infrastructure lagging behind climate changes. It is necessary to enhance the city's ability to cope with adverse weather conditions, such as expanding drainage systems and reinforcing slopes. These investments also create opportunities for local investment and employment.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of public transport nodes should be closer to major hospitals in the area, facilitating elderly people to take buses for medical check-ups, appointments, and hospital stays.

When designing new transportation systems to reduce car emissions, lessons should be learned from the City—costly newly built bike lanes are seldom used and often empty, while adjacent car lanes experience more congestion and generate more emissions due to narrower lanes. Bicycles are not the optimal solution for reducing emissions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2139

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

I believe it needs to be across the whole of the city in equal amounts.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 needs to be reliable and safe before people will use it

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

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 #2150

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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 #2158

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The existing development model is too conservative and no longer suitable for the development needs of modern society. It requires significant updates and improvements, which can introduce new culture, attract new residents, and contribute to economic and cultural growth.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This model restricts the development of large commercial centers, which is detrimental to the expansion of the economy, standardized services, and cost savings in transportation, labor, and operations.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 would be responsible urban planning, preventing unpredictable risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable living areas would result in significant losses in case of natural disasters causing extensive damage.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

If natural disasters are an irreversible trend for Auckland, then investments in infrastructure are not worthwhile. The next flood will always be more destructive than the previous one, and you

never know how much investment will be enough. Only evacuating people and residences can reduce losses and allow nature's forces to adjust to natural disasters to the maximum extent.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2173

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Urban sprawl leads to increased traffic

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I am a fan of things being local, it strengthens community feeling and a sense of belonging. You can walk, cycle to places.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Environmental hazards need to be reassess and managed on a ongoing basis

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Working with nature is a logical way of preparing for future disasters

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I like the plan, it is very much inline with what progressive European cities are doing

Future Development Plan 2023 #2178

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 urban areas

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
foolish to ignore 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
it is being sensible

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

make all the apartments do not become tenaments

Future Development Plan 2023 #2216

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Intensive housing puts pressure on the infrastructure road , drainage etc etc in that area - Ruins the kiwi way of life -

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Again - you not addressing the main issue you need to build fast transport options (Not Busses) that way people can live further out were land is cheaper and commute ie - fast trains are the way to go

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

why would you build in areas were issues are likely to 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

spend the money on the important things - stop in filling - allow areas on the fringe to be able to subdivide down to half acre

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Avoid squandering the funds contributed by rate payers on endeavors that fail to yield a worthwhile return on investment. Instead, revert to fundamental principles and employ logical thinking when considering expenditures. Exercise caution and careful consideration before allocating resources to a particular item.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2218

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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

Easier access to the city center

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #2222

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

There are so many empty buildings and offices in the CBD, and new ones where building works are yet to be completed, on new builds and redevelopments. Let's at least utilize them and get the CBD up and running again, as a bustling and vibrant place to live, work and relax. The city needs more oomph, in improving its look and the availability of accommodation, places of work and leisure facilities, e.g., shops, restaurants, entertainment areas etc. Growth within existing urban areas, saves the suburbs and more rural areas, continuing to have large housing and business developments being built, and encroaching in their space, creating congestion and overcrowding.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Within the various hubs of our towns, villages and suburban areas, there are a lot of unoccupied places. If suitable, they could be altered to provide more business in these areas, and accommodation. This would reduce the amount of people have to commute into the CBD, reducing traffic congestion and pollution.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It just makes sense. Why build residential and business developments in these high risk areas. When disaster strikes in these areas, it takes its toll on the residents and businesses, and emergency services in rescuing people, property etc. This also adds to the costs of insuring properties, and is a danger to life, limb and business. Why put such a strain in developing in areas where disaster is going to strike; move them into the CBD and centres of towns, villages and suburbs around NZ; creating lively communities on solid ground.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Once again, this makes sense. Anything to reduce the risk to life, homes, businesses, our natural environments and all that live within them. Also, all measures must be taken in combating the climate change and not damaging our environments any more.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Get the CBD of Auckland, NZ towns, villages, rural areas and suburbs, full of people living and working locally to these areas. The current new-builds, and large developments within suburban areas, are an eye-sore to locals and they place a strain on already limited infrastructure and resources. Let's fill up, improved, unused areas, and get our communities fresh, alive, positive and humming in harmony. Anything for a more relaxed, safe, happy and clean place to live and work.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2237

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Current urban area are among the biggest in the world per Capita considering Auckland population.

In addition, higher density will help people use public transportation for commute therefore protect environment.
I strongly agree with Council's proposal which put general public's interest first

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2250

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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
don't agree that we "cram." people in.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why
Agree if the local centres are developing (new) not over intensifying existing 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
People need to know where they live is safe.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why
Prioritising nature-based infrastructure sounds good but other Auckland infrustructure is also important like public transport, roading

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Need green spaces/trees within Auckland, interconnecting regions and an infrastructure that can withstand growth.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2251

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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

Infrastructure is not adequate for higher density in older 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

The 3 options to access these local centres are inconvenient, especially when the Auckland weather is wet and unpleasant.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 lunacy to build on cliff tops and flood plains, as the recent weather events proved.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2255

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

Focus on thoroughfares is ok, but not destroying neighbourhoods with infill shit.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 building up on an existing intensively utilised space doesn't negatively impact the community, then that's probably ok.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Most flooding is due to man made drainage & infrastructure failures.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 place no value in mauri superstition

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Employ engineers with brains & common sense.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2261

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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 recently moved away from a suburb (Te Atatu Peninsula) due to this overcrowding and many other I know have done the same thing. On one stretch of road their have over 100 appartments built with no off street parking - it's now a shambles and the community has completely changed , for the worse

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #2271

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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 borders on criminal to cover NZ's best soils with buildings (i.e. Pukekohe area). Just stop!
Also - growing outwards just stretches infrastruture 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

Anything that reduces travel requirements is good.
However, people will still use cars with this approach, just not for such long travel (and maybe not as often). Be realistic!

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

The reason why we see so much more of this now is more human presence in marginal areas - and the media is after eyeballs (if it bleeds it leads). The council has allowed development in marginal areas, without requiring appropriate measures (such as good drainage, planting to prevent slips etc). More care needs to be taken here.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Environmental degradation (not climate change) is our biggest threat - and stopping/reversing this is our biggest responsibility

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop stupid cycleways!

Future Development Plan 2023 #2279

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Broadening out to rural areas inevitably means chopping down trees, which contributes to extreme outcomes in climate change events, eg forests absorb excessive rain water as was shown in the recent study of Northland's forests and the Auckland anniversary rain event. Also, infrastructure never sems to keep apace with development in rural areas.

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

As stated, reduces travel and thus carbon emissions.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Housing should not occur in potential areas of natural disaster such as 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

Also, plant more trees. Auckland is really barren compared with some other major cities including London.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Growth shouldn't just be focused in Auckland but should occur in other cities around NZ - it's unusual to have a third of a country's population based in one city and to try and grow that city to the detriment of the rest of the country.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2292

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Your 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 build up not out
The more out we go means we use up green spaces but also lose efficiency by meaning more roads and schools etc, make the suburbs more dense, schools bigger, but do not swallow up suburb green spaces, parks and sports facilities in the process

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 do not lose green spaces and sport facilities in the process - go up in certain areas - not all over the place

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 goes without saying, council should have considered this years ago

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Tell us why

Decentralised? It seems like you are trying to cover something up here.
Of course council planning should have considered flood and erosion mitigation years ago. It is actual criminal and negligent that they have not already planned for 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 #2297

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

It makes sense to concentrate growth rather than using valuable horticultural land for instance.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 it makes sense to do so providing that planning is sensitive to local environments, both built and natural

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 should be the first step! this is a much better approach than spending on mopping up avoidable messes after the 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?

Other

Tell us why

this is a rather woollly nice-sounding idea, but there's nothing clear about how the objective is to be met

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

One area that needs immediate, serious attention is curbing and shrinking the massive bureaucracy this city currently supports. Ratepayers pay for what often appears to be indecently lavish spending,

Future Development Plan 2023 #2306

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Your 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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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think 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 #2313

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Your 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

We are getting overpopulated in Auckland
Our arable land for growing food should not be built on. It is vital for us to have locally grown food, rather than rely on food from afar if we are to reduce our 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?

Other

Tell us why

Development near local centres is good as long as it is tastefully done, and not in such a way for it to interfere with the sun and wind 'tunnels'

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There needs to be more green spaces, such as parks and gardens. Every subdivision should have a good area of natural common ground such as native bush or cultivated flower or veggie garden for the residents of that community. This is more environmentally friendly for the native birds etc.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2323

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Your 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

Create mini cities within the wider zone for services and employment

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

See above

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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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 #2327

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Traffic is already a nightmare. More commuters will make it worse. Good quality houses near public transport, cycling options key.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

See above

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Climate change and flooding are not going away. We must start planning for the changes.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2343

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

While agree there should be more intensification in around key urban centres Ae.g. Auckland central, Manakau city, Takapuna city Devenport town etc. I think we should be balancing this with well connected (rail heavy rather than light) to new green area hubs like Helensville, Kumeu, Warkworth etc. within 40 minutes commuting distance of the city.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This makes more sense than what is occurring at the moment which is poor developments in existing neighborhoods with poor housing design creating traffic and general congestion as well as stress on existing 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

This has been poorly addressed by council as there are known hazards and flooding plains that have been ignored allowing poor construction in areas where there should never had been any building. The constraint on land by council has contributed to this over the years.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

It makes sense to mitigate key potential impacts of climate change by using all possible methods. However existing infrastructure has been poorly managed by councils over a long period. This should be looked at first with such things as increased width of pipes, deeper gutters, better maintenance programs to clean streets. Intensification without addressing this first will be a disaster.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I think for far to long the government has not been a part of the solution. Auckland is the only truly major city of significance in New Zealand with close on 1.5 to 2 million people. The government needs to help in the development of Auckland through help with major infrastructure projects such as rail , bridges and key roads. This needs to be agreed by both major political party's. Council need to concentrate their focus on local roads and water and sewage infrastructure and building water mitigation programs. There needs to be a plan and both need to understand their roles and focus. Rate payers cannot fund all of these projects and continue to thrive. There should be a permanent minister for Auckland infrastructure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2352

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Your 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?

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 #2365

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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

Population expanse in existing urban areas would require significant pedestrian and cycle infrastructure as existing road /rail travel routes could not cope with inadequate parking for any new building and cars. Geographically Auckland could support elevated people mover systems over both land and water of which there is an abudance presentlyb going to waste.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Whatever has been tried and tested in Auckland has failed so far. Downtown Auckland is a disgrace, with dirty streets high crime rates, homeless sleeping Anyware they can. Visitors

national and Internation do not want to visit areas that resemble slums as found in several overseas countries

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Use and modify area which is and could be available. Elevate roads over obsticle areas, Reclaim large areas where shallow water presently is covered by mangroves which are an eyesore and do nothing for the ecology.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland in 20 - 30 years will have the greater majority its residents living 30 - 40 Km from the city center. At the pace that local and central government takes to prevaricate, necessary improvements and changes all necessary infrastructure for housing business etc must be completed. Start now and build for the future. These ideas proposed are nothing more than using Band Aids, leading to even greater costs and urban problems down the road.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2366

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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

Because just look at the baf traffic conditions where there has been an iincrease of residential buidingin. There needs to be space to increase roading 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

This is a move to get people out of driving cars. The transport services are appalling in nz with very long journeys depending on where are. I can't believe how slow the trains are in Auckland. What would take about 20 mins in the uk takes 40 mins here.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Common sense

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There should be an option for inexpensive communiter cars that are suitable for one person and their shopping. With the size of the vehicle dramatically reduced it would dramatically reduce the volume of size of vehicles taking up space on roads. You could also then decrease the size of a lane on motorways which would allow more space for other vehicles, although carrier transport by rail would reduce road usage even more

Future Development Plan 2023 #2368

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Your 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

Shoving more housing into over burdened areas will only create more natural disasters as the infrastructure cannot cope now let alone with more housing to deal with. Also creation of more high rise / high density apartments will create more slum areas as seen overseas.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

upgrading train, bus and ferry options at more reasonable prices would help to alleviate congestion and allow better options for accommodation instead of destroying central areas.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Concentrate on upgrading drains, consolidating precarious slopes before selling the land, put boulders along the shoreline to cut down on erosion.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Planting trees has been proved to help reduce carbon emissions. Properly maintained wet lands bring in the birds, which can bring in tourism, and also gives a good area in to which the land can drain.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There are a lot places in Auckland which are deteriorating such as old warehouses, derelict homes which are no longer habitable; replace these with well build accommodation as this will use up existing footprints.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2383

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Your 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 City can't keep on gobling up land used for veges and orchards

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Stupid. Growth needs to across the Auckland Metro area.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

It is stupid building on known flood areas. On the other hand, where risk is minimal, its unwise to leave land that is just overgrown.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 has a place but we can't afford to go overboard with this. People need somewhere to live, and not just ratty highrise which are just slums in the making.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

We need a balanced approach. Stop Auckland Transport making roads 30kph which just creats bigger traffic james and is a silly waste of money.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2392

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Infrastructure is shared

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Better for the environment if people don't have to travel too far. Also builds sense of community.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2397

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 #2401

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 growth should be in the city and existing towns, not in the suburbs. People should have the choice to live in the old single house Zones without them being spoilt by infill housing.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

From what I've seen councils definition of a local centre does not correlate to easy access to public transport 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

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2417

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Your feedback

Focusing 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's ageing infrastructure may not cope with more highrise recently directed by government. I read recently of developers in the Silverdale and Millbrook areas encountering vetos on their plans even though they had put in a considerable amount of new infrastructure. The North Shore including Silverdale and Albany has abundant job opportunities which would not cause the greenhouse gas pollution mentioned in your statement.

Also I disagree with government's directive to replace Auckland's wonderful historic homes in areas such as Birkenhead, Northcote and other areas in the city region with highrise. I feel that would be an act of vandalism. There are many parts of Auckland suburbia containing miles and miles of less architecturally appealing houses. Why not replace them instead? Their owners may be more receptive to compensation than those whose homes give Auckland character, beauty and historic interest.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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
See my previous comments

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why
I agree with your first statement about preventing future development in risky locations, but would be against interference with homes already built.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

There are many houses in the East Coast Bays for example which were built at a time when there was no Council provision for stormwater removal and since then their owners have faced problems with non-compliance. I'm not generally a Greens supporter but agree with Chloe Swarbrick who recently said that rain should be allowed to be absorbed naturally by trees other plants and grass rather than be forced into inadequate stormwater drains.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Bring back the ferries to places such as Browns Bay and Murrays Bay. Castor Bay once had ships arriving either to take on or unload castor oil, I'm not sure which and Chelsea too had ferries. There is not much parking in these areas, but passengers could be dropped off by bus. Ferries are a wonderfully efficient feature of Sydney harbour, leaving from many locations which do not have much parking either. The Waitemata is more open than Sydney Harbour but if ferries can run from distant locations such as Waiheke and Gulf Harbour, why not from closer locations? I don't know that ferries cause as much pollution as cars, but that could probably be addressed.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2428

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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

This approach can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the established community culture and social connections between communities, avoiding excessive development.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This model restricts the development of large commercial centers, which is detrimental to the expansion of the economy, standardized services, and cost savings in transportation, labor, and operations.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 model restricts the development of large commercial centers, which is detrimental to the expansion of the economy, standardized services, and cost savings in transportation, labor, and operations.

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

After the recent rain, floods, and wind disasters, frequent flooding in Auckland reflects the city's infrastructure lagging behind climate changes. It is necessary to enhance the city's ability to cope with adverse weather conditions, such as expanding drainage systems and reinforcing slopes. These investments also create opportunities for local investment and employment.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of public transport nodes should be closer to major hospitals in the area, facilitating elderly people to take buses for medical check-ups, appointments, and hospital stays.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2430

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

This approach can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the established community culture and social connections between communities, avoiding excessive development.

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This approach can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the established community culture and social connections between communities, avoiding excessive development.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

This would be responsible urban planning, preventing unpredictable risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable living areas would result in significant losses in case of natural disasters causing extensive damage.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

After the recent rain, floods, and wind disasters, frequent flooding in Auckland reflects the city's infrastructure lagging behind climate changes. It is necessary to enhance the city's ability to cope with adverse weather conditions, such as expanding drainage systems and reinforcing slopes. These investments also create opportunities for local investment and employment.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of public transport nodes should be closer to major hospitals in the area, facilitating elderly people to take buses for medical check-ups, appointments, and hospital stays.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2433

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Making sure green and blue spaces are protected so intensification takes place in appropriate places near transport corridors.

Sprawl should be avoided as it leads to higher living costs and housing without necessary services, & infrastructure.

Prevent wastage of rates avoid having to do reclearing after floods, espcially rebuilding on unstable water logged sites.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Well connected village like developments with walkways and cycleways that encourage more interactiveness and reduced loneliness
will lead to population health gains

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Prudent, and wise

Use evidence based research

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Yes prioritise nature-based

infrastructure like rain gardens, swales etc

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Council ignores community and the voices of its citizens.

Too often highrise buildings,

totally out of character and scale, creating infrastructure issues are given resource consenr behind close doors.

The standard of governance is not high enough to solve todays problems let alone those coming post 2030.

Empowering and incentivising locals to get rain tanks, to go solar,

use concrete blocks the grass grows through to allow drainage on car pads.

Too often accessibility matters are over looked

in creating public spaces or in issuing building consents.

Often those who advocate for improvement in urban design are ignored.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2439

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The current infrastructure doesn't support it well enough as is. Roading, public transport, parking, etc.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 only of the nature based solutions are proven and fit for purpose.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Lack of good public transpiration and traffic are becoming massive issues to the quality of live Aucklanders have. I believe substantial investment in infrastructure needs to be made in order to make the city a more enjoyable place to live. We also pay very little in terms of council rates compared to major metropolitan cities in North America.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2440

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

I feel by spreading out more we will have better quality of homes and this is something as a kiwi we dream about.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

These are all loaded questions

Future Development Plan 2023 #2450

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

This approach can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the established community culture and social connections between communities, avoiding excessive development.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Indeed, it can cater to the residents' living needs.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Modern architectural science offers various possibilities for human habitation in different environments. As long as policies permit and attract sufficient foreign investment, technological advancements can address the changing natural disaster risks. Examples include buildings in earthquake-prone areas in Japan, farming communities in deserts in Israel, and coastal residences in the Netherlands. Failing to consider these technological advancements would cause Auckland to miss out on opportunities for advanced development.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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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

If natural disasters are an irreversible trend for Auckland, then investments in infrastructure are not worthwhile. The next flood will always be more destructive than the previous one, and you never know how much investment will be enough. Only evacuating people and residences can reduce losses and allow nature's forces to adjust to natural disasters to the maximum extent.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of public transport nodes should be closer to major hospitals in the area, facilitating elderly people to take buses for medical check-ups, appointments, and hospital stays.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2456

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 approach can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the established community culture and social connections between communities, avoiding excessive development.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This model restricts the development of large commercial centers, which is detrimental to the expansion of the economy, standardized services, and cost savings in transportation, labor, and operations.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 would be responsible urban planning, preventing unpredictable risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable living areas would result in significant losses in case of natural disasters causing extensive damage.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

If natural disasters are an irreversible trend for Auckland, then investments in infrastructure are not worthwhile. The next flood will always be more destructive than the previous one, and you never know how much investment will be enough. Only evacuating people and residences can reduce losses and allow nature's forces to adjust to natural disasters to the maximum extent.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of public transport nodes should be closer to major hospitals in the area, facilitating elderly people to take buses for medical check-ups, appointments, and hospital stays.

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Your 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 land for produce use now and 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

Agree that building local communities helps with building a better city overall

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Need to protect future development

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why
Just unsure

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Consider the people of the city and develop it so they join together

Future Development Plan 2023 #2458

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 approach can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the established community culture and social connections between communities, avoiding excessive development.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This model restricts the development of large commercial centers, which is detrimental to the expansion of the economy, standardized services, and cost savings in transportation, labor, and operations.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 would be responsible urban planning, preventing unpredictable risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable living areas would result in significant losses in case of natural disasters causing extensive damage.

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

If natural disasters are an irreversible trend for Auckland, then investments in infrastructure are not worthwhile. The next flood will always be more destructive than the previous one, and you never know how much investment will be enough. Only evacuating people and residences can reduce losses and allow nature's forces to adjust to natural disasters to the maximum extent.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

When designing new transportation systems to reduce car emissions, lessons should be learned from the City—costly newly built bike lanes are seldom used and often empty, while adjacent car lanes experience more congestion and generate more emissions due to narrower lanes. Bicycles are not the optimal solution for reducing emissions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2459

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Agree

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Disagree

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Agree

Tell us why

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

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never know how much investment will be enough. Only evacuating people and residences can reduce losses and allow nature's forces to adjust to natural disasters to the maximum extent.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2464

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The existing development model is too conservative and no longer suitable for the development needs of modern society. It requires significant updates and improvements, which can introduce new culture, attract new residents, and contribute to economic and cultural growth.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

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Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Modern architectural science offers various possibilities for human habitation in different environments. As long as policies permit and attract sufficient foreign investment, technological advancements can address the changing natural disaster risks. Examples include buildings in earthquake-prone areas in Japan, farming communities in deserts in Israel, and coastal residences in the Netherlands. Failing to consider these technological advancements would cause Auckland to miss out on opportunities for advanced development.

Resilient infrastructure

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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

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Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

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Future Development Plan 2023 #2465

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Your 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

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

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Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

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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

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Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2466

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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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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

Indeed, it can cater to the residents' living needs.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Modern architectural science offers various possibilities for human habitation in different environments. As long as policies permit and attract sufficient foreign investment, technological advancements can address the changing natural disaster risks. Examples include buildings in earthquake-prone areas in Japan, farming communities in deserts in Israel, and coastal residences in the Netherlands. Failing to consider these technological advancements would cause Auckland to miss out on opportunities for advanced development.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

If natural disasters are an irreversible trend for Auckland, then investments in infrastructure are not worthwhile. The next flood will always be more destructive than the previous one, and you never know how much investment will be enough. Only evacuating people and residences can reduce losses and allow nature's forces to adjust to natural disasters to the maximum extent.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

If natural disasters are an irreversible trend for Auckland, then investments in infrastructure are not worthwhile. The next flood will always be more destructive than the previous one, and you never know how much investment will be enough. Only evacuating people and residences can reduce losses and allow nature's forces to adjust to natural disasters to the maximum extent.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2467

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

This approach can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the established community culture and social connections between communities, avoiding excessive development.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This model restricts the development of large commercial centers, which is detrimental to the expansion of the economy, standardized services, and cost savings in transportation, labor, and operations.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 would be responsible urban planning, preventing unpredictable risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable living areas would result in significant losses in case of natural disasters causing extensive damage.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

If natural disasters are an irreversible trend for Auckland, then investments in infrastructure are not worthwhile. The next flood will always be more destructive than the previous one, and you never know how much investment will be enough. Only evacuating people and residences can reduce losses and allow nature's forces to adjust to natural disasters to the maximum extent.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

When designing new transportation systems to reduce car emissions, lessons should be learned from the City—costly newly built bike lanes are seldom used and often empty, while adjacent car lanes experience more congestion and generate more emissions due to narrower lanes. Bicycles are not the optimal solution for reducing emissions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2468

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

This approach can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the established community culture and social connections between communities, avoiding excessive development.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Indeed, it can cater to the residents' living needs.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

This would be responsible urban planning, preventing unpredictable risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable living areas would result in significant losses in case of natural disasters causing extensive damage.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

After the recent rain, floods, and wind disasters, frequent flooding in Auckland reflects the city's infrastructure lagging behind climate changes. It is necessary to enhance the city's ability to cope with adverse weather conditions, such as expanding drainage systems and reinforcing slopes. These investments also create opportunities for local investment and employment.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of public transport nodes should be closer to major hospitals in the area, facilitating elderly people to take buses for medical check-ups, appointments, and hospital stays.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2484

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

Climate Change is being precipitated through weather events caused by Geoengineering. Geoengineering needs to stop.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Speed limits need to be increased to back to where they were, and usage of Maori on road signs needs to be stopped

#2484



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THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND CLIMATE GEOENGINEERING GOVERNANCE

THE NEED FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED COMPONENT

WILLIAM C.G. BURNS

#2484

THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND CLIMATE GEOENGINEERING GOVERNANCE: THE NEED FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED COMPONENT

William C.G. Burns



#2484

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ABOUT THE ILRP

The International Law Research Program (ILRP) at CIGI is an integrated multidisciplinary research program that provides leading academics, government and private sector legal experts, as well as students from Canada and abroad, with the opportunity to contribute to advancements in international law.

The ILRP strives to be the world's leading international law research program, with recognized impact on how international law is brought to bear on significant global issues. The program's mission is to connect knowledge, policy and practice to build the international law framework — the globalized rule of law — to support international governance of the future. Its founding belief is that better international governance, including a strengthened international law framework, can improve the lives of people everywhere, increase prosperity, ensure global sustainability, address inequality, safeguard human rights and promote a more secure world.

The ILRP will focus on the areas of international law that are most important to global innovation, prosperity and sustainability: international economic law, international intellectual property law and international environmental law. In its research, the ILRP is attentive to the emerging interactions between international and transnational law, indigenous law and constitutional law.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



William C.G. Burns is a CIGI senior fellow with the ILRP. Until recently, he served as director of the Energy Policy & Climate Program at Johns Hopkins University, and now serves as co-director of the Forum for Climate Engineering Assessment, a scholarly initiative of the School of International Service at American University in Washington, DC. He also serves as the co-chair of the International Environmental Law Committee of the American Branch of the International Law Association.

William is the former president of the Association of Environmental Studies and Sciences, as well as co-chair of the International Environmental Law interest group of the American Society of International Law. Prior to becoming an academic, William served as assistant secretary of state for public affairs for the State of Wisconsin and worked in the non-governmental sector for 20 years, including as executive director of the Pacific Center for International Studies, a think tank that focused on implementation of international wildlife treaty regimes, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

William has published more than 75 articles in law, science and policy journals and has co-edited four books. His current areas of research focus are: climate geoengineering; international climate change litigation; adaptation strategies to address climate change, with a focus on the potential role of microinsurance; the effectiveness of international treaty regimes to conserve cetaceans; and how to effectively operationalize the precautionary principle in international environmental treaty regimes. William holds a Ph.D. in international environmental law from the University of Wales-Cardiff School of Law.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BECCS	bioenergy with carbon capture and storage
CCS	carbon capture and sequestration
CDR	carbon dioxide removal
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CROZEX	CROZet Natural Iron Bloom and EXport Experiment
DAC	direct air capture
ECHR	European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
EIA	environmental impact assessment
GCM	general circulation model
GeoMIP	Geoengineering Model Intercomparison Project
GBEP	Global Bioenergy Partnership
GHGs	greenhouse gases
HRBA	human rights-based approach
HRIA	human rights impact assessment
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
INDC	intended nationally determined contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCs	least developed countries
NETs	negative emissions technologies
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights
SAI	sulphur aerosol injection
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SRM	solar radiation management
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

SYMBOLS

GtC	gigatons carbon
$GtCO_2$	gigatons carbon dioxide
µm	micrometre
TgS	teragrams sulphur
W/m^2	watts per square metre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There has been growing recognition in the past decade at both the international and domestic levels of the potential ramifications of climate change for the exercise of human rights. Even more recently, the locus of concern has expanded to include the human rights implications of response measures to confronting climate change. The newly adopted Paris Agreement includes language that calls on its parties to consider, respect and promote the protection of human rights when taking actions to address climate change. However, the agreement fails to suggest specific means to operationalize this mandate.

This paper suggests a framework for achieving the objective of protecting human rights in the context of climate change response measures. It focuses on one suite of emerging potential measures that fall under the general rubric of "climate geoengineering," which is defined as efforts to effectuate large-scale manipulation of the planetary environment through technological options in order to counteract the manifestations of climate change. The paper suggests that the parties to the Paris Agreement utilize a human rights-based approach (HRBA) as a framing mechanism to ensure that the potential human rights implications of climate geoengineering options are assessed in the policy-making process moving forward. Such an approach may help to ensure that any potential negative ramifications of climate geoengineering options on the human rights interests of the world's most vulnerable peoples are taken into account and minimized. Moreover, this analysis might help us to flesh out more broadly the contours of the new human rights language in the Paris Agreement.

INTRODUCTION

In the past decade, there has been increasing recognition in both the human rights and climate change communities of the profound, and largely adverse, impacts that climate change may have on the exercise of human rights.[1] More recently, the ambit of concern has expanded to the potential impacts that *response measures* to climate change might have on human rights. For example, at the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC,[2] a resolution was adopted providing that the parties "should, in all *climate change related actions*, fully respect human rights."[3] The Kyoto Protocol's[4] Adaptation Fund Board, in its Environmental and Social Policy guidelines, also provides that "Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall respect and where applicable promote human rights."[5] Human rights bodies have similarly emphasized the need to respect human rights when addressing the threat of climate change. In terms of human rights institutions, the UN's Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in 2009 emphasized that "human rights standards and principles should inform and strengthen policy measures in the area of climate change."[6]

Most recently, in December 2015, the parties to the UNFCCC adopted the text of the Paris Agreement,[7] a legal instrument designed to respond to "the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change."[8] As the UNHRC recently observed, "the Paris Agreement is the first climate agreement, and one of the first environmental agreements of any kind, to explicitly recognize the relevance of human rights."[9] Its preambular language provides: "Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity."[10]

It is laudable that the drafters of the Paris Agreement recognized that programs and actions to address climate change can have human rights implications and that every effort should be made to ameliorate such impacts. However, as Basil Ugochukwu recently observed, there is an immediate need to translate this provision "in ways that integrate human rights into practical actions in specific climate change policies."[11]

1 United Nations Human Rights Council [UNHRC], *Human Rights and Climate Change,* HRC Res 29/15, UNHRCOR, 29th Sess, UN Doc A/HRC/RES/29/15 (2 July 2015), online: <https://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/8490088.58203888.html>. "Affirming that human rights obligations, standards and principles have the potential to inform and strengthen international, regional and national policymaking in the area of climate change"; UNHRC, *Human Rights and Climate Change,* HRC Res 26/27, UNHRCOR, 26th Sess, UN Doc A/HRC/RES/26/27 (15 July 2014), online: <https://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/2523183.22658539.html>. "Emphasizing that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights"; UNHRC, *Human Rights and Climate Change,* HRC Res 10/4, UNHRCOR, 10th Sess, UN Doc A/HRC/RES/10/4 (3 March 2009), online: <ap.ohchr.org/documents/E/HRC/resolutions/A_HRC_RES_10_4.pdf>. "Climate change-related impacts have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights"; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC], *The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention*, FCCC Dec 1/CP.16, UNFCCC, 2010, UN Doc FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 (2010), at para 8, online: <unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf> [*The Cancun Agreements*]. Parties "should, in all climate change related actions, fully respect human rights"; Mary Robinson Foundation, *Incorporating Human Rights into Climate Action,* Version 1 (October 2014), at 4, online: <www.mrfcj.org/pdf/2014-10-20-Incorporating-Human-Rights-into-Climate-Action.pdf>. Forty-nine parties to the UNFCCC have made explicit references to human rights in their National Communications or National Adaptation Plans of Action.

2 UNFCCC, 9 May 1992, 1771 UNTS 107, 31 ILM 849 (entered into force 21 March 1994).

3 *The Cancun Agreements, supra* note 1 at para 8 [emphasis added]. While not explicitly referring to human rights impacts, the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC includes concordant language, providing that industrialized countries should strive to "minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing country Parties" in terms of mitigation response measures. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 10 December 1997, 2303 UNTS 148, 37 ILM 22 art 3(14) (entered into force 16 February 2005) [Kyoto Protocol].

4 Kyoto Protocol, *supra* note 3.

5 Adaptation Fund Board, *Environmental and Social Policy* (November 2013), at para 15, online: <www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Environmental-Social-Policy-approved-Nov2013.pdf>.

6 UNHRC, *Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the relationship between climate change and human rights*, 15 January 2009, UN Doc A/HRC/10/61 at para 75, online: <www.ohchr.org/Documents/Press/AnalyticalStudy.pdf>.

7 UNFCCC, COP, Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 12 December 2015, Dec CP.21, 21st Sess, UN Doc FCCC/CP/2015/L9, online: <unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf> [Paris Agreement].

8 *Ibid*, Preamble.

9 UNHRC, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment*, 1 February 2016, 31st Sess, UN Doc A/HRC/31/52 at 6, online: <www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session31/Documents/A%20HRC%2031%2052_E.docx>.

10 Paris Agreement, *supra* note 7, Preamble.

11 Basil Ugochukwu, *Climate Change and Human Rights: How? Where? When?*, CIGI, CIGI Papers No. 82, 27 November 2015 at 9. See also International Human Rights Law Clinic, Miller Institute for Global Challenges and the Law, University of California, Berkeley, School of Law & Center for Law & Global Justice, University of San Francisco, School of Law, "Protecting People and the Planet" (December 2009) at 7, online: <https://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/bitstream/handle/2152/7464/Protecting_People_and_the_Planet-Berkeley.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>.

This paper seeks to develop a framework for operationalizing the Paris Agreement's human rights language in the context of an emerging potential response to climate change, a suite of technological options denominated as "climate geoengineering." It is hoped that this exercise may help to inform efforts to develop guidelines for considering the human rights implications of other climate-related response measures in the future, including in the context of mitigation and adaptation.

Climate geoengineering is defined by the United Kingdom's Royal Society as "the deliberate large-scale manipulation of the planetary environment to counteract anthropogenic climate change."[12] As a number of commentators have noted, climate geoengineering could prove to be the most imposing global governance challenge of the next few decades.[13] This is primarily because it could create both winners and losers in terms of its impacts.[14] While this paper agrees with commentators who have expressed the need for the establishment of a comprehensive international governance framework for climate geoengineering,[15] fleshing out its contours is beyond the scope of this paper. Rather, the purpose here is to suggest that a human rights-based approach may constitute a critical component in addressing intrinsic issues of equity and justice that would necessarily arise should the world community opt to proceed down this path.[16] In developing this argument, this paper provides an overview of climate geoengineering options; discusses the potential human rights implications of climate geoengineering, including within the context of the Paris Agreement; and develops a human rights-based approach to operationalizing the human rights provisions of the Paris Agreement in the context of climate geoengineering options.

12 The Royal Society, "Geoengineering the climate: science, governance and uncertainty (2009) at 11, online: <royalsociety.org/Geoengineering-the-climate/>.

13 Mason Inman, "Planning for Plan B" (17 December 2009) Nature Reports; Climate Change, online: <www.nature.com/climate/2010/1001/full/climate.2010.135.html>; Scott Barrett, "Solar Geoengineering's Brave New World: Thoughts on the Governance of an Unprecedented Technology" (2014) 8:2 Rev Envtl Econ & Pol'y 249 at 266.

14 Robert L Olson, "Geoengineering for Decision Makers" (November 2011) Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars at 16, online: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Geoengineering_for_Decision_Makers_0.pdf>; Toby Svoboda et al, "Sulfate Aerosol Geoengineering: The Question of Justice" (2011) 25:3 Public Aff Q 157 at 165.

15 "A Charter for Geoengineering", Editorial, (2012) 485 Nature 415 at 415; John Virgoe, "International Governance of a Possible Geoengineering Intervention to Combat Climate Change" (2009) 95 Climatic Change 103 at 119 [Virgoe].

16 Richard Owen, "Solar Radiation Management and the Governance of Hubris" (2014) 38 Issues in Environmental Science & Technology 212 at 220; Michael Burger & Jessica Wentz, Climate Change and Human Rights (2015) United Nations Environment Program [UNEP] at 10, online: <apps.unep.org/publications/index.php?option=com_pub&task=download&file=011917_en>.

OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE GEOENGINEERING

The Exigency for Climate Geoengineering

The Paris Agreement establishes the objective of "[h]olding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels...."[17] However, the emissions reduction pledges made by the parties to the UNFCCC to date, denominated as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) prior to the Paris Agreement[18] and termed Nationally Determined Contributions in the agreement,[19] are wholly inadequate to meet this goal. Indeed, the globe is currently on track for temperature increases between 2.6 and 3.7°C by 2100,[20] with even much higher temperatures over the course of centuries

17 Paris Agreement, *supra* note 7, art 2(1)(a).

18 See UNFCCC, *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its nineteenth session, held in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013*, Dec 1/CP.19 Further advancing the Durban Platform, UN Doc FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1 at para 2(b), online: <unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a01.pdf> [Durban Platform]; UNFCC, INDCs as communicated by Parties, online: <www4.unfccc.int/submissions/indc/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>.

19 Paris Agreement, *supra* note 7, art 4(2).

20 Joeri Rogelj et al, "Paris Agreement Climate Proposals Need a Boost to Keep Warming Well Below 2°C" (2016) 534 Nature 631 at 634; Climate Action Tracker, "Paris Agreement: stage set to ramp up climate action" (12 December 2015), online: <climateactiontracker.org/news/257/Paris-Agreement-stage-set-to-ramp-up-climate-action.html>; World Resources Institute, "Why are INDC Studies Reaching Different Temperature Estimates?" (2015), online: <www.wri.org/blog/2015/11/insider-why-are-indc-studies-reaching-different-temperature-estimates>. It should be emphasized that the *Paris Agreement* does provide for a "global stocktake" every five years "to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals," with an eye to enhancing domestic and international commitments to meet the agreement's overarching objectives, if necessary; *Paris Agreement*, *supra* note 7 at art 14. While this provision could help the parties to avoid passing the 2°C threshold, this would require strengthened commitments prior to the agreement entering in force and more ambitious long-term commitments; Wolfgang Obergassel et al, *Phoenix from the Ashes — An Analysis of the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (January 2016), online: Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy <wupperinst.org/uploads/tx_wupperinst/Paris_Results.pdf> at 45. The world's remaining "carbon budget" to avert passing the 2°C threshold may also be far lower than many current estimates given uncertainties about many critical parameters; Glen Peters, "The 'Best Available Science' to Inform 1.5°C Policy Choices" advance online publication: (11 April 2016) Nature Climate Change, DOI: <10.1038/nclimate3000>, online: www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/vaop/ncurrent/pdf/nclimate3000.pdf at 1.

and millennia beyond.[21] Temperature increases of this magnitude could have extremely serious implications for both natural ecosystems and human institutions.[22]

The spectre of climatic impacts of this magnitude has led to increasing recent interest in climate geoengineering options. Climate geoengineering proposals date back to the 1830s.[23] Yet, until the past decade, geoengineering was viewed as "a freak show in otherwise serious discussions of climate science and policy."[24] However, the feckless response of the world community to climate change has transformed climate geoengineering from a fringe concept to a potentially mainstream policy option.[25] Within the last decade, committees in both the US Congress and UK Parliament have conducted hearings on climate geoengineering and called for government-funded research programs.[26] In the case of the UK House of Commons, Science and Technology Committee, a recommendation was tendered for development of a regulatory framework.[27] Moreover, two international regimes, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, have responded to ocean-based geoengineering research initiatives by issuing regulatory guidelines for prospective research.[28]

On the scientific side of the equation, small research programs on geoengineering options have been launched in several regions of the world, including the United States,

21 Carolyn W Snyder, "Evolution of Global Temperature Over the Past Two Million Years" (2016) Nature, doi: <10.1038/nature19798>: Even stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of GHGs at current levels could result in eventual warming of 5°C; Peter U Clark et al, "Consequences of Twenty-First Century Policy for Multi-Millennial Climate and Sea-Level Change" (2016) 6 Nature Climate Change 360 at 361.

22 UNFCCC, "Climate Change 2014, Synthesis Report, Summary for Policymakers" (2014), online: www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf at 18, 19; Durban Platform, *supra* note 18; INDCs as Communicated by Parties, *supra* note 18; V Ramanathan & Y Feng, "On Avoiding Dangerous Anthropogenic Interference with the Climate System: Formidable Challenges Ahead" (2008) 105:3 Proceedings National Academy Sci 14245 at 14245.

23 William CG Burns & Jane A Flegal, "Climate Geoengineering and the Role of Public Deliberation: A Comment on the US National Academy of Sciences' Recommendations on Public Participation" (2015) 5 Climate L 252 at 254.

24 David G Victor, "On the Regulation of Geoengineering" (2008) 24:2 Oxford Rev Econ Pol'y 322 at 323. The concept of climatic geoengineering extends back to at least the 1830s when American meteorologist J. P. Espy suggested that lighting huge fires could stimulate convective updrafts and alter the intensity and frequency of precipitation. Philip J Rasch et al, "An Overview of Geoengineering of Climate Using Stratospheric Sulphate Aerosols" (2008) 366 Philosophical Transactions Royal Soc'y 4,007 at 4,008. For a thorough historical treatment of weather and climate modification initiatives, see James Rodger Fleming, "The Pathological History of Weather and Climate Modification: Three Cycles of Promise and Hype" (2006) 37:1 Historical Stud in Physical Sci 3-25, online: <www.colby.edu/sts/06_fleming_pathological.pdf>.

25 Robin Gregory, Terre Satterfield & Ariel Hasell, "Using Decision Pathway Surveys to Inform Climate Engineering Policy Choices" (2016) 113 Proceedings Natl Acad Sci 560 at 560; Shinichiro Asayama, "Catastrophism Toward 'Opening Up' or 'Closing Down'? Going Beyond the Apocalyptic Future and Geoengineering" (2015) 63:1 Current Sociology 89 at 90. For a history of geoengineering over the past 50 years, *see* Wil Burns & Simon Nicholson, "Governing Climate Geoengineering" in Simon Nicholson & Sikina Jinnah, eds, *New Earth Politics* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2016) 345.

26 US, US House Committee on Science and Technology and a Recommendation by the Chair for a Geoengineering Research Agenda, "Engineering the Climate: Research Needs and Strategies for International Coordination" (October 2010), online: <democrats.science.house.gov/sites/democrats.science.house.gov/files/10-29%20Chairman%20Gordon%20Climate%20Engineering%20report%20-%20FINAL.pdf> at ii; UK, HC, Science and Technology Committee, "The Regulation of Geoengineering: Fifth Report of Session 2009-10" (10 March 2010), online: <www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmselect/cmsctech/221/221.pdf> at 27 [UK Science and Technology Committee].

27 UK Science and Technology Committee,*supra* note 26.

28 The parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2008 passed a resolution calling on the parties "to ensure that ocean fertilization activities do not take place until there is an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities... with the exception of small scale scientific research studies within coastal waters." UNEP, Convention on Biological Diversity, *Decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity: IX/16 Biological diversity and climate change*, UN Doc UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/16 (May 2008) online: <dcgeoconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/CBD-COP-9-Resolution.pdf> at para 4. For further information on ocean fertilization climate geoengineering, see Ocean Iron Fertilization, *infra*. In 2010, the parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, and its Protocol, passed a resolution adopting an assessment framework for scientific research in context of ocean fertilization: International Maritime Organization, Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, *Resolution LC-LP.2 (2010) on the Assessment Framework for Scientific Research Involving Ocean Fertilization*, Third-Second Consultative Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the London Convention and the Fifth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the London Protocol (14 October 2010), online: <dcgeoconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/LC-Resolution-2010.pdf> at para 1; International Maritime Organization, Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, *Assessment Framework for Scientific Research Involving Ocean Fertilization* (2010), online: <dcgeoconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/LC-Geo-Assessment-Framework-2010.pdf>. In 2013, the parties to the *London Protocol* amended the agreement to make the risk assessment procedure legally binding on all of its parties, as well as to potentially extend the regulatory purview of the protocol to other marine-based geoengineering options: International Maritime Organization, London Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, *Resolution LP.4(8) on the Amendment to the London Protocol to Regulate the Placement of Matter for Ocean Fertilization and Other Marine Geoengineering Activities* (2013), online: <dcgeoconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/resolution_lp_48.pdf>.

Europe and Asia.[29] Two extremely influential national scientific bodies, the United Kingdom's Royal Society and the US National Academy of Sciences, have also called for national research programs.[30] Moreover, the US Senate Appropriations Committee, in its latest spending bill, has proposed an unspecified level of funding for climate geoengineering research.[31] Also, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in its most recent assessment report, extensively discussed climate geoengineering options,[32] characterizing them as potential "emergency responses...in the face of potential extreme impacts."[33] Moreover, the new chair of the IPCC, Hoesung Lee, has advocated research on climate geoengineering options, including governance considerations.[34]

Climate Geoengineering Technologies

Climate geoengineering technologies are usually divided into two broad categories: solar radiation management (SRM) approaches and carbon dioxide removal (CDR) approaches.[35] This section seeks to describe each option in terms of their approaches to addressing climate change.

SRM TECHNOLOGIES

The sun ultimately drives the earth's climate, including the circulation of the world's oceans and atmosphere, by emitting energy, largely in the form of short-wave radiation.[36] Approximately two percent of incoming solar radiation reaching the earth (342 W/m^2) is absorbed by stratospheric ozone, 17 percent by aerosols and clouds in the troposphere, and 51 percent by the earth's surface. Thirty percent of solar radiation is subsequently emitted back to space through scattering and reflection by clouds, ice, snow, sand and other reflective surfaces.[37] The remaining 70 percent is absorbed by oceans, the atmosphere and land, and, as they re-radiate their absorbed energy, heat is released in the form of long-wave, or infrared, radiation at wavelengths of greater than 1.5 µm.[38]

While the atmosphere is transparent to short-wave radiation, it is opaque to long-wave, infrared radiation due to the presence of trace gases found naturally in the atmosphere, including water vapour, carbon dioxide,

29 Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, "European Trans-disciplinary Assessment of Climate Engineering (EuTRACE)", online: <www.iass-potsdam.de/en/research-clusters/sustainable-interactions-atmosphere/climate-engineering/eutrace>; Eli Kintisch, *Bill Gates Funding Geoengineering Research,* Science (26 January 2010), Science, online: <www.sciencemag.org/news/2010/01/bill-gates-funding-geoengineering-research>; Cao Long et al, "Geoengineering: Basic Science and Ongoing Research Efforts in China" (2015) 6 Advances in Climate Change Research 188.

30 The Royal Society, *supra* note 12 at ix; National Research Council, US National Academy of Sciences, *Climate Intervention: Reflecting Sunlight to Cool Earth* (2015), online: www.nap.edu/catalog/18988/climate-intervention-reflecting-sunlight-to-cool-earth at 6; National Research Council, US National Academy of Sciences, *Climate Intervention: Carbon Dioxide Removal and Reliable Sequestration* (2015), online: www.nap.edu/catalog/18805/climate-intervention-carbon-dioxide-removal-and-reliable-sequestration at 107.

31 Adrian Cho, "To Fight Global Warming, Senate Calls for Study of Making Earth Reflect More Light, Science" (19 April 2016), online: <www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/04/fight-global-warming-senate-calls-study-making-earth-reflect-more-light>. The bill, S 2084, *inter alia*, calls for the Department of Energy to study the US National Academy of Science's 2015 Report on "albedo modification," one of the two broad categories of climate geoengineering (see the section on Potential Risks Associated with Climate Geoengineering *infra*), and to "leverage existing computational and modeling capabilities to explore the potential impacts of albedo modification." US, Bill S 2084, *Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill, 2017,* 114th Cong, 2015-16.

32 IPCC, Working Group I Contribution on Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis* (2013), online: www.climatechange2013.org/images/report/WG1AR5_ALL_FINAL.pdf at 29; IPCC, Working Group II Contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate, *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects* (2014), online: <www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-PartA_FINAL.pdf> at 92; IPCC, Working Group III Contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change* (2014), online: <www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg3/ipcc_wg3_ar5_full.pdf> at 256.

33 *Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change, supra* note 32 at 41.

34 Suzanne Goldenberg, "UN Climate Science Chief: It's Not Too Late to Avoid Dangerous Temperature Rise", *The Guardian*, (11 May 2016), online: <www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/11/un-climate-change-hoesung-lee-global-warming-interview>.

35 William CG Burns, "Geoengineering the Climate: An Overview of Solar Radiation Management Options" (2012) 46 Tulsa L Rev 283 at 286. Alternatively, some commentators divide climate geoengineering options into "short-wave" and "long-wave" approaches. See TM Lenton & NE Vaughan, "The Radiative Forcing Potential of Different Climate Geoengineering Options" (2009) 9 Atmospheric Chemistry & Physics 5539 at 5540. It should be emphasized, however, that some approaches denominated as "geoengineering," including some carbon dioxide removal options, are closely akin to technologies for industrial carbon management, such as carbon capture and sequestration or land use, land use change and forestry, and, thus, might not be classified by everyone as "climate geoengineering." Virgoe, *supra* note 15 at 104.

36 National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration, Earth System Research Laboratory, "The Earth's Atmosphere", online: <www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/outreach/carbon_toolkit/basics.html>.

37 J Feichter & T Leisner, "Climate Engineering: A Critical Review of Approaches to Modify the Global Energy Balance" (2009) 176 Eur Physical J 81 at 82.

38 *Ibid;* John T Hardy, *Climate Change: Causes, Effects and Solutions* (Hoboken, NJ: Wiley, 2003) at 7.

methane and nitrous oxide.[39] These so-called "greenhouse gases" (GHGs) radiate back approximately 83 percent of infrared radiation,[40] spreading heat back to land and the oceans, and substantially warming the lower atmosphere. In the absence of this natural greenhouse effect, the average temperature on earth would decline from 57°F to –2.2°F, radically altering life on earth.[41]

For the 10,000 years prior to the mid-nineteenth century, the globe's temperature was relatively steady at 14°C (57°F).[42] However, burgeoning emissions of anthropogenic GHGs[43] have upset the earth's climate equilibrium, slightly restricting the emission of heat radiation to space.[44] To restore this imbalance, the lower atmosphere has warmed, resulting in the emission of more heat in the form of long-wave radiation. This has resulted in an increase in global temperatures of approximately 1°C since the pre-industrial era.[45] This is termed the "enhanced greenhouse effect."[46] With atmospheric GHG emissions reaching levels "unprecedented in at least 800,000 years,"[47] temperatures have been pushed to levels that increasingly threaten ecosystems and human institutions.

SRM methods focus on reducing the amount of solar radiation absorbed by the earth (pegged at approximately 235 W/m^{-2} currently)[48] by an amount sufficient to offset the increased trapping of infrared radiation by rising levels of GHGs.[49] Balancing positive global mean radiative forcing of +4 W/m^2, projected with a doubling of carbon dioxide from pre-industrial levels, would require reducing solar radiative forcing by approximately 1.8 percent.[50] Even a one percent reduction in forcing would have a substantial impact, producing a radiative forcing of –2.35 W/m^2.[51] Recent studies indicate that deployment of SRM approaches could begin to return temperatures to pre-industrial levels within a few years of deployment[52] and potentially restore temperatures to said conditions by the end of this century.[53]

SRM schemes can be subdivided into two categories: those that seek to reduce the amount of solar radiation reaching the top of the atmosphere and those that seek to reflect solar radiation within the atmosphere (tropospheric-based or in the tropopause and above) or at the surface.[54] The following sections briefly discuss the most frequently discussed SRM options.

39 Climate Central, "What is the greenhouse effect?" (7 November 2009), online: <www.climatecentral.org/library/faqs/what_is_the_greenhouse_effect>. Radiation from the sun peaks at a wavelength in the range of 0.4–0.7 µ, with small amounts of ultraviolet radiation down to 0.1 µ and small amounts of infrared radiation in the range of 3 µ. The earth, being much cooler, radiates energy at 15°C, with radiation emanation from ranges of 4–100 µ. Martin M Halmann & Meyer Steinberg, *Greenhouse Gas Carbon Dioxide Mitigation* (Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publishers, 1999) at 1.

40 Hardy, *supra* note 38 at 8.

41 Julie Kerr Caspar, *Changing Ecosystems: Effects of Global Warming* (New York, NY: Facts on File, 2010).

42 Donald Kennedy & John A Riggs, eds, *U.S. Policy and the Global Environment* (Washington, DC: The Aspen Institute, 2000) at 11.

43 Carbon dioxide emissions, primarily linked to fossil fuel production, industrial processes and land-use change, have increased over 140 percent from pre-industrial levels. Methane emissions, with anthropogenic sources associated with ruminants, rice agriculture, fossil fuel exploitation, landfills and biomass burning, have increased 254 percent from pre-industrial levels. Nitrous oxide emissions have increased 121 percent from pre-industrial levels, with anthropogenic sources including soils, ocean, biomass burning, fertilizer use and industrial processes. Other anthropogenic GHGs contributing to warming include sulphur hexafluoride, chlorofluorocarbons and halogenated gases, as well as hydrochlorofluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons; World Meteorological Organization [WMO] & Global Atmosphere Watch (9 November 2015) 11 WMO Greenhouse Gas Bulletin (November 2015), online: <library.wmo.int/pmb_ged/ghg-bulletin_11_en.pdf>. See also US Environmental Protection Agency, "Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data", online: <www3.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/global.html>.

44 Rasmus E Benestad, "A Mental Picture of the Greenhouse Effect" (21 January 2016) Theoretical Applied Climatology 3, DOI: <10.1007/s00704-016-1732-y>, online: <link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00704-016-1732-y/fulltext.html>.

45 Steve Connor, "Global warming: World already halfway towards threshold that could result in dangerous climate change, say scientists", *Independent* (9 November 2015), online: <www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/climate-change-global-average-temperatures-break-through-1c-increase-on-pre-industrial-levels-for-a6727361.html>.

46 Australia, Department of the Environment and Energy, "Enhanced Greenhouse Effect", online: <www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/climate-science/greenhouse-effect>.

47 WMO, "Atmospheric Concentrations of the Greenhouse Gases that Cause Climate Change Continue to Rise", online: <www.wmo.int/media/content/atmospheric-concentrations-greenhouse-gases-cause-climate-change-continue-rise>.

48 JT Kiehl & Kevin E Trenberth, "Earth's Annual Global Mean Energy Budget" (1997) 78:2 Bull American Meteorological Soc'y 197 at 198 (1997), online: <climateknowledge.org/figures/Rood_Climate_Change_AOSS480_Documents/Kiehl_Trenberth_Radiative_Balance_BAMS_1997.pdf>.

49 Michael C MacCracken, "Beyond Mitigation: Potential Options for Counter-Balancing the Climatic and Environmental Consequences of the Rising Concentrations of Greenhouse Gases" (2009), World Bank Policy Research Working Paper at 15, online: <elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/1813-9450-4938>.

50 The Royal Society, *supra* note 12 at 23.

51 *Ibid*.

52 *Ibid* at 34.

53 David P Keller, Ellias Y Feng & Andreas Oschlies, "Potential Climate Engineering Effectiveness and Side Effects During a High Carbon Dioxide-Emission Scenario" (25 February 2014) Nature Communications at 5–6, online: <www.nature.com/ncomms/2014/140225/ncomms4304/pdf/ncomms4304.pdf>.

54 Lenton & Vaughan, *supra* note 35 at 5540.

Sulphur Aerosol Injection

Sulphur aerosol injection (SAI) is considered the most technologically feasible geoengineering option, and thus the most actively investigated currently.[55] SAI seeks to enhance planetary albedo (surface reflectivity of the sun's radiation)[56] through the injection of a gas such as sulphur dioxide or another gas that will ultimately react chemically in the stratosphere to form sulfate aerosols. Alternatively, this approach may be effectuated through direct injection of sulphuric acid.[57] The high reflectivity of aerosols causes a negative forcing that could ultimately cool the planet.[58] Potential delivery vehicles for stratospheric sulphur dioxide injection include aircraft, artillery shells, stratospheric balloons and hoses suspended from towers.[59]

The genesis of this approach was a suggestion made in 1974 by Russian climatologist Mikhail Budyko that potentially dangerous climate change could be countered by deploying airplanes to burn sulphur in the atmosphere, producing aerosols to reflect sunlight away.[60] A number of recent studies have indicated that SAI could be an effective mechanism to ameliorate projected rises in temperature. A. V. Eliseev and others concluded that the amount of sulphur emissions required to compensate for projected warming by 2050 would be between five and 16 TgS/yr, increasing to between 10 and 30 TgS/yr by the end of the century.[61] Other studies have concluded that considerably smaller injections could achieve the same objective.[62] Proponents have also touted SAI for its allegedly low cost. It has been estimated that injecting enough aerosols into the stratosphere to counter even high-emission scenarios would cost only US$1 billion annually, or less than $0.01 per year to compensate for each ton of carbon dioxide emissions.[63]

There is also empirical evidence to support the potential viability of this approach. Sulfate aerosols are an important component of the troposphere and stratosphere and can substantially reduce the incoming solar radiation reaching the earth's system during powerful volcanic eruptions.[64] For example, the Mount Pinatubo eruption in 1991 spewed out approximately 20 teragrams of sulfur dioxide into the stratosphere,[65] reflecting enough sunlight back to space to cool the earth by 0.5ºC for a year following the eruption.[66]

Marine Cloud Brightening

Low-level marine stratiform clouds cover approximately one-quarter of the oceanic surface and possess albedos of 0.3 to 0.7, thus exerting a substantial cooling effect on the earth's radiative balance.[67] Cloud albedo enhancement geoengineering schemes contemplate dispersing seawater

55 Takanobu Kosugi, "Fail-Safe Solar Radiation Management Geoengineering" (2013) 18 Mitigation Adaptation Strategies for Global Change 1141 at 1142; Albert C Lin, "Balancing the Risks: Managing Technology and Dangerous Climate Change" (2009) 8(3) Issues in Leg Scholarship, art 2 at 4.

56 "Albedo is the fraction of incident sunlight that is reflected." Albedo is measured on a 0–1 scale. If a surface absorbs all incoming sunlight, its albedo is 0; if it is perfectly reflecting, its albedo is 1. Arctic Coastal Ice Processes, *Albedo*, online: <www.arcticice.org/albedo.htm>.

57 Philip Rasch, Written Testimony, US House Committee on Science and Technology Hearing, "Geoengineering IIe: The Scientific Basis and Engineering Challenges", 4 February 2010, at 5, online: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-111hhrg53007/pdf/CHRG-111hhrg53007.pdf>. There have also been suggestions of injecting pre-formed particles of other chemicals, e.g., titanium oxide, to effectuate more control over the process. Peter J Irvine et al, "An Overview of the Earth System Science of Solar Geoengineering" (2016) WIREs Climate Change at 7, DOI: <10.1002/2cc.423>.

58 J Hansen et al, "Earth's Energy Imbalance and Implications" (2011) 11 Atmospheric Chemistry Physics 13421 at 13438.

59 Alan Robock et al, "Benefits, Risks and Costs of Stratospheric Geoengineering" (2009) 36 Geophysical Research Letters L19703 at 4–7.

60 MI Budyko, *Climatic Changes*, translated by *Izmeniia Klimata* (Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union, 1977). "Sulfur in the stratosphere oxidizes via the reaction with the hydroxyl radical to sulfuric acid.... The sulfuric acid gas forms together with water vapor sulfate particles.... In the presence of aerosols sulfuric acid gas may condense onto pre-existing aerosol particles." J Feichter & T Leisner, "Climate Engineering: A Critical Review of Approaches to Modify the Global Energy Balance" (2009) 176 Eur Physical J 81 at 86.

61 AV Eliseev, II Mokhov & AA Karpenko, "Global Warming Mitigation by Means of Controlled Aerosol Emissions into the Stratosphere: Global and Regional Peculiarities of Temperature Response as Estimated in IAP RAS CM Simulations" (2009) 22(4) Atmospheric Oceanic Optics 388 at 390. 1Tg = 10^{12} grams, or 1 million metric tons. Simone Tilmes, Rolf Müller & Ross Salawitch, "The Sensitivity of Polar Ozone Depletion to Proposed Geoengineering Schemes" (2008) 320 Science 1201 at 1202.

62 Philip J Rasch, Paul J Crutzen & Danielle B Coleman, "Exploring the Geoengineering of Climate Using Stratospheric Sulfate Aerosols: The Role of Particle Size" (2008) 35 Geophysical Research Letters L02809 at 3. "Injection of 1 Tg S/yr as small particles...reduces the warming equatorward of 40 degrees to <1K…." See also Paul J Crutzen, "Albedo Enhancement by Stratospheric Sulfur Injections: A Contribution to Resolve a Policy Dilemma?" (2006) 77 Climatic Change 211 at 213. Stratospheric loading of 1-2 Tg S/yr required; Tom ML Wigley, "Low-Intensity Geoengineering Should be Seriously Considered" (21 May 2008) Bull Atomic Scientists, online: www.thebulletin.org/web-edition/roundtables/has-the-time-come-geoengineering. Peak load of 5 TgS/yr required between 2050 and 2060, declining back to zero by 2090.

63 Jason Blackstock, "Researchers Can't Regulate Climate Engineering Alone" (2012) 486 Nature 159 at 159.

64 Rasch et al, *supra* note 24 at 4010.

65 Ben Kravitz, "Climate Engineering with Stratospheric Aerosols and Associated Engineering Parameters" (2012) National Academy of Engineering at 29, online: <https://www.nap.edu/read/18185/chapter/7>.

66 Richard A Kerr, "Pollute the Planet for Climate's Sake?" (2008) 315 Science 401 at 401.

67 John Latham et al, "Global Temperature Stabilization via Controlled Albedo Enhancement of Low-Level Maritime Clouds" (2008) 366 Philosophical Transactions Royal Soc'y 3969 at 3970.

droplets approximately one micrometre in size in marine stratiform clouds. These droplets would be sufficiently large to act as cloud condensation nuclei[68] when they rise into the bases of stratiform clouds and shrink through evaporation to about half their original size.[69] Increases in cloud condensation nuclei increase cloud droplet numbers and decrease cloud droplet size.[70] This enhances overall droplet surface area and results in an increase in cloud albedo.[71] Moreover, it can extend the longevity of clouds, increasing the time-mean albedo of a region.[72]

Studies indicate that a 50 percent to 100 percent increase in droplet concentration of all marine stratiform clouds by mechanical generation of sea salt spray could increase top-of-cloud albedo by 0.02 (approximately 10 percent), which could offset warming associated with a doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide.[73] However, there are substantial uncertainties associated with this approach, including whether increasing cloud condensation nuclei might ultimate result in evaporation that disrupts cloud albedo.[74] Moreover, the requisite top-of-cloud albedo to offset the warming associated with a doubling of carbon dioxide levels from pre-industrial levels would be markedly greater than estimated in previous studies.[75]

Stephen Salter and others have proposed the development of a fleet of approximately 1,500 remotely controlled spray vessels, drawing upon the motion from the vessels to drive underwater propellers to generate the energy for spray production.[76] As is the case with sulphur dioxide injection schemes, the cost of this approach could be extremely low, perhaps no more than $9 billion.[77]

Space-based Systems

Space-based methods seek to reduce the amount of solar radiation reaching the earth by positioning sunshields in space to reflect or deflect radiation. As is true with several other SRM options, it may be possible to reduce solar radiation inflows by 1.8 percent, potentially offsetting greenhouse effects associated with a doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations.[78] Proposed options include placing reflectors in near-earth orbits, including the placement of 55,000 mirrors in random orbits or the creation of a ring of dust particles guided by satellites at altitudes of approximately 1,200 to 2,400 miles.[79] An alternative approach could be to establish a "cloud of spacecraft" with reflectors in a stationary orbit near the Inner Lagrange point (L1),[80] a gravitationally stable point between earth and the sun.[81] Proponents argue that this approach would ensure the stability of sunshades, whereas shields positioned in near-orbit could be pushed out of orbit by sunlight.[82]

Deployment of space-based systems could prove to be challenging, however. Some configurations of sunshades could prove to be unstable and, thus, ultimately sail out of orbit.[83] Low earth orbit systems could also face tracking problems, posing the threat that mirrors could

68 "Cloud condensation nuclei are a subset of the atmospheric aerosol population, which undergo rapid growth into cloud droplets at a specified supersaturation." Gregory C Roberts et al, "Cloud Condensation Nuclei in the Amazon Basin: 'Marine' Conditions Over a Continent?" (2001) 28:14 Geophysical Research Letters 2807 at 2807.

69 Keith Bower et al, "Computations Assessment of a Proposed Technique for Global Warming Mitigation via Albedo-Enhancement of Marine Stratocumulus Clouds" (2006) 82:1-2 Atmospheric Research 328 at 329.

70 RD Borys, DH Lowenthal & MA Wetzel, "Chemical and Microphysical Properties of Marine Stratiform Cloud" (1998) 103 J Geophysical Research: Atmospheres No. D17 at 22,073; Alan Robock et al, "Studying Geoengineering with Natural and Anthropogenic Analogs" (2013) 121 Climatic Change 445 at 452.

71 Bower et al, *supra* note 69 at 329.

72 Andy Jones, John Latham & Michael H Smith, "Radiative Forcing Due to Modification of Marine Stratocumulus Clouds" National Center for Atmospheric Research at 1, online: www.mmm.ucar.edu/people/latham/files/cloud_albedo_gcm_modelling_paper.pdf.

73 Lenton & Vaughan, *supra* note 35 at 5548; Philip Rasch, C-C (Jack) Chen & John Latham, "Global Temperature Stabilisation via Cloud Albedo Enhancement: Geoengineering Options to Respond to Climate Change" Response to National Academy Call, online: <americasclimatechoices.org/Geoengineering_Input/attachments/Latham%20National%20Academy%20Geoengineering%20090615.pdf>.

74 Oliver Morton, "Great White Hope" (2009) 458 Nature 1097 at 1099.

75 Lenton & Vaughan, *supra* note 35 at 5548.

76 Stephen Salter, Graham Sortino & John Latham, "Sea-Going Hardware for the Cloud Albedo Method of Reversing Global Warming" (2008) 366 Philosophical Transactions Royal Soc'y 3989 at 3994, 4004.

77 Morton, *supra* note 74.

78 Takanobu Kosugi, "Role of Sunshades in Space as a Climate Control Option" (2010) 67 Acta Astronautica 241 at 242.

79 The Royal Society, *supra* note 12 at 32.

80 Roger Angel, "Feasibility of Cooling the Earth with a Cloud of Small Spacecraft Near the Inner Lagrange Point (L1)" (2006) 103:46 Proceedings Nat'l Acad Sci 17184 at 17184.

81 Katharine Ricke et al, "Unilateral Engineering", Non-technical Briefing Notes for a Workshop at the Council on Foreign Relations Washington DC, 5 May 2008 at 6, online: <d1027732.mydomainwebhost.com/articles/articles/cfr_geoengineering.pdf>. The Lagrange L1 point is about 900,000 miles from the earth. The Royal Society, *supra* note 12 at 32. The plan, developed by Roger Angel at the University of Arizona, contemplates the production of approximately 15 trillion silicon discs about 60-70 centimeters across; the discs would be studded with holes that could scatter incoming light. David L Chandler, "Global Shades" (21 July 2007) *New Science* at 44.

82 David W Keith, "Geoengineering the Climate: History and Prospect" (2000) 25 Annual Rev Energy & Environment 245 at 263.

83 *Ibid*.

collide.[84] The cost of deployment would also be extremely high, pegged at approximately $5 trillion by one major proponent,[85] with some commentators projecting the cost to be potentially much higher.[86] Given the existence of cheaper and less logistically challenging SRM options, "sunshade" approaches are not likely to be launched any time soon.[87]

CDR APPROACHES

CDR options seek to remove and sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, either by enhancing natural biological sinks for carbon or by deploying chemical engineering to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.[88] This, in turn, can increase the amount of long-wave radiation emitted by the earth back to space, reducing radiative forcing and thus exerting a cooling effect.[89]

In contrast to SRM options, which can begin to affect temperatures very rapidly,[90] CDR approaches would likely have to be deployed on a large scale for at least a century to substantially reduce atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide.[91] However, also in contrast to SRM options, CDR technologies address the proximal cause of warming[92] and could restore carbon dioxide to pre-industrial levels within a few centuries.[93] In the following sections, the most frequently discussed CDR options will be discussed.

Ocean Iron Fertilization

In a process known as "the biological pump," the production of organic matter by phytoplankton in the world's oceans results in the absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to facilitate photosynthesis, thus lowering concentrations.[94] While phytoplankton account for less than one percent of photosynthetic biomass, they are responsible for approximately half of the carbon fixation on earth.[95] A proportion of particulate organic carbon from phytoplankton sinks into the deeper ocean (below 200 m) before it decays, and can remain at these depths, thus sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, for hundreds of years.[96]

Phytoplankton production, in turn, is dependent on a variety of nutrients, including macronutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphate, and micronutrients, such as iron and zinc.[97] Proponents of an option known as ocean iron fertilization argue that phytoplankton production is limited due to low concentrations of iron in the southern ocean, subarctic Pacific and eastern equatorial Pacific waters.[98] They argue that adding iron artificially in these regions could stimulate phytoplankton production, thus enhancing carbon dioxide uptake.[99]

Several studies in the past few decades have indicated that ocean iron fertilization could reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide levels substantially, perhaps by 10 percent or

84 B Govindasamy, K Caldeira & PB Duffy, "Geoengineering Earth's Radiation Balance to Mitigate Climate Change from a Quadrupling of CO_2" (2003) 37 Global & Planetary Change 157 at 167.

85 Angel, *supra* note 80 at 17,189.

86 Eric Bickel & Lee Lane, "An Analysis of Climate Engineering as a Response to Climate Change", Copenhagen Consensus Center (2009) at 48, online: <fixtheclimate.com/fileadmin/templates/page/scripts/downloadpdf.php?file=/uploads/tx_templavoila/AP_Climate_Engineering_Bickel_Lane_v.5.0.pdf>.

87 Daniel J Lunt, "Sunshades for Solar Radiation" in Tim Lenton & Naomi Vaughan, eds, *Geoengineering Responses to Climate Change* (New York, NY: Springer, 2013) 19.

88 Timothy Lenton, "The Global Potential for Carbon Dioxide Removal" (2014) in RM Harrison & RE Hester, eds, *Geoengineering of the Climate System* (Washington, DC: Royal Society of Chemistry, 2014) 53.

89 Lenton & Vaughan, *supra* note 35 at 5540.

90 The Royal Society, *supra* note 12 at 34. SRM methods could begin returning temperatures back to pre-indusrial conditions "within a few years of deployment".

91 P Ciasis et al, "Carbon and other Biogeochemical Cycles, in Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis Contribution of Working Group I to the First Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change" (2013) at 546, online: <www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>.

92 Sabine Mathesius et al, "Long-Term Response of Oceans to CO_2 Removal from the Atmosphere" (2015) 5 Nature Climate Change 1117 at 1117 (2015).

93 Lenton & Vaughan, *supra* note 35 at 5556.

94 RS Lampitt et al, "Ocean Fertilization: A Potential Means of Geoengineering?" (2008) 366 Philosophical Transactions Royal Soc'y 3919 at 3920.

95 Sallie W Chisholm, Paul G Falkowski & John J Cullen, "Dis-Crediting Ocean Fertilization" (2001) 294 Science 309 at 309.

96 Michelle Allsopp, David Santillo & Paul Johnston, "A Scientific Critique of Ocean Iron Fertilization as a Climate Change Mitigation Strategy" (September 2007) Greenpeace Research Labs Technical Note 07/2007 at 5, online: <www.climos.com/imo/Other/Other_greenpeace_iron_fert_critiq_Sep2007.pdf>.

97 Kenneth R Arrigo, "Marine Microorganisms and Global Nutrient Cycles" (2005) 437 Nature 349 at 355.

98 Sanjay K Singh et al, "Response of Bacterioplankton to Iron Fertilization of the Southern Ocean, Antarctica" (2015) Frontiers in Microbiology 1 at 2, DOI: <10.3389/fmicb.2015.00863>, online: <dx.doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2015.00863>; Victor Smetacek et al, "Deep Carbon Export from a Southern Ocean Iron-Fertilized Diatom Bloom" (2012) 487 Nature 313 at 313. Such areas comprise approximately 20 percent of the surface ocean; Long Cao & Ken Caldeira, "Can Ocean Iron Fertilization Mitigate Ocean Acidification?" (2010) 99 Climatic Change 303 at 304.

99 Matthew Hubbard, "Barometer Rising: The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as a Model for Holistic International Regulation of Ocean Fertilization Projects and Other Forms of Geoengineering" (2016) 40 Wm & Mary Envtl L & Pol'y Rev 591 at 598; Christine Bertram, "Ocean Iron Fertilization in the Context of the Kyoto Protocol and the Post-Kyoto Process" (2010), 8 Energy Pol'y 1130 at 1130.

more.[100] However, a number of more recent studies, largely reflecting field research on ocean iron fertilization, have questioned these findings. The IPCC, in its most recent assessment report, has concluded that the drawdown of atmospheric carbon dioxide with ocean iron fertilization could be as low as 15 to 30 parts per million, even under idealized conditions.[101] Moreover, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in its synthesis report on geoengineering, concluded that ocean iron fertilization could only exert a "minor impact" on atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide.[102]

Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage

Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) is a process by which biomass is converted to heat, electricity or liquid or gas fuels, coupled with carbon capture and sequestration (CCS). Bioenergy feedstocks include the following:

- energy derived from woody biomass harvested from forests, including fuel wood, charcoal and residues;
- energy crops, such as jatropha and palm;
- food crops, including corn, sweet sorghum and annual crops, such as switchgrass; and
- agro-residues (animal manure and crop residues), agro-industrial and municipal solid wastes and other biological resources.[103]

In the context of power production facilities, the CCS process involves capturing carbon dioxide from flue gases in the post-combustion phase or modifying the combustion process to generate pure or high-concentration streams of carbon dioxide.[104] BECCS technologies could capture 90 percent or more of the carbon dioxide released through biomass production.[105]

After capture, carbon dioxide is compressed and transported to a site for storage, either underground or in the oceans.[106] There are also proposals for using carbon dioxide for other purposes, such as enhanced oil recovery and biochemical conversion into biofuels or for energy storage technologies.[107]

BECCS is one of a group of carbon dioxide removal options characterized as "negative emissions technologies" (NETs) because these approaches are capable of removing GHGs from the atmosphere, capturing carbon dioxide at the source or engineering enhancement of natural carbon sinks.[108] BECCS effectuates this by the absorption of carbon dioxide through the growth cycle of biomass feedstocks and the capture of the carbon dioxide produced during the combustion of biomass energy.[109] The vast majority of

100 V Melissa Eick, "A Navigational System for Uncharted Waters: The London Convention and London Protocol's Assessment Framework on Ocean Iron Fertilization" (2010) 46 Tulsa L Rev 351 at 357; Victor Smetacek & SWA Maqvi, "The Next Generation of Iron Fertilization Experiments in the Southern Ocean" (2008) 366 Philosophical Transactions Royal Soc'y 3947 at 3956; F Joos, JL Sarmiento & U Siegenthaler, "Estimates of the Effect of Southern Ocean Fertilization on Atmospheric CO_2 Concentrations" (2001) 349 Nature 772 at 773.

101 Ciasis et al, *supra* note 91 at 551.

102 Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, "Scientific Synthesis of the Impacts of Ocean Fertilization on Marine Biodiversity" (2009) CBD Technical Series No 45 at 22, online: <www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-45-en.pdf>. See also US Government Accountability Office, Center for Science, Technology and Engineering, "Climate Engineering" Technology Assessment (July 2011) at 29, online: <www.gao.gov/new.items/d1171.pdf>.

103 Alisher Mirzabaev et al, "Bioenergy, Food Security and Poverty Reduction" (July 2014) Center for Development Research, University of Bonn, Working Paper No 135 at 11; Venkatesh Balan, "Current Challenges in Commercially Producing Biofuels from Lignocellulosic Biomass" (2014) 12 Intl Scholarly Research Notices: Biotechnology 1 at 4–5; Ayhan Demirbas, "Bioenergy, Global Warming, and Environmental Impacts" (2010) 26 Energy Sources 225 at 226.

104 Steve Rackley, *Carbon Capture and Storage* (Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2009) at 21.

105 Joris Kornneeff et al, "Global Potential for Biomass and Carbon Dioxide Capture, Transport and Storage up to 2050" (2012) 11 Intl J Greenhouse Gas Control 117 at 118.

106 US Environmental Protection Agency, "Carbon Dioxide Capture and Sequestration", online: <www3.epa.gov/climatechange/ccs/#CO2Capture>; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, (2005) "Special Report: Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage" 195–307, online: <digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc12051/m2/1/high_res_d/srccs_wholereport.pdf>. Terrestrial storage options include depleted reservoirs for oil and gas and deep saline aquifers: Ben Caldecott, Guy Lomax & Mark Workman, "Stranded Carbon Assets and Negative Emissions Technologies" (February 2015) Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment, University of Oxford, Working Paper at 18, online: <www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/research-programmes/stranded-assets/Stranded%20Carbon%20Assets%20and%20NETs%20-%2006.02.15.pdf>.

107 Rowan Oloman, "Carbon Recycling: An Alternative to Carbon Capture and Storage" (August 2009) 236:8 Pipeline & Gas J, online: <pgjonline.com/2009/08/06/carbon-recycling-an-alternative-to-carbon-capture-and-storage/>; Alexandra B Klass & Elizabeth J Wilson, "Carbon Capture and Sequestration: Identifying and Managing Risks" (2009) 8:3 Art 1 Issues in Leg Scholarship 1 at 6, online: <scholarship.law.umn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1037&context=faculty_articles>; Peter Maloney, "General Electric Seeks to Capture CO_2 for Storage, Utility Dive", 12 March 2016, online: <www.utilitydive.com/news/general-electric-seeks-to-capture-co2-for-energy-storage/415514/>.

108 T Gasser et al, "Negative Emissions Physically Needed to Keep Global Warming Below 2°C" (2015) 6 Nature Communications Art No 7958 at 2; UK Parliament, Parliamentary Office of Science & Technology, "Negative Emissions Technologies" (October 2013) POSTnote 447 at 1, online: <researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/POST-PN-447/POST-PN-447.pdf>.

109 C Gough & NE Vaughan, "Synthesizing Existing Knowledge on the Feasibility of BECCS" (February 2015) AVOID2 at 5, online: <avoid-net-uk.cc.ic.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2015/07/Synthesising-existing-knowledge-on-the-feasibility-of-BECCS-AVOID-2_WPD1a_v1.pdf>.

mitigation scenarios developed in integrated assessment models, under which temperatures are kept to 2°C or below, contemplate extensive deployment of NETs during the course of this century,[110] with BECCS cited as the primary NETs option.[111] However, the actual potential of BECCS to sequester carbon is highly uncertain at this incipient stage of development.[112] One recent study projected potential sequestration of 1.5 $GtCO_2$/yr by 2050 and 5 to 16 $GtCO_2$/yr by 2100,[113] while another pegs the potential range at between 1.8 and 17.4 GtC/yr.[114] By means of comparison, global carbon dioxide emissions in 2015 were estimated to be 35.7 GtC.[115]

Direct Air Capture

Direct air capture (DAC) is a process for extracting carbon dioxide from ambient air in a closed-loop industrial process. The most widely discussed method involves drawing air through towers and bringing it into contact with a chemical solution that naturally absorbs carbon dioxide, such as sodium hydroxide, in a device called a contactor.[116] These machines could be capable of capturing 1,000 times more carbon dioxide than could a tree of comparable size.[117]

Once carbon dioxide-capturing sorbents become saturated, a regeneration process is used to release the carbon dioxide for pipeline compression and storage or re-use in other processes.[118] Captured carbon dioxide could be stored using the methods described above in terms of BECCS or for alternative purposes.[119] One clear benefit of DAC systems is that they can facilitate uptake of carbon dioxide emissions from small and hard-to-control distributed sources, such as the transportation sector, which constitute more than half of total emissions.[120] As is the case with BECCS, DAC constitutes a negative emissions technology.[121] One recent study of DAC potential in the United States alone estimated that it might be possible to sequester approximately 13 $GtCO_2$/yr, with cumulative removal of approximately 1,100 Gt up to 2100,[122] while another study estimated sequestration potential of between 3.7 and 10 $GtCO_2$/yr by 2100.[123]

While there are efforts currently to develop pilot demonstration projects, an imposing barrier to large-scale deployment of DAC may be its potential costs, with some estimates ranging from $600 to thousands of dollars per ton of captured carbon dioxide.[124] However, other researchers

110 IPCC, Fifth Assessment Report, Working Group III, Ch 6, "Assessing Transformation Pathways" at 93; Etsushi Kato & Yoshiki Yamagata, "BECCS Capability of Dedicated Bioenergy Crops under a Future Land-Use Scenario Targeting Net Negative Carbon Emissions" (2014) 2 Earth's Future 421 at 421. "Of the 400 [IPCC] scenarios that have a 50% or better chance of no more than 2°C warming…344 assume the successful and large-scale uptake of negative-emission technologies;" Kevin Anderson, "Duality in Climate Science" (2015) 8 Nature Geoscience 989 at 989 .

111 Gasser et al, *supra* note 108 at 5. See also José Roberto Moreira et al, "BECCS Potential in Brazil: Achieving Negative Emissions in Ethanol and Electricity Production Based on Sugar Cane Bagasse and Other Residues" (2016) 179 Applied Energy 55 at 56; BECCS "will play a vital role in reaching the required level of emission reductions in the future." Sabine Fuss, "Betting on Negative Emissions" (2014) 4 Nature Climate Change 850 at 850.

112 There are currently 15 pilot-scale BECCS plants globally; Gough & Vaughan, *supra* note 109 at 20. And the first large-scale BECCS plant is due to begin operation in 2016; Global CCS Institute, Illinois Industrial Carbon Capture and Storage Project, online: <www.globalccsinstitute.com/projects/illinois-industrial-carbon-capture-and-storage-project>.

113 Caldecott, Lomax & Workman, *supra* note 106 at 19, 22.

114 Andrew Wiltshire & T Davies-Barnard, "Planetary Limits to BECCS Negative Emissions" (March 2015) AVOID2 at 15, online: <avoid-net-uk.cc.ic.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2015/07/Planetary-limits-to-BECCS-negative-emissions-AVOID-2_WPD2a_v1.1.pdf>.

115 Robert B Jackson, "Reaching Peak Emissions" (January 2016) 6 Nature Climate Change 7 at 7.

116 Robert Socolow et al, "Direct Air Capture of CO_2 with Chemicals" (2011) American Physical Society at 7–9, online: <https://www.aps.org/policy/reports/assessments/upload/dac2011.pdf>. Other potential capture methods include mineral capture by water of crystallization or hydroxyl cation cycles; R Stuart Haszeldine, "Can CCS and NET Enable the Continued Use of Fossil Carbon Fuels after CoP21?" (2016) 32:2 Oxford Rev Econ Pol'y 304 at 310.

117 Marianne Lavelle, "Out of Thin Air: The Quest to Capture Carbon Dioxide" (12 August 2011) *National Geographic*, online: <news.nationalgeographic.com/news/energy/2011/08/110811-quest-to-capture-carbon-dioxide/>.

118 Duncan McClaren, "Capturing the Imagination: Prospects for Direct Air Capture as a Climate Measure" (25 March 2014) Geoengineering our Climate? Ethics, Politics and Governance, Case Study at 1-2, online: <geoengineeringourclimate.com/2014/03/25/capturing-the-imagination-prospects-for-direct-air-capture-as-a-climate-measure-case-study/>.

119 See *supra* note 107. See also David W Keith, Kenton Heidel & Robert Cherry, "Capturing CO_2 from the Atmosphere: Rationale and Process Design Considerations" in B Launder & M Thompson, eds, *Geo-Engineering Climate Change: Environmental Necessity or Pandora's Box* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2010) 125, online: <keith.seas.harvard.edu/papers/116.Cherry.Heidel.CapCO2FromAtmosp.p.pdf>; Eli Kintisch, "Can Sucking CO_2 Out of the Atmosphere Really Work?" (7 October 2014) MIT Tech Rev, online: <www.technologyreview.com/s/531346/can-sucking-co2-out-of-the-atmosphere-really-work/>.

120 Manya Ranjan & Howard J Herzog, "Feasibility of Air Capture" (2011) 4 Energy Procedia 2869 at 2870; David Keith, "Why Capture CO_2 from the Atmosphere?" (2009) 325 Science 1654 at 1655.

121 Caldecott, Lomax & Workman, *supra* note 106 at 7.

122 *Climate Intervention: Reflecting Sunlight to Cool Earth*, *supra* note 30 at 75.

123 Caldecott, Lomax & Workman, *supra* note 106 at 22.

124 Socolow et al, *supra* note 116 at i; Ranjan & Herzog, *supra* note 120 at 2875.

have contended that the costs could be much lower.[125] Other challenges would include finding suitable sites for carbon dioxide sequestration, as well as safety, public perception and sequestration reliability questions.[126]

Potential Risks Associated with Climate Geoengineering

SRM OPTIONS

Potential Precipitation Impacts

SAI geoengineering could adversely impact the globe's hydrological cycle. SAI could abate increases in surface temperatures by reducing incoming solar radiation. However, continued simultaneous absorption of long-wave radiation by rising levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide could increase the vertical stability of atmosphere. This could, in turn, suppress convective activities and, most importantly, precipitation.[127] Additionally, infrared absorption by the introduction of sulphur aerosols into the stratosphere could decrease the downward emission of infrared radiation into the troposphere, further reducing precipitation.[128]

While the deployment of SAI geoengineering could result in a decline in mean global precipitation, its impacts could be far more severe in the global south.[129] H. Schmidt and others projected that deployment could reduce precipitation by 20 percent in the southern branch of the inter-tropic convergence zone,[130] with U. Niemeier reaching similar findings.[131] Reductions of this magnitude could modify the Asian and African monsoons, "impacting the food supply to billions of people"[132] and visiting "humanitarian disasters" upon such regions.[133] The South Asian summer monsoon provides up to 80 percent of annual mean precipitation in India, sustaining the country's agriculture, health and water needs.[134] In Africa, production of important crops such as maize are critically linked to the timing and duration of precipitation.[135] Recent research indicates that deployment of SAI in the northern hemisphere could trigger droughts in the Sahel, potentially reducing net primary productivity by 60 to 100 percent.[136] There is also empirical support for this proposition. As indicated above, when Mount Pinatubo erupted in 1991, it released approximately 20 teragrams into the stratosphere.[137] This is the mid-range estimate of the amount of sulphur dioxide that might have to be injected into the stratosphere by the end of the century to compensate for twenty-first century warming.[138] In the year following the eruption, the earth experienced the least amount of rainfall on record, more than 50 percent lower than in any previous year,[139] as well as a record decrease in runoff and discharge into the ocean.[140]

However, one must be cautious about potential precipitation impacts of SRM options, and substantial

125 Xiaoyang Shi, "Capture CO_2 from Ambient Air Using Nanoconfined Iron Hydration" (2016) 128 Angewandte Chemie 4094 to 97; Chen & Massimo Tavoni, "Direct Air Capture of CO_2 and Climate Stabilization: A Model Based Assessment" (2013) 118 Climatic Change 59 at 60; Geoffrey Holmes & David W Keith, "An Air-Liquid Contractor for Large-Scale Capture of CO_2 from Air" (2012) 370 Philosophical Transactions Royal Soc'y A 4380–4403.

126 *Climate Intervention: Reflecting Sunlight to Cool Earth*, *supra* note 30 at 75.

127 Cao Long, Gao Chao-Chao & Zhao Li-Yun, "Geoengineering: Basic Science and Ongoing Research Efforts" (2015) 6 Advances in Climate Change Research 188 at 190; Alan Robock, "Stratospheric Aerosol Geoengineering" (2015) AIP Conference Proceedings 1652 at 190.

128 Angus J Ferraro & Hannah G Griffiths, "Quantifying the temperature-independent effect of stratospheric aerosol geoengineering on global-mean precipitation in a multi-model ensemble" (2016) 11 Envtl Research Letters 1 at 16 (2016), online: <iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/11/3/034012/pdf>.

129 H Damon Matthews & Ken Caldeira, "Transient Climate-Carbon Simulations of Planetary Geoengineering" (2007) 104 Proceedings Natl Acad Sci 9949 at 9951.

130 H Schmidt et al, "Solar Irradiance Reduction to Counteract Radiative Forcing from a Quadrupling of CO_2: Climate Responses Simulated by Four Earth System Models" (2012) 3 Earth Systems Dynamics 63 at 72.

131 U Niemeier, "Solar Irradiance Reduction via Climate Engineering: Impact of Different Techniques on the Energy Balance and the Hydrological Cycle" (2013) 118 J Geophysical Research: Atmospheres 11,095 at 11,915.

132 The Royal Society, *supra* note 12 at 31.

133 Holly Jean Buck, "Geoengineering: Re-Making Climate for Profit or Humanitarian Intervention?" (2011) 43:1 Development & Change 253 at 255.

134 Massimo A Bollasina, Yi Ming & V Ramaswamy, "Anthropogenic Aerosols and the Weakening of the South Asian Summer Monsoon" (2011) 334 Science 502 at 502.

135 Pablo Suarez, "Geoengineering and the Humanitarian Challenge: What Role for the Most Vulnerable?" (13 August 2013) Geoengineering our Climate, Opinion Article at 3, online: <https://geoengineeringourclimate.files.wordpress.com/2013/08/suarez-et-al-2013-ge-and-the-humanitarian-challenge-click-for-download.pdf>.

136 Jim M Haywood et al, "Asymmetric Forcing from Stratospheric Aerosols Impacts Sahelian Rainfall" (2013) 3 Nature Climate Change 660 at 663.

137 Kravitz, *supra* note 65.

138 Eliseev, Mokhov & Karpenko, *supra* note 61 at 390.

139 Kevin Bullis, "The Geoengineering Gambit" (21 December 2009) MIT Technology Rev, online: <www.technologyreview.com/s/416801/the-geoengineering-gambit/>. See also Gabriele C Hegerl & Susan Solomon, "Risks of Climate Engineering" (2009) 325 Science 955 at 955.

140 G Bala, PB Duffy & KE Taylor, "Impact of Geoengineering Schemes on the Global Hydrological Cycle" (2008) 105:22 Proceedings Natl Acad Sci 7664 at 7664.

additional research would clearly be needed if such options were to be considered.[141] As Simon Tilmes and others observe, "different models and scenarios do not always agree in the sign of the change of monsoonal precipitation in response to geoengineering."[142] Moreover, some researchers contend that temperature reductions associated with SRM deployment would also decrease evaporation, increasing soil moisture and potentially offsetting any possible loss in food production.[143]

Marine cloud brightening geoengineering options also pose dangers in this context. One recent study indicated that deployment could reduce precipitation by 50 percent in some areas of South America, with a corresponding decline in net primary productivity by as much as 50 to 100 percent.[144] The impact of space-based systems on precipitation remains unclear,[145] but several researchers have expressed fear about potential adverse impacts on regional precipitation, especially in the tropics.[146]

Potential Impacts on the Ozone Layer

Sunlight-related skin cancer is responsible for approximately 60,000 human deaths annually, as well as hundreds of thousands of new cases and billions of dollars in direct economic losses.[147] The diminution of the ozone layer over the past few decades, which is primarily attributable to anthropogenic ozone-depleting substances, is a major contributor to these impacts.[148] Fortunately, the establishment of the Montreal Protocol, with its scheduled phaseout of most ozone-depleting substances, has been projected to reduce the number of skin cancer cases by 14 percent annually by 2030, translating into two million cases. Moreover, these numbers are anticipated to "grow dramatically" thereafter.[149]

Deployment of SAI geoengineering options, however, could radically change this equation. Injection of sulphur dioxide particles into the stratosphere would substantially increase the available surface areas for heterogeneous reactions in which inactive forms of chlorine and bromine could be converted to forms that could facilitate catalytic destruction of ozone.[150] Thus, while current international policies could facilitate a return of stratospheric ozone levels to their original states by 2050,[151] large-scale deployment of SAI geoengineering options could delay recovery of the ozone layer for 30 to 70 years or more.[152] Moreover, the projected loss of ozone would be "remarkable," perhaps reaching levels higher than the peak of depletion by ozone-depleting substances in the last century.[153] In some winters, the loss of ozone would be comparable to the total amount of ozone available in the lower portions of the stratosphere

141 CJ Gabriel & A Robock, "Stratospheric Geoengineering Impacts on El Niño/Southern Oscillation" (2015) 15 Atmospheric Chemistry & Physics Discussions 9173 at 9187.

142 Simon Tilmes et al, "The Hydrological Impact of Geoengineering in the Geoengineering Model Intercomparison Project (GeoMIP)" (2013) 118 J Geophysical Research: Atmospheres 11,036 at 11,037.

143 DJ Lunt et al, "'Sunshade World:' A Fully Coupled GCM Evaluation of the Climate Impacts of Geoengineering" (2008) 35 Geophysical Research Letters 1 at 4.

144 Andy Jones, Jim Haywood & Olivier Boucher, Climate Impacts of Geoengineering Marine Stratocumulus Clouds (2009) 114 J Geophysical Research 1 at 5, D10106.

145 The Royal Society, *supra* note 12 at 33.

146 Lunt et al, *supra* note 143 at 4; U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Science and Technology, 111th Cong, *Engineering the Climate: Research Needs and Strategies for International Coordination* (2010) Serial No. 111-A at 42. Lunt et al contend that regional declines in precipitation in a "sunshade world" would not, however, likely adversely crop production because lowered surface temperatures would lead to a decline in temperatures and a small increase in soil moisture.

147 Ken Caldeira & Lowell Wood, "Global and Arctic Climate Engineering: Numerical Model Studies" (2009) 366 Philosophical Transactions Royal Soc'y A 4039 at 4050.

148 Center for International Earth Science Information Network, The Relationship of Skin Cancer Prevalence and the Increase in Ultraviolet-B Exposure Due to Ozone Depletion, online: <www.ciesin.org/TG/HH/ozskin1.html>; WJM Martens et al, "The Impact of Ozone Depletion on Skin Cancer Incidence: An Assessment of the Netherlands and Australia" (1996) 1 Envtl Modeling & Assessment 229–40.

149 Arjan van Dijk et al, "Skin Cancer Risks Avoided by the Montreal Protocol—Worldwide Modelling Integrating Coupled Climate-Chemistry Models with a Risk Model for UV" (2013) 89 Photochemistry & Photobiology 234 at 234. See also MP Chipperfield et al, "Quantifying the Ozone and Ultraviolet Benefits of Already Achieved by the Montreal Protocol" (2014) 6 Nature Communications 1 at 8, DOI: <10.1038/ncomms8233>.

150 DK Weisenstein, DW Keith & JA Dykema, "Solar Geoengineering Using Solid Aerosol in the Stratosphere" (2015), 15 Atmospheric Chemistry & Physics 11835 at 11846; FD Pope et al, "Stratospheric Aerosol Particles and Solar-Radiation Management" (2012) 2 Nature Climate Change 713 at 715.

151 UNEP, Ozone Secretariat, *Synthesis of the 2014 Reports of the Scientific, Environmental Effects, and Technology & Economic Assessment Panels of the Montreal Protocol* (2014) at 5, online: <ozone.unep.org/Assessment_Panels/SynthesisReport2014.pdf>.

152 Simone Tilmes, Rolf Müller & Ross Salawitch, "The Sensitivity of Polar Ozone Depletion to Proposed Geoengineering Schemes" (2008) 320 Science 1201 at 1204.

153 P Heckendorn et al, "The Impact of Geoengineering Aerosols on Stratospheric Temperature and Ozone" (2009) 4 Envtl Research Letters 1 at 7.

above the Arctic, with drastic declines over the Antarctic as well.[154]

The Threat of a Termination Effect

The "termination effect" refers to the potential for a huge multi-decadal pulse of warming, should the use of a deployed SRM scheme be terminated abruptly due to technological failure, a pandemic, war or a decision by future policy makers that its negative impacts compelled them to do so.[155] This would be a consequence of the buildup of carbon dioxide that had accrued in the atmosphere in the interim, with its suppressed warming effect, as well as the temporary suppression of climate-carbon feedbacks.[156]

The ramifications of the termination effect could be "catastrophic."[157] As one study recently concluded, "[S]hould the engineered system later fail for technical or policy reasons, the downside is dramatic.... The climate suppression has only been temporary, and the now CO_2-loaded atmosphere quickly bites back, leading to severe and rapid climate change with rates up to 20 times the current rate of warming of approximately 0.2ºC per decade."[158]

As a consequence, temperatures could increase 6ºC to 10ºC in the winter in the Arctic region *within 30 years of termination of the use of SRM technology*, with northern land masses seeing increases of 6ºC in the summer.[159] Moreover, temperatures could jump 7ºC in the tropics in 30 years.[160] Projected temperature increases after termination would occur more rapidly than during one of the most extreme and abrupt global warming events in history, the Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum.[161] It is beyond contention that climatic changes of this magnitude "could trigger unimaginable ecological effects."[162] To put this rate of temperature increase in perspective, even a warming rate of greater than 0.1ºC per decade could threaten most major ecosystems and decrease their ability to adapt.[163] Should temperatures increase at a rate of 0.3ºC per decade, only 30 percent of all impacted ecosystems and only 17 percent of all impacted forests would be able to adapt.[164] Moreover, temperature increases of this magnitude and rapidity would imperil many human institutions.[165] It is also likely that the termination effect would have disproportionate impacts on some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable peoples, as the greatest acceleration of warming over land would be projected to occur in lower latitudes.[166] Moreover, net primary productivity could decline in low latitude regions.[167]

CDR OPTIONS: POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Ocean iron fertilization could pose several risks to ecosystems and humans who rely on ocean resources. Assuming that fertilization spurs the proliferation of phytoplankton, there is a real danger that it could result in shifts in community composition that could threaten

154 Tilmes, Müller & Salawitch, *supra* note 152 at 1203. Stratospheric ozone depletion increased in the Arctic after the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo released 20 Mt. of SO_2 into the stratosphere in 1991; Tilmes et al, *supra* note 142 at 11,037. It was estimated that the global column ozone loss after Mt. Pinatubo was 2.5 percent, while the loss after the eruption of El Chicón in 1982 was approximately 16 percent; Paul Crutzen, "Albedo Enhancement by Stratospheric Sulfur Injections: A Contribution to Resolve a Policy Dilemma" (2006) 77 Climatic Change 211 at 215.

155 Seth D Baum, "The Great Downside Dilemma for Risky Emerging Technologies" (2014) 89 Physica Scripta 1 at 4; Andrew Ross and H Damon Matthews, "Climate Engineering and the Risk of Rapid Climate Change" (2009) 4 Envtl Research Letters 1 at 5.

156 H Damon Matthews & Ken Caldeira, "Transient Climate-Carbon" (2007) 104:2 Proceedings Natl Acad Sci 9951.

157 B Govindasamy et al, "Impact of Geoengineering Schemes on the Terrestrial Biosphere" (2002) 29:22 Geophysical Research Letters 18-1 at 18-3.

158 Peter G Brewer, "Evaluating a Technological Fix for Climate" (2007) 104:24 Proceedings Natl Acad Sci 9915 at 9915. See also Niemeier, *supra* note 131 at 11,916; JC Moore, S Jevrejeva & A Grinstad, "Efficacy of Geoengineering to Limit 21st Century Sea-Level Rise" (2010) 107:36 Proceedings Natl Acad Sci 15,699–15,703.

159 Victor Brovkin et al, "Geoengineering Climate by Stratospheric Sulfur Injections: Earth System Vulnerability to Technological Failure" (2009) 92 Climatic Change 243 at 254.

160 Eli Kintisch, "Scientists Say Continued Warming Warrants Closer Look at Drastic Fixes" (2007) 318 Science 1054 at 1055.

161 *Ibid*.

162 *Ibid*. See also Andrew Ross & H Damon Matthews, "Climate Engineering and the Risk of Rapid Climate Change" (October-December 2009) 4 Envtl Research Letters 045103, online: <iopscience.iop.org/1748-9326/4/4/045103>. "It seems likely that two decades of very high rates of warming would be sufficient to severely stress the adaptive capacity of many species and ecosystems, especially if preceded by some period of engineered climate stability."

163 A Vliet & R Leemans, "Rapid Species' Response to Changes in Climate Require Stringent Climate Protection Targets" (2006) Avoiding Dangerous Climate Change at 135–41.

164 R Leemans & B Eickhout, "Another Reason for Concern: Regional and Global Impacts on Ecosystems for Different Levels of Climate Change" (2004) 14 Global Envtl Change: Human Pol'y Dimensions 219–228.

165 William CG Burns, "Climate Geoengineering: Solar Radiation Management and its Implications for Intergenerational Equity" (2011) 4 Stanford JL Science & Pol'y 37 at 46-9, online: <journals.law.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/stanford-journal-law-science-policy-sjlsp/print/2011/05/burns_final.pdf>; Brewer, *supra* note 158 at 9915; Kintisch, *supra* note 160 at 1055.

166 Andy Jones et al, "The Impact of Abrupt Suspension of Solar Radiation Management (Termination Effect) in Experiment G2 of the Geoengineering Model Intercomparison Project (GeoMIP)" (2013) 118 J Geophysical Research: Atmospheres 9743 at 9749.

167 *Ibid*.

the integrity of ocean ecosystems. For example, during one study, the CROZet Natural Iron Bloom and EXport Experiment (CROZEX),[168] iron fertilization resulted in the increased abundance, diameter and biomass of *Phaeocystis antarctica*, a colonizing species that proved unpalatable to mesozooplankton in the region.[169] Should this occur on a large scale in fertilized oceans, it could result in so-called "regime shifts," with associated large-scale changes in regional biogeochemistry and the structure of the food web.[170] This could include impacts on large predators, including copepods, krill, salps, jellyfish and other fish,[171] with "potentially devastating" consequences.[172] Of course, it is also possible that species higher on the food chain could ultimately benefit from fertilization,[173] but this remains far from certain.

Phytoplankton blooms can also block sunlight in deeper waters and overload bacterial decomposers that take up oxygen.[174] Thus, ocean iron fertilization strategies that stimulate phytoplankton production might produce hypoxic (low-oxygen) or anoxic (oxygen-deprived) ocean environments.[175] Hypoxic or anoxic environments can result in massive fish kills, as well as increased mortality rates for critical prey species, such as krill, which serve as the base of the southern ocean food chain.[176] Ocean iron fertilization could also generate large diatom blooms that could produce a highly potent neurotoxin, domoic acid, as well as toxic algal blooms in coastal waters that could threaten food webs.[177] Also, it could remove nutrients and stunt phytoplankton growth in other areas where this is naturally occurring, as recent model simulations from the tropical eastern Pacific suggest.[178] Finally, enhancement of oceanic uptake of carbon dioxide could substantially increase ocean acidification, including accelerating the threshold for serious impacts in the southern ocean by a few decades.[179] Ocean acidification could imperil many ocean species, including calcifying species and important commercial fish species.[180]

Large-scale deployment of BECCS could pose both socio-economic and environmental risks. One striking feature of BECCS is the potential amount of land that might be required to be diverted from other uses, including food production and livelihood-related activities, to provide bioenergy feedstocks. A recent study projected that delivery of three gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent negative emissions annually would require a land area of approximately 380 to 700 million hectares in 2100, translating into seven to 25 percent of agricultural land and 25 to 46 percent of arable and permanent crop area.[181] The range of land demands would be two to four times larger than land areas that have been classified as abandoned or marginal.[182] This relatively modest level of emissions removal would be equivalent to a startling 21 percent of total current human appropriate net primary productivity.[183] While it might be possible to reduce these impacts by emphasizing the use of agricultural residue and waste feedstocks, this option could prove to be extremely

168 CROZEX, online: <www.annahickman.info/crozex-project.html>.

169 Lampitt et al, *supra* note 94 at 3925.

170 John J Cullen & Philip W Boyd, "Predicting and Verifying the Intended and Unintended Consequences of Large-Scale Ocean Iron Fertilization" (2008) 364 Marine Ecology Progress Series 295 at 300.

171 Randall S Abate & Andrew B Greenlee, "Sowing Seeds Uncertain: Ocean Iron Fertilization, Climate Change, and the International Environmental Framework" (2010) 27 Pace Envtl L Rev 555 at 567; Kenneth L. Denman, "Climate Change, Ocean Processes and Ocean Iron Fertilization" (2008), 225 Marine Ecol Progress Series 219 at 223.

172 Rosemary Rayfuse, Mark G Lawrence & Kristina M Gjerde, "Ocean Fertilisation and Climate Change: The Need to Regulate Emerging High Seas Uses" (2008) 23 Marine & Coastal L 297 at 306. See also P Falkowski, RT Barber & V Smetacek, "Biogeochemical Controls and Feedbacks on Ocean Primary Production" (1998) 381 Science at 200–206.

173 V Smetacek & SWA Naqvi, "The Next Generation of Iron Fertilization Experiments in the Southern Ocean" (2008) 366 Philosophical Transactions Royal Soc'y A 3947 at 3962.

174 Jennie Dean, "Iron Fertilization: A Scientific Review with International Policy Recommendations" (2009) 32:2 Environs 322 at 330.

175 Christine Bertram, "Ocean Iron Fertilization in the Context of the Kyoto Protocol and the Post-Kyoto Process" (2010) 38 Energy Pol'y 1130 at 1131; Patricia M Gilbert et al, "Ocean Urea Fertilization for Carbon Credits Poses High Ecological Risks" (2008) 56 Marine Pollution Bull 1049 at 1051.

176 Cullen & Boyd, *supra* note 170 at 299; Dean, *supra* note 174 at 330.

177 Quirin Schiermeier, "Dumping Iron at Sea Does Sink Carbon" (18 July 2012) Nature, online: <www.nature.com/news/dumping-iron-at-sea-does-sink-carbon-1.11028>; Charles G Trick et al, "Iron Enrichment Stimulates Toxic Diatom Production in High-Nitrate, Low-Chlorophyll Areas" (2010) 107:13 Proceedings Natl Acad Sci 5887 at 5891.

178 X Jin et al, "The Impact of Atmospheric CO_2 of Iron Fertilization Induced Changes in the Ocean's Biological Pump" (2008) 5 Biogeosciences 390–92.

179 A Oschlies et al, "Side Effects and Accounting Aspects of Hypothetical Large-Scale Southern Ocean Iron Fertilization" (2010) 7 Biogeosciences 4017 at 4026.

180 International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, "How Will Ocean Acidification Impact Marine Line" (3 February 2015), online: <www.iiasa.ac.at/web/home/about/news/150203-Ocean-Acid.html>; William CG Burns, "Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Ocean Acidification: The Potential Impacts on Ocean Biodiversity", in Robert A Askins et al, eds, *Saving Biological Diversity* (New York: Springer, 2008) at 190–95.

181 Pete Smith et al, "Biophysical and Economic Limits to Negative CO_2 Emissions" (2016) 6 Nature Climate Change 42 at 46. See also Phil Williamson, "Scrutinize CO_2 Removal Methods" (2016) 530 Nature 153 at 154; Markus Bonsch et al, "Trade-offs Between Land and Water Requirements for Large-Scale Bioenergy Production" (2014) 8 GCB Bioenergy 11 at 11.

182 Smith et al, *supra* note 181 at 42.

183 *Ibid* at 46.

limited.[184] Reliance on so-called "second generation" lignocellulosic feedstocks that are produced from the woody part of plants, such as wheat straw and corn husks, or algal biofuels could also substantially reduce pressure on agricultural and forest lands. However, there are currently serious technical and economic constraints that severely restrict production.[185]

Demands of this magnitude on land could substantially raise food prices on basic commodities.[186] This could imperil food security for many of the world's most vulnerable, with many families in developing countries already expending 70 to 80 percent of their income on food.[187] There is empirical evidence to support this proposition in the context of efforts in the past decade to increase biofuel expansion. Biofuel expansion, in many cases at the expense of food production, was one of the major factors precipitating substantial spikes in food prices in 2007-2008 and 2012.[188] Food price increases and the reduction of food production imperiled the food security of many in Africa and in other parts of the developing world.[189] Increases in food prices in 2007 led to food riots in a number of countries and elevated the number of people living in hunger to an historical high of over one billion.[190] According to a 2008 report by Oxfam, the "scramble to supply" biofuels such as palm oil, which was partly driven by EU biofuel targets, exacerbated the food price crises, brought "30 million people into poverty" and put 60 million indigenous people at risk.[191] While it is difficult to estimate the impact of large-scale deployment of BECCS on food prices, even the far more modest goal of scaling up biofuels production could result in price increases of 15 to 40 percent.[192]

Efforts to develop feedstock for bioenergy can also result in the displacement of the poor from land, which can undermine food security, livelihoods, political power and social identity.[193] A recent report listed more than 293 reported "land grabs" for the purposes of biofuel plantation expansion, encompassing more than 17 million hectares of land.[194] Moreover, there is ample historic evidence of land seizures from vulnerable populations for other economic enterprises, including mineral extraction and industrial projects.[195] While supporters of BECCS contend that bioenergy expansion can be effectuated primarily through "marginal," "degraded" or "abandoned" land,[196] most often found in developing countries, the reality is that hundreds of millions may rely on these lands for income and

184 Caldecott, Lomax & Workman, *supra* note 106 at 16.

185 *Ibid*. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, "Biofuels and Biodiversity" (2012) CBD Technical Series No 65 at 9, online: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-65-en.pdf>; Committee on the Sustainable Development of Algal Biofuels et al, "Sustainable Development of Algal Biofuels in the United States" (2012) at 157–202, online: <www.ourenergypolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/13437.pdf>. Moreover, some studies have even suggested that lignocellulosic biofuels might require more land than first generation biofuels.

186 Scott Barrett, "Solar Geoengineering's Brave New World: Thoughts on the Governance of an Unprecedented Technology" (2014) 8:2 Rev Envtl Econ 249 at 254.

187 UN Office of the High Commissioner, Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, *Note on the Impacts of the EU Biofuels Policy on the Right to Food,* 23 April 2013, online: <www.srfood.org/images/stories/pdf/otherdocuments/20130423_biofuelsstatement_en.pdf>; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Working Group III – Mitigation of Climate Change, "Addressing Transformation Pathways", Fifth Assessment Report (2014) at 91, online: <www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg3/>; US Government Accounting Office, Center for Science, Technology, and Engineering, *Climate Engineering 25* (2011), online: <www.gao.gov/assets/330/322208.pdf>.

188 Actionaid, *Caught in the Net: How The 'Net-Zero Emissions' Will Delay Real Climate Action and Drive Land Grabs* (June 2015) at 7, online: <www.actionaid.org/publications/caught-net-how-net-zero-emissions-will-delay-real-climate-action-and-drive-land-grabs>. Some studies have attributed 30 percent of grain price increases from 2000 to 2007 to demand for biofuels; Mark W Rosegrant, "Biofuels and Grain Prices: Impacts and Policy Responses" (2008) at 2, online: International Food Policy Research Institute <www.ifpri.org/publication/biofuels-and-grain-prices>.

189 Bamikole Amigun, Josephine Kaviti Musango & William Stafford, "Biofuels and Sustainability in Africa" (2011) 15 Renewable & Sustainable Energy Rev 1360 at 1362.

190 International Bar Association, IBA Presidential Task Force on Climate Change Justice and Human Rights, "Achieving Justice and Human Rights in an Era of Climate Disruption" (July 2014) at 183, online: <www.ibanet.org/PresidentialTaskForceClimateChangeJustice2014Report.aspx>.

191 Oxfam International, "Climate Wrongs and Human Rights: Putting People at the Heart of Climate-Change Policy (2008) at 15–16. See also Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, *Foreign Land Deals and Human Rights: Case Studies on Agricultural and Biofuel Investment* (New York: NYU School of Law, 2010).

192 Hans Morten Haugen, "International Obligations and the Right to Food: Clarifying the Potentials and Limitations in Applying a Human Rights Approach When Facing Biofuels Expansion" (2012) 11 J Hum Rts 405 at 406.

193 Lorenzo Catula, Nat Dyer & Sonja Vermeulen, "Fuelling Exclusion? The Biofuels Boom and Poor People's Access to Land, International Institute for the Environment and Development and Food and Agriculture Organization" at 14, online: <pubs.iied.org/pdfs/12551IIED.pdf>; Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, *supra* note 185 at 56.

194 Actionaid, *supra* note 188 at 7. See also Evadné Grant & Onita Das, "Land Grabbing, Sustainable Development and Human Rights" (2015) 4:2 Transnatl Envtl L at 289–317; Lili Fuhr, *The Myth of Net-Zero Emissions* (10 December 2014), online: Heinrich Böll Foundation <www.boell.de/en/2014/12/10/myth-net-zero-emissions>.

195 Prakash Kashwan, "The Politics of Rights-Based Approach in Conservation" (2013) 31 Land Use Pol'y 613 at 622.

196 Raphael Slade, Ausilio Bauen & Robert Gross, "Global Bioenergy Resources" (2014) 4 Nature Climate Change 99 at 100.

sustenance.[197] For example, substantial portions of grazing lands are barren during the dry season in developing countries and are, thus, classified as "degraded." Yet, these lands are often productive during the rainy season and are relied upon for food and income by poor families.[198]

Finally, incentives for feedstock production may result in farmers converting substantial swaths of land from food crop production, reducing food supply for local populations.[199] For example, in one region of Brazil, conversion of land from cassava and rice production to oilseed for biofuel production undermined food security.[200] A recent study indicated that more than half of the world's bioenergy potential is centred in two regions with very large poor and food-vulnerable populations: Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.[201]

BECCS would also have "a very large water footprint" when implemented at a scale of between 1.1 and 3.3 $GtCO_2$ equivalent per year.[202] By 2100, BECCS feedstock production at scale could require approximately 10 percent of the current evapotranspiration from all global cropland areas.[203] Markus Bonsch and others project that BECCS could entail water demands of the same magnitude as those of all current agricultural water withdrawals,[204] translating into nearly one-quarter of global annual runoff.[205] Moreover, water consumption for energy generation and carbon capture could have "intensive localized effects."[206] In a world of growing food demand, this could have serious implications, as maximum crop yields are only possible under conditions where water supplies are not restricted.[207] There is also concern that BECCS operations might reduce human access to clean water supplies, contaminate underground sources of drinking water, and result in diversion of water from ecosystems.[208] DAC operations would also be water-intensive, potentially requiring four percent of total current evapotranspiration used for crop cultivation.[209]

Finally, BECCS could "vastly accelerate the loss of primary forest and natural grassland."[210] This could result in habitat loss for many species and, ultimately, "massive" changes in species richness and abundance.[211] Moreover, the water demands associated with BECCS could have "substantial adverse impacts on freshwater ecosystems, particularly in South Asia.[212] Indeed, Phil Williamson concluded that large-scale deployment of BECCS could result in a greater diminution of terrestrial species than temperature increases of 2.8°C above pre-industrial levels.[213]

THE APPLICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO CLIMATE GEOENGINEERING

Overview of the International Human Rights Framework

"Human rights are universal legal guarantees protecting individuals and groups against actions and omissions that interfere with fundamental freedoms, entitlements

197 Rachel Smolker & Almuth Ernsting, "BECCS (Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage): Climate Saviour or Dangerous Hype?" (October 2012) at 8, online: Biofuelwatch <www.biofuelwatch.org.uk/2012/beccs_report/>; Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, *supra* note 185 at 32.

198 Slade, Bauen & Gross, *supra* note 196 at 103.

199 Lorenzo Cotula, Nat Dyer & Sonja Vermeulen, *Fueling Exclusion? The Biofuels Boom and Poor People's Access to Land* (2008) at 14, online: International Institute for Environment and Development & Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations <pubs.iied.org/pdfs/12551IIED.pdf>.

200 Marcus Vinicius Alves Finco & Werner Doppler, "Bioenergy and Sustainable Development: The Dilemma of Food Security and Climate Change in the Brazilian Savannah" (2010) 14 Energy for Sustainable Dev 194 at 198.

201 Helmut Haberl et al, "Global Bioenergy Potentials from Agricultural Land in 2050: Sensitivity to Climate Change, Diets and Yields" (2011) 35 Biomass & Bioenergy 4753 at 4762.

202 Pete Smith, "Soil Carbon Sequestration and Biochar as Negative Emission Technologies" (2016) 22:3 Global Change Biology 1315 at 1321.

203 Smith et al, *supra* note 181 at 47.

204 Bonsch et al, *supra* note 181 at 12.

205 Vaibhav Chaturvedi et al, "Climate Mitigation Policy Implications for Global Irrigation Water Demand" (2015) 20 Mitigation & Adaptation Strategies for Global Change 389 at 404.

206 Lydia J Smith & Margaret S Torn, "Ecological Limits to Terrestrial Biological Carbon Dioxide Removal" (2013) 118 Climatic Change 89 at 92.

207 P Moutonnet, "Yield Response Factors of Field Crops to Deficit Irrigation," FAO Corporate Document Repository at 3, online: <www.fao.org/docrep/004/y3655e/y3655e04.htm>.

208 Holly Jean Buck, "Rapid Scale-Up of Negative Emissions Technologies Social Barriers and Social Implications," (2016) Nature, DOI: <10.1007/s10584-016-1770-6> at 4; Kelsi Bracmort & Richard K Lattanzio, *Geoengineering: Governance and Technology Policy* (26 November 2013) at 12, online: Congressional Research Service <www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41371.pdf>.

209 Smith et al, *supra* note 181 at 46.

210 Williamson, *supra* note 181 at 154.

211 Wiltshire & Davies-Barnard, *supra* note 114 at 15. See also Gough & Vaughan, *supra* note 109 at 15; Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, *supra* note 185 at 38.

212 Bonsch et al, *supra* note 181 at 20.

213 Williamson, *supra* note 181 at 154.

and human dignity."[214] As such, they establish minimum standards for individuals and groups that cannot be contravened in the pursuit of aggregate societal benefits.[215] Most fundamentally, human rights protections seek to ensure that laws and political and social structures are grounded in moral reasons and moral discourse and are justifiable within a framework of appropriate legal and political structures.[216] Human rights provide a critical link between the protection of a vital interest and the imposition of a duty on others to protect and promote the interest.[217]

Human rights law has been established in a number of both legally binding and non-binding instruments. Binding instruments adopted by the UN General Assembly include the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees,[218] the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),[219] the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),[220] the 1969 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[221] the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,[222] the 1989 Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries,[223] the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC),[224] the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families[225] and the 2006 Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities.[226]

Regional human rights instruments include the 1948 American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man,[227] the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights,[228] the 1988 Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights,[229] the 1950 European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms,[230] the 1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights[231]

214 OHCHR, *Frequently Asked Questions on a Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Cooperation* (2006), at 1, online: <www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FAQen.pdf>. See also Henry Shue, "Changing Images of Climate Change: Human Rights and Future Generations" (June 2014) 5 J Hum Rts & Envt 50 at 58.

215 Simon Caney, "Climate Change, Human Rights and Moral Thresholds" in Stephen Gardiner et al, eds, *Climate Ethics* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2010) at 73–90, online: <www.humphreyfellowship.org/system/files/Caney_Climate_Change_Human_Rights%20_Moral_Thresholds.pdf>; Frédéric Mégret, "Nature of Obligations" in Daniel Moeckli, Sangeeta Shah & Sandesh Sivakumaran, eds, *International Human Rights Law*, 2nd ed (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010) at 129.

216 Rainer Frost, "The Justification of Human Rights and the Basic Right to Justification: A Reflexive Approach" (2010) 120:4 Ethics 711 at 734.

217 Charles Jones, "The Human Rights to Subsistence" (2013) 30:1 J Applied Phil 57 at 5.

218 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 28 July 1951, 189 UNTS 137 (entered into force 22 April 1954), online: <www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10.html>.

219 *ICCPR*, 19 December 1966, 999 UNTS 171 (entered into force 23 March 1976), online: <www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>.

220 *ICESCR*, 16 December 1966, 993 UNTS 3, 6 ILM 360 (entered into force 3 January 1976), online: <www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx>.

221 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 21 December 1965, 660 UNTS 195 (entered into force 4 January 1969), online: <www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.aspx>.

222 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 18 December 1979, 13 UNTS 1249 (entered into force 3 September 1981), online: <www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw.htm>.

223 Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (27 June 1989) (ILO No 169), 72 ILO Official Bull 59, 28 ILM 1382 (entered into force 5 September 1991), online: <www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C169>.

224 CRC, 20 November 1989, 1577 UNTS 3, 28 ILM 1456 (entered into force 2 September 1990), online: <www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>.

225 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 18 December 1990, UN Doc A/RES/45/158, 30 ILM 1517 (entered into force 1 July 2003), online: <www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cmw/cmw.htm>.

226 Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities, 13 December 2006, UN Doc A/RES/61/106, Annex 1 (entered into force 3 May 2008), online: <www.un.org/disabilities/documents/convention/convoptprot-e.pdf>.

227 OAS, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, *American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man*, OR OAS/Ser.L/V/I.4 Rev. 9 (2003), online: <www.oas.org/consejo/CAJP/Indigenous%20documents.asp>.

228 OAS, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, American Convention on Human Rights, 21 November 1969, OAS Treaty Series No 36, 1144 UNTS 123, 9 ILM 99 (entered into force 18 July 1978), online: <www.oas.org/dil/treaties_B-32_American_Convention_on_Human_Rights.pdf>.

229 OAS, General Assembly, Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 17 November 1988, OAS Treaty Series No 69, 28 ILM 156 (1989) (entered into force 16 November 1999), online: <www.oas.org/juridico/english/treaties/a-52.html>.

230 Council of Europe, European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 4 November 1950, ETS 5, 213 UNTS 221 (entered into force 3 September 1953), reprinted in *Yearbook on Human Rights for* 1950 (New York: UN, 1952) at 418 [ECHR], online: <www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf>.

231 Organization of African Unity, *African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights*, 27 June 1981, CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 ILM 58 (1982) (entered into force 21 October 1986), reprinted in Christof, Heyns, ed, *Human Rights Law in Africa*, vol 1 (The Hague: Kluwer Law International, 1996), online: <www.achpr.org/files/instruments/achpr/banjul_charter.pdf>.

and the Arab Charter on Human Rights.[232] States are also legally bound by human rights principles recognized by customary international law.[233] For example, and particularly relevant to the question of geoengineering, the right to self-determination under international law is recognized as "both individual from and a prerequisite for the realization of all other human rights."[234]

Non-legally binding instruments include the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),[235] the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development,[236] the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[237] the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[238] the 2007 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[239] and the 2012 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Human Rights Declaration.[240] It should be recognized that the UDHR as a whole, or at least some portions, has been widely recognized as customary international law.[241]

The UDHR, ICESCR and ICCPR form the so-called "International Bill of Rights".[242] Virtually every state belongs to at least one of the two major human rights treaties, and more than 160 states belong to both the ICCPR and ICESCR.[243] All major emitters of GHG emissions are parties to both the ICESCR and ICCPR, with the exception of the United States, which has signed but not ratified the ICESCR, and China, which has signed but not ratified the ICCPR.[244]

Parties to human rights treaties are not only required to *respect* human rights, that is, to refrain from taking actions that might imperil the exercise of human rights, but they are also obligated to *protect* and *fulfill* these obligations.[245] The obligation to protect imposes a duty on states to take affirmative measures to deter, prevent, investigate and punish violations of human rights by private actors.[246] The obligation to fulfill imposes a duty on states to take positive actions to progressively facilitate the enjoyment of human rights.[247] This may include legal, judicial, policy and budgetary measures by state organs.[248]

In 1997, the UN Secretary-General launched an initiative to "mainstream" human rights as a cross-cutting concern of United Nations system activities.[249] Additional impetus for strengthening the application of human rights at the international and national level in recent years included

232 League of Arab States, *Arab Charter on Human Rights*, 22 May 2004 (entered into force 15 March 2008), reprinted in (2005) 12 Intl Hum Rts Rep, online: <www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/loas2005.html>.

233 Megan M Herzog, "Coastal Climate Change Adaptation and International Human Rights" in Randall S Abate, ed, *Climate Change Impacts on Ocean and Coastal Law* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2015) 593 at 599; Siobhán McInerney-Lankford, Mac Darrow & Lavanya Rajamani, "Climate Change: A Review of the International Legal Dimensions" (2011) at 21-5, online: The World Bank <siteresources.worldbank.org/INTLAWJUSTICE/Resources/HumanRightsAndClimateChange.pdf>.

234 Susannah Wilcox, "A Rising Tide: The Implications of Climate Change Inundation for Human Rights and State Sovereignty" (2012) 9 Essex Hum Rts Rev 2 at 6.

235 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, GA Res 217A(III), UNGAOR, 3rd Sess, Supp No 13, UN Doc A/810 (1948), online: <www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>.

236 *Declaration on the Right to Development*, GA Res 128, UNGAOR, 41st Sess, Supp No 53, UN Doc A/RES/41/128 (1986), online: <www.un.org/documents/ga/res/41/a41r128.htm>.

237 *Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action*, GA Res 121, UNGAOR, 48th Sess, UN Doc. A/CONF.157/23; 32 ILM 1661 (1993), online: <www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/Vienna.aspx>.

238 *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women*, GA Res 203, UN Doc. A/CONF. 177/20 (1995) and A/CONF. 177/20/Add. 1 (1995), online: <www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20E.pdf>.

239 *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, GA Res 295, UNGAOR, 61st Sess, Supp No 49, UN Doc A/RES/61/295, 46 ILM 1013 (2007), online: <www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf>.

240 ASEAN, ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, 18 November 2012, online: <aichr.org/?dl_name=ASEAN-Human-Rights-Declaration.pdf>.

241 Vojin Dimitrijevic, "Customary Law as an Instrument for the Protection of Human Rights" (2006) ISPI Working Paper WP-7 at 8–12, online: <www.ispionline.it/it/documents/wp_7_2006.pdf>.

242 Mirko Bagaric & Penny Dimopoulos, "International Human Rights Law: All Show, No Go" (2005) 4 J Hum Rts 3 at 3.

243 John Knox, "Climate Ethics and Human Rights" (2014) 5 J Hum Rts & Envt 22 at 25.

244 *Ibid*.

245 Elisabeth Caesens & Maritere Padilla Rodríguez, *Climate Change and the Right to Food* (Berlin: Heinrich Böll Stiftung, 2009) at 43, online: <https://www.boell.de/sites/default/files/Series_Ecology_Volume_8_Climate_Change_and_the_Right_to_Food_0.pdf>.

246 The World Bank & Nordic Trust Fund, *Human Rights Impact Assessments: A Review of the Literature, Differences with Other Forms* (February 2013) at 5, online: <siteresources.worldbank.org/PROJECTS/Resources/40940-1331068268558/HRIA_Web.pdf>; James W Nickel, "How Human Rights Generate Duties to Protect and Provide" (1993) 15 Hum Rts Q 77 at 80–81.

247 OHCHR, "International Human Rights Law" online: <www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/InternationalLaw.aspx>.

248 The World Bank & Nordic Trust Fund, *supra* note 246 at 4; United Nations, HRBA Portal, online: <hrbaportal.org/faq/what-kinds-of-human-rights-obligations-are-there>.

249 *Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform*, GA Res 12, UNGAOR, 51st Sess, UN Doc A/RES/52/12 (1997) at paras 78, 79.

the Millennium Declaration of 2000[250] and the Secretary-General's 2002 reform program, which directed the OHCHR to work with UN partners to strengthen human rights at the country level.[251]

These efforts helped to lay the foundation for the development of international efforts to protect human rights potentially impacted by climate change, as well as response measures. In the next section, the potential threats that some climate geoengineering options might pose for the human rights protected in these agreements are outlined.

Potential Threats to Human Rights from Deployment of Geoengineering Options

THE RIGHT TO FOOD

The right to adequate food is established by a number of human rights instruments at the international and regional levels,[252] including the ICESCR, which seeks to protect "the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger."[253] The OHCHR has commented that states must take necessary actions to ensure freedom from hunger and access to adequate food, "even in times of natural or other disasters."[254] The ICESCR Committee General Comment No. 12 states that "accessibility encompasses both economic and physical accessibility."[255] Therefore, the comment continues, vulnerable groups such as displaced peoples and indigenous populations "may need attention through special [programs]."[256]

As indicated earlier, the deployment of either SAI or marine cloud brightening SRM approaches could adversely impact regional precipitation patterns, potentially threatening the food security of billions.[257] This could constitute a violation of the right to food, in terms of both potential deployers of such technologies and potentially affected states, whose governments might be obligated to take additional measures to protect the most vulnerable. Similarly, as discussed earlier, deployment of BECCS could raise food prices and/or displace agricultural production in ways that could also imperil food security and violate the right to food. Finally, should the termination effect described earlier manifest itself, the attendant rapid spikes in temperature might undermine food production in many parts of the world, including vulnerable portions of the South.[258]

THE RIGHT TO HEALTH

The right to health is included in a large number of human rights treaties and soft-law instruments,[259] as well as at least 115 national constitutions.[260] It is most comprehensively established in the ICESCR as "the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health."[261]

The ICESCR Committee interprets the right to health in General Comment No. 14 to include "a wide range of socio-economic factors that promote conditions in which people can lead a healthy life, and extends to the underlying determinants of health, such as...a healthy environment."[262] General Comment No. 14 further states that the right to health includes "a right to the enjoyment of a variety of facilities, goods, services and conditions necessary for the realization of the highest attainable

250 *United Nations Millennium Declaration,* GA Res 2, UNGAOR, 55th Sess, UN Doc A/Res/55/2 (2000), online: <un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.pdf>. The declaration's pertinent provisions on human rights include a call for respect for "all internationally recognized human rights" (Sec V, para 24) and efforts to strengthen the capacity of states to protect human rights (Sec V, para 25).

251 *Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change,* UNGAOR, 57th Sess, UN Doc A/57/387 (2002) at paras 45–51.

252 See e.g. *UDHR, supra* note 235, art 25 (part of the right to an adequate standard of living); CRC, *supra* note 224; International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *supra* note 229, art 25(f); Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, *supra* note 222, art 12; African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, *supra* note 231 (implicit in arts 4, 16, and 22).

253 ICESCR *supra* note 220, art 11(2).

254 OHCHR, *supra* note 6 at 9.

255 UNHRC, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment 12: The Right to Adequate Food, 12 May 1999, UN Doc E/C/12/1999/5 at paras 3, 4, 13.

256 *Ibid*.

257 Royal Society, *supra* note 12.

258 Lili Xia et al, "Solar Radiation Management Impacts on Agriculture in China: A Case Study in the Geoengineering Model Intercomparison Project (GeoMIP)" (2014) 119 J Geophysical Research: Atmospheres 8695 at 8706.

259 *UDHR, supra* note 235, art 25; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, *supra* note 221, art 5(e)(iv); CRC, *supra* note 224, art 24; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, *supra* note 222, arts 11(1)(5), 12, 14(2)(b); International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, *supra* note 225, arts 28, 43(e), 45(c); *African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, supra* note 231, art 16; Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *supra* note 229, art 10; *Constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO),* 22 July 1946, 14 UNTS 185, Preamble.

260 OHCHR & World Health Organization, "The Right to Health: Fact Sheet No. 31" at 9, online: <www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Factsheet31.pdf>.

261 *ICESCR, supra* note 220, art 12.

262 UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 14: The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health, 11 August 2000, UN Doc E/C/12/2000/4, online: <www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/WRGS/Health/GC14.pdf>.

standard of health."[263] Additionally, states are required to take measures to ensure that private actors within their control do not violate the human right to health.[264]

Several climate geoengineering options could potentially affect the right to health. As indicated earlier, sulphur aerosol injection might delay replenishment of the ozone for decades, imperilling the health of millions. Moreover, to the extent that food production might be adversely impacted by deployment of SRM or CDR approaches, they would undermine one of the "underlying determinants of health."[265]

THE RIGHT TO WATER

A number of human rights instruments recognize the right to water.[266] The ICESCR Committee in General Comment No. 1 provides that the state's duty to respect the right to water requires refraining from interfering with the enjoyment of that right and protecting the right by adopting measures to restrain third parties from interfering with the right.[267]

In 2010, the UN General Assembly also officially recognized the "right to water and sanitation."[268] The UNHRC subsequently adopted HRC Resolution 15/9, which "affirms that the rights to water and sanitation are part of existing international law and confirms that these rights are legally binding" upon states parties to the ICESCR.[269] A number of regional courts have found that the right to safe drinking water and sanitation derives from other human rights, such as the rights to life, health and adequate housing,[270] even though the right is not explicitly mentioned in regional human rights instruments.[271]

The potential alteration of precipitation patterns associated with SRM approaches[272] could imperil the right to water for huge numbers of people. Marine cloud brightening involving the potential deposition of sea water could also reduce freshwater availability for islands where water resources are already severely constrained.[273] Moreover, the massive demands on water that some CDR approaches, such as BECCS, would entail, could similarly impact this right.

THE RIGHT TO LIFE

The UDHR explicitly recognizes the right to life,[274] as does article 6(1) of the ICCPR, which guarantees every human the "inherent right to life."[275] Many other international and regional human rights instruments also recognize the right to life.[276] Moreover, a large number of states also recognize the right to life through constitutional provisions or legislatively.[277]

Because the right to life is elemental to the protection of all others, no derogation is permitted by governments,

263 *Ibid.*

264 "The Right to Health: Fact Sheet No. 31", *supra* note 260 at 25.

265 UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 14: The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health, *supra* note 262 at para 11.

266 See e.g. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, *supra* note 227, art 14(2); International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *supra* note 226, art 28; CRC, *supra* note 224, arts 24, 27(e); International Labour Organization, Convention concerning Occupational Health Services, No 161, 25 June 1985, 71st ILC Sess (entered into force 17 February 1988) at art 5, online: <www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312306>; Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights, *supra* note 229 at art 11(1); *Arab Charter on Human Rights*, *supra* note 232, art 39.

267 UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 15: The Right to Water, 20 January 2003, UN Doc E/C.12/2002/11 (2003) at paras 21, 23.

268 *The Human Right to Water and Sanitation*, GA Res 64/292, UNGAOR, 64th Sess, Supp No 49, UN Doc A/RES/64/292 (2010), online: <www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=A/RES/64/292&lang=E>.

269 UNHRC, *Human Rights and Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation*, 30 September 2010, UN Doc A/HRC/RES/15/9.

270 United Nations Human Rights, "The Right to Water: Fact Sheet No. 35" at 6, online: <www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet35en.pdf>.

271 See e.g. Council of Europe, *European Social Charter*, 18 October 1961, 529 UNTS 89, ETS 35, online: <www1.umn.edu/humanrts/euro/z31escch.html>; American Convention on Human Rights, *supra* note 228 and the *African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights*, *supra* note 231.

272 *Supra* notes 129–135 and accompanying text.

273 Caitlin G McCormack et al, "Key Impacts of Climate Engineering on Biodiversity and Ecosystems, with Priorities for Future Research" (2016) J Integrative Envtl Sci 1 at 12 (2016), online: <www.tandfonline.com/loi/nens20>.

274 *UDHR*, *supra* note 235, art 3.

275 *ICCPR*, *supra* note 219, art 6(1).

276 See e.g. *Arab Charter on Human Rights*, *supra* note 232 at art 5-6; Organization of African Unity, *African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child*, 11 July 1990, OAU Doc CAB/LEG/24.9/49 (entered into force 29 November 1999), art 5, online: <www1.umn.edu/humanrts/africa/afchild.htm>; ECHR, *supra* note 230, art 2; *American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man*, *supra* note 227, art 1; American Convention on Human Rights, *supra* note 228, art 4.

277 See e.g. *Human Rights Act, 1998* (UK), c 42, Schedule 1, online: <www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/42/schedule/1>; *Constitution Act, 1982*, being Schedule B to the *Canada Act 1982* (UK), c 11, s 7, online: <laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/const/page-15.html#h-39>; Paraguay's Constitution of 1992 with Amendments Through 2011, art 4, online: <https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Paraguay_2011.pdf?lang=en>; The Constitution of India as of 9 November 2015, art 21, online: <lawmin.nic.in/olwing/coi/coi-english/coi-4March2016.pdf>.

even in times of purported public emergency.[278] The right has also been construed expansively on other axes. It requires states to "adopt positive measures" to protect the right.[279] It may also require application of a precautionary approach, meaning that governments must seek to prevent foreseeable harms or risks.[280] Moreover, the right to life has been construed to transcend mere protection from arbitrary violence, and it encompasses threats to the quality of life, including those related to environmental factors, human health and access to food and water.[281]

Many climate geoengineering options could threaten the right to life. These include potential impacts that might induce drought conditions, deplete the ozone layer, reduce food security or precipitate large and rapid pulses of warming.

Potential Threats to Biodiversity and Human Rights

As indicated above, BECCS could result in substantial diminution of biodiversity.[282] Other geoengineering approaches might also threaten species at both the local and global level. For example, many species might be unable to adapt, or migrate quickly enough, should the termination effect[283] occur in the context of SRM options.[284] SRM approaches might also alter global ocean circulation patterns through changing light availability, which is partially determined by incoming solar radiation.[285] Such changes in circulation and ocean nutrient upwelling could have potential impacts on biodiversity through the entire marine ecosystem.[286]

Loss of biological diversity could also undermine the right to health by leading to an increase in the transmission of infectious diseases, such as hantavirus, Lyme disease and schistosomiasis.[287] Moreover, products and services derived from biodiversity are a critical economic resource for many of the world's poor, including indigenous peoples.[288] Diminution of biodiversity through deployment of geoengineering options could undermine the right to livelihood,[289] which, in turn, is intimately linked to the human right to life and an adequate standard of living for health and well-being of individuals and families.[290] Loss of biodiversity could also undermine the right of indigenous peoples to access such resources.[291]

OPERATIONALIZING HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTIONS UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE GEOENGINEERING

Overview/Application of the HRBA

As indicated at the outset, the Paris Agreement calls on its parties to take human rights into account "when taking action to address climate change."[292] This section of the report will suggest how this provision might be operationalized by the parties in the context of climate geoengineering.

The suggested framework outlined below for doing so is denominated a "human rights-based approach." As Margaux J. Hall explains, "[A] human rights-based approach is a conceptual framework for decision making

278 UNHRC, CCPR General Comment No. 6: Article 6 (Right to Life), 30 April 1982, art 6(1); UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment 14, *supra* note 262 at para 5 [UNHRC General Comment No. 6]. Indeed, some commentators argue that the right to life has *jus cogens* status. See BG Ramcharan, *The Right to Life in International Law* (Leiden, Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1985).

279 UNHRC General Comment No. 6, *supra* note 278, art 6.

280 *Valesquez Rodriquez Case* (29 July 1988) Inter-Am Ct HR (Ser C) No 4 at 70 to 71; United Nations Environment Program & Center for International Environmental Law, *UNEP Compendium on Human Rights and the Environment* (2014), summarizing *Budayeva and Others v. Russia* (2008), Eur Ct HR App No 15339/0 at 85, online: <www.unep.org/environmentalgovernance/Portals/8/publications/UNEP_Compendium_HRE.pdf>.

281 UNHRC General Comment No. 6, *supra* note 278, art 6; Randall S Abate, "Climate Change, the United States and the Impacts of Arctic Melting: A Case Study in the Need for Enforceable International Environmental Human Rights" (2007) 26:1 Fla A&M U Col L Scholarly Commons 4 at 11, online: <commons.law.famu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1007&context=faculty-research>; *Indigenous Community Sawhoyamaxa v. Paraguay* (29 March 2006), 2006 Inter-Am Ct HR (Ser C) No 146 at para 153.

282 *Supra* notes 210–213 and accompanying text.

283 See the section titled "The Threat of a Termination Effect", *supra*.

284 McCormack et al, *supra* note 273 at 18.

285 *Ibid* at 12.

286 *Ibid*; Lynn M Russell et al, "Ecosystem Impacts of Geoengineering: A Review for Developing a Science Plan" (2012) 41 Ambio 350 at 361.

287 UNHRC, *supra* note 9 at 9.

288 Roubina Bassous/Ghattas, "Biodiversity and Human Rights from a Palestinian Perspective", online: The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem/Society <www.arij.org/files/arijadmin/biodiversity.pdf>; Tim Hayward, "Biodiversity, Human Rights and Sustainability" (July 2001), online: Botanic Gardens Conservation International <www.bgci.org/education/article/0423>.

289 *UDHR*, *supra* note 235, art 25(1).

290 Ryan Hartzell C Balisacan, "Harmonizing Biodiversity Conservation and the Human Right to Livelihood: Towards a Viable Model for Sustainable Community-Based Ecotourism Using Lessons from the Donsol Whale Shark Project" (2012), 57 Ateneo LJ 423 at 438.

291 Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, *supra* note 223, art 15(1); *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, *supra* note 239, art 8(2)(b).

292 Paris Agreement, *supra* note 7.

that is normatively grounded in international human rights principles. The approach focuses not only on substantive outcomes and promoting and protecting human rights; it also closely investigates the processes that underlie human rights-related decision making."[293]

The hallmark of the HRBA is a focus "on the relationship between the rights-holder and the duty-bearer and revealing gaps in legislation, institutions, policy and the possibility of the most vulnerable to influence decisions that have impact on their lives."[294] An HRBA establishes a normative framework "for addressing systematic and structural injustices, social exclusions and human rights repressions." [295]

The emphasis of the HRBA on effective processes to address and integrate human rights at all governmental scales[296] is particularly important, since legal institutions are only able to respond to a small percentage of rights violations.[297] The HRBA has been embraced by international, national and subnational governmental and non-governmental organizations in a wide array of contexts, including, health, development and environmental protection.[298] The parties to the Paris Agreement can facilitate this process under any circumstances where a party, or group of parties, would seek to implement geoengineering responses to climate change.

Drawing upon guidelines developed by human rights and development institutions,[299] an HRBA to climate geoengineering research and potential deployment should include the following elements: identification of the human rights claims of rights-holders and corresponding human rights obligations of duty-bearers; assessment of the capacity of rights-holders to exercise their rights and duty-bearers to fulfill their respective obligations, as well as strategies to bolster capacities; establishment of a program to monitor and evalutate both outcomes and processes, guided by human rights standards and principles; and collaboration to ensure that programs are informed by recommendations from international human rights bodies and mechanisms.

IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS CLAIMS AND OBLIGATIONS

This paper has generally outlined some of the potential human rights that might be affected by research and potential deployment of climate geoengineering technologies and some of the groups that might be affected. An HRBA would demand, and seek to facilitate, a much more granular inquiry by seeking to identify the specific potential impacts of discrete climate geoengineering technologies and associated potential human rights considerations, as well as the specific groups likely to be impacted.

A salutary method to effectuate this goal would be to mandate conducting a human rights impact assessment (HRIA) in any case where a geoengineering research program or deployment might have serious impacts on human rights. HRIAs are assessment protocols that assess the consistency of policies, legislation, projects and programs with human rights.[300] The HRIA is a particularly appropriate instrument in the context of emerging high-risk technologies such as geoengineering in that its focus is not on past violations but rather on developing tools to avoid violations of rights in the future.[301]

HRIAs could be conducted in conjunction with environmental impact assessments (EIAs). EIAs almost assuredly would be legally mandated at the national and/or international level for any geoengineering research

293 Margaux J Hall, "Advancing Climate Justice and the Right to Health Through Procedural Rights" (June 2014) 16(1) Health & Hum Rts 8 at 15. See also Ken Conca, *An Unfinished Foundation* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2015) at 147. HRBAs' value "does not come from formal affirmations of such synergies, or even from the articulation of obligations facing states. It comes, ultimately, from the empowerment of people."

294 Alessandra Lundström Sarelin, "Human Rights-Based Approaches to Development Cooperation, HIV/AIDS, and Food Security" (2007) 29:2 Hum Rts Q 460 at 479, online: <courses.arch.vt.edu/courses/wdunaway/gia5434/sarelin07.pdf>.

295 Damilolo S Olawuyi, "Advancing Climate Justice in International Law: An Evaluation of the United Nations Human Rights-Based Approach" (2016) 11:1 Fla A&M UL Rev 1 at 9.

296 Mariya Gromilova, "Revisiting Planned Relocation as a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy: The Added Value of a Human Rights-Based Approach" (2014) 10:1 Utrecht L Rev 76 at 91.

297 Stephen Turner, *A Global Environmental Right* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2014) at 29-30.

298 Aled Dilwyn Fisher, *A Human-Rights Based Approach to Environment and Climate Change* (March 2014), online: GI-ESCR Practitioner's Guide <globalinitiative-escr.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/GI-ESCR-Practitioners-Guide-Human-Rights-Environment-and-Climate-Change.pdf>; Leslie London, "What Is a Human Rights Based Approach to Health, and Does It Matter?" (January 2008) 10:1 Health & Hum Rts 65–80, online: <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Leslie_London/publication/46287024_What_is_a_human-rights_based_approach_to_health_and_does_it_matter/links/54de290d0cf23bf2043af813.pdf>; United Nations, HRBA Portal, "The Human Rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation: Toward a Common Understanding Among UN Agencies", online: <hrbaportal.org/the-human-rights-based-approach-to-development-cooperation-towards-a-common-understanding-among-un-agencies>. Andrea Cornwall & Celestine Nyamu-Musembi, "Putting the 'Rights-Based Approach' to Development into Perspective" (2004) 25:8 Third World Q 1415–1437, online: <courses.arch.vt.edu/courses/wdunaway/gia5434/cornwall.pdf>.

299 International Human Rights Law Clinic, *supra* note 11 at 15; UN High Commissioner for Refugees, *Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Human Displacement: A UNHCR Perspective* (14 August 2009) at 11, online: <www.unhcr.org/4901e81a4.pdf>.

300 The World Bank & Nordic Trust Fund, *supra* note 246 at 1.

301 *Ibid.*

program or deployment that might have substantial environmental impacts.[302] There are four elements that a geoengineering HRIA should include. Each is discussed in turn.

First, a geoengineering HRIA should include a scoping process that would identify rights-holders and duty-bearers and would develop relevant indicators to use in the process to help assess potential impacts and their relevance to the human rights interests of rights-holders.

In identifying rights-holders, an HRBA focuses on protection of the rights of excluded and marginalized populations, including those whose rights are most likely to be threatened.[303] An HRBA also emphasizes that rights-holders are not protected merely by the "benevolence" of states but rather that governments are required to "work consistently towards ending denials or violations of human rights."[304] The HRIA process should reflect these principles also.

Initial development of human rights indicators began in the 1990s as a means of assessing compliance with human rights treaties vis-à-vis projects or programs.[305] Indicators fall into three broad categories: structural, which seek to assess state intent to comply with human rights law; process, which measure state efforts to implement human rights, as well as steps taken to ensure protection of rights, including transparency, accountability of institutions and existence of consultations with stakeholders; and outcome, which measure state human rights performance.[306] Indicators focus on capturing quantitative information on human rights; however, qualitative statements can complement data by putting information into perspective.[307] For example, a pertinent HRIA indicator in the context of BECCS could be the amount of croplands that might be diverted in a state for bioenergy feedstocks and the potential impacts on local food production. This quantitative data might be supplemented by testimony from indigenous tribes and their experience in protecting their interests in a region where such projects are being developed.

Second, a geoengineering HRIA should include an evidence-gathering process to help assess the potential impacts of geoengineering research or deployment.

One critical requirement of the HRBA process would be greatly enhanced scientific understanding of the impacts of specific geoengineering options, including regional impacts that might adversely impact specific potential rights-holders. For example, in the context of SRM approaches, general circulation models (GCMs)[308] would play a critical role in preliminary assessments. However, GCMs currently do not perform well in modelling regional impacts of SRM geoengineering options, especially in terms of the critical consideration of precipitation.[309] An HRBA would exert pressure on researchers and policy makers to conduct such research to identify potential "winners" and "losers." This might include enhanced funding of the Geoengineering Model Intercomparison Project (GeoMIP), which seeks to establish a consensus among climate models in terms of geoengineering technologies.[310]

302 A Neil Craik et al, *Procedural Governance of Field Experiments in Solar Radiation Management* (March 2015), IASS/CIGI Workshop Report at 10, online: <https://www.cigionline.org/publications/procedural-governance-of-field-experiments-solar-radiation-management>. See also *Case Concerning Pulp Mills on the River Uruguay (Argentina v Uruguay)* [2010] ICJ Rep (20 April 2010) at paras 204, 205; environmental impact assessment required "where there is a risk that the proposed industrial activity may have a significant adverse impact in a transboundary context". UNFCCC, *supra* note 2 at art 4(1)(f); parties to utilize processes such as EIAs to minimize impacts of projects to mitigate or adapt to climate change. Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, *Assessment Framework for Scientific Research Involving Ocean Fertilization*, *supra* note 28 at 6-18. Convention on Biological Diversity, 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, COP10 Decision X/33 (2010); requiring *ex ante* environmental assessment of any proposed small-scale geoengineering scientific research. State of Rhode Island, General Assembly, *The Climate Geoengineering Act of 2016*, House Bill 7578 (2016), online: <https://legiscan.com/RI/text/H7578/id/1334695>; proposed bill would, inter alia, require environmental impact assessment for geoengineering research with potential atmospheric impacts above a critical threshold.

303 OHCHR, *Frequently Asked Questions on a Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Cooperation* (2006) at 16, online: <www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FAQen.pdf>.

304 UNICEF, *A Human Rights-Based Approach to Programming for Material Mortality Reduction in a South Asian Context* (2003) at 25, online: <www.unicef.org/rosa/HumanRights.pdf>.

305 Gaither de Beco, "Human Rights Indicators: From Theoretical to Practical Application" (2013) 5:2 J Hum Rts Prac 380 at 380.

306 United Nations Human Rights Instruments, "Report on Indicators for Promoting and Monitoring the Implementation of Human Rights" (6 June 2008) HRI/MC/2008/3 at 10–13, online: <www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/indicators/docs/HRI.MC.2008.3_en.pdf>. Oliver De Schutter, "A Human Rights Approach to Trade and Investment Policies" (November 2008), online: Conference on Confronting the Global Food Challenge <www.iatp.org/files/451_2_104504.pdf> at 18.

307 de Beco, *supra* note 305 at 383.

308 General circulation models seek to numerically simulate the response of the global climate system to perturbations, such as GHG emissions, or in the case of solar radiation management, interventions such as SAI, by representing pertinent physical processes in the atmosphere, oceans, cryosphere and land surfaces. The climate is depicted through a three-dimensional grid laid over the earth. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, "What is a GCM?", online: <www.ipcc-data.org/guidelines/pages/gcm_guide.html>. See also B Geerts & E Linacre, "What are General Circulation Models?", online: University of Wyoming <www.as.uwyo.edu/~geerts/cwx/notes/chap12/nwp_gcm.html>.

309 Peter J Irvine, Andy Ridgwell & Daniel J Lung, "Assessing the Regional Disparities in Geoengineering Impacts" (2010) 37 Geophysical Research Letters L18702 at 1.

310 GeoMIP, "Welcome", online: <climate.envsci.rutgers.edu/GeoMIP/index.html>.

Third, a geoengineering HRIA should include an *ex ante* deliberative process between rights-holders and duty-bearers that would help identify specific concerns of rights-holders and duty-bearers.

A critical *sine qua non* of the legitimacy of any potential governance architecture for climate geoengineering is engagement of populations in regions where impacts are likely to be most extreme, especially in developing countries.[311] This participatory component of the HRIA process could help to facilitate this by operationalizing procedurally oriented human rights provisions, including the right to information and the right to public participation.

The right to access pertinent information is critical for members of potentially affected publics to be heard and to potentially influence decision-making processes.[312] The generalized right of access to information by the public is recognized in the UDHR,[313] as well as in the ICCPR.[314] Moreover, there is support in a number of instruments for the more particularized right of access to information about environmental and climate matters, including in the UNFCCC,[315] the Paris Agreement,[316] and the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.[317] The UN special rapporteur for human rights and the environment has also stated that "in order to protect human rights from infringement through environmental harm, States should provide access to environmental information and provide for the assessment of environmental impacts that may interfere with the enjoyment of human rights."[318]

The right to public participation is provided for in the UDHR,[319] as well as in many other human rights instruments.[320] It is also recognized in pertinent environmental instruments, including the UNFCCC,[321] the Paris Agreement,[322] the World Charter for Nature[323] and the Aarhus Convention.[324]

In developing this component of the HRIA, every effort should be made to go beyond merely soliciting public opinion on geoengineering issues, usually characterized as public communication or public consultation, [325] to the establishment of large-scale public deliberative processes. Public deliberative processes seek to afford citizens, or a representative subset thereof, the opportunity to discuss, exchange arguments and deliberate on critical issues,[326] as well as to seek to persuade one another of the judiciousness of their solutions.[327] Public deliberative processes emphasize the role of debate and discussion to facilitate the formulation of well-informed opinion and a reflexive process whereby participants are open to revision of their opinions based upon their interaction with others.[328] As

311 Nick Pidgeon, "Deliberating Stratospheric Aerosols for Climate Geoengineering and the SPICE Project" (2013) 3 Nature Climate Change 451 at 454.

312 UNHRC, *supra* note 9 at 15.

313 *UDHR*, *supra* note 235, art 19.

314 *ICCPR*, *supra* note 219, art 19.

315 UNFCCC, *supra* note 2, art 6(a)(ii).

316 Paris Agreement, *supra* note 7, art 12.

317 Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, 25 June 1998, 2161 UNTS 447; 38 ILM 517 art 4(4) (entered into force 30 October 2001) [Aarhus Convention].

318 UNHRC, *Report of the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment*, UNHRCOR, 25th Sess, U.N Doc A/HRC/25/53 (2013) at 9.

319 *UDHR*, *supra* note 235, art 21.

320 *ICCPR*, *supra* note 219, art 25; *African Charter on Human and People's Rights, supra* note 231, art 13; *American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, supra* note 227, art 20; *American Convention on Human Rights, supra* note 228, art 23; Declaration on the Right to Development, A/RES/41/128, 4 December 1986, 97th Plenary Meeting, art 1(1), online: <www.un.org/documents/ga/res/41/a41r128.htm>.

321 UNFCCC, *supra* note 2, art 6(a)(iii). See also UNFCCC, *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session, held in Bali from 3 to 15 December 2007*, 14 March 2008, UN Doc FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1, Decision 9/CP.13, *Amended New Delhi Work Programme on Article 6 of the Convention*, Annex, at para 15, online: <unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/cop13/eng/06a01.pdf#page=37>.

322 Paris Agreement, *supra* note 7, art 12.

323 *World Charter for Nature*, GA Res 37/7, UNGAOR, 37th Sess, Supp No. 51, UN Doc A/37/51 (1982) at 17.

324 Aarhus Convention, *supra* note 317, arts 3(2), 6.

325 "In public communication, information is conveyed from the sponsors of the initiative to the public.... In public consultation, information is conveyed from members of the public to the sponsors of the initiative, following a process initiated by the sponsor. Significantly, no formal dialogue exists between individual members of the public and sponsors. The information elicited from the public is believed to represent currently help opinions on the topic in question." Gene Rowe & Lynn J Frewer, "A Typology of Public Engagement Mechanisms" (2005) 30 Sci, Tech & Hum Values 251 at 254–55, online: <web.iaincirebon.ac.id/ebook/moon/CivilSociety/A%20Typology%20of%20Public%20Engagement%20Mechanisms.pdf>.

326 Paul Anderson, "Which Direction for International Environmental Law?" (2015) 6:1 J Hum Rts & Envt 98 at 121.

327 *Ibid.* J Dryzek, "Ecology and Discursive Democracy" in M O'Connor, ed, *Is Capitalism Sustainable? Political Economy and the Politics of Ecology* (New York and London: Guilford Press, 1994) 176.

328 S Chambers, *Reasonable Democracy: Jürgen Habermas and the Politics of Discourse* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2003) 309.

such "deliberation is not so much a form of discourse or argumentation as a joint, cooperative activity."[329]

The format of deliberative exercises can facilitate critical scrutiny of pre-analytic assumptions underpinning our framing of data and other sources of knowledge, and can foster self-awareness and reflection by key actors, including science and policy institutions.[330] This can both enhance the quality of the problem-solving and decision-making process, as well as bolster the legitimacy of policy decisions. [331]

Such a reflexive process, if conducted at regional and/or national scales, might help society "steer clear of the pitfalls of a grand narrative, as it would manifest differently in different cultures and ecosystems."[332] This would open up the possibility of developing a suite of geoengineering approaches, each of which are most attuned to the needs of individual countries or regions, such as SAI in the Arctic or marine cloud brightening in the northeast Pacific.[333]

Fourth, a geoengineering HRIA should include analysis and recommendations. This element of the HRIA process should include assessment of the human rights impacts of the proposed geoengineering intervention (research or deployment), and an assessment of state responsibilities to respect, protect and fulfill human rights in this context. This step should also include the critical element of the development of recommendations to avoid or ameliorate potential impacts on human rights or alternative means to achieve climatic goals that would avoid human rights violations. This obligation of outlining and discussing mitigation and alternative options is also an important component of environmental impact assessments at both the international and national levels.[334]

For example, many proponents contend that SRM climate geoengineering options might need to be deployed to respond to "climate emergencies." [335] The most frequently cited scenarios are those in which there is the imminent threat of temperatures exceeding critical climatic thresholds, manifesting themselves, for example, in a dramatic increase in the decay rate of large ice sheets, widespread bleaching of coral reefs or other abrupt and potentially non-linear changes in the climate system.[336] However, there may also be alternatives to climate geoengineering that can help us avoid passing critical thresholds as we make a transition to a decarbonized world economy without threatening human rights. For example, a recent study by the UNEP and the WMO concluded that implementation of a full set of measures to reduce

329 J Bohman, *Public Deliberation: Pluralism, Complexity, and Democracy* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2000) at 27.

330 Jason Chilvers, "Reflexive Engagement? Actors, Learning, and Reflexivity in Public Dialogue on Science and Technology" (2012) 35:3 Science Communications 283 at 287; P Macnaghten et al, "Responsible Innovation Across Borders: Tensions, Paradoxes and Possibilities" (2014) 1:2 J Responsible Innovation 191 at 194; Bronislaw Szerszynski & Maialen Galarraga, "Geoengineering Knowledge: Interdisciplinarity and the Shaping of Climate Engineering Research" (2013) 45 Envt & Planning A 2817 at 2819.

331 Burns, *supra* note 23 at 268, 269.

332 Holly Joan Buck, "Geoengineering: Re-Making Climate for Profit or Humanitarian Intervention?" (2012) 43 Dev & Change 253 at 268.

333 *Ibid*.

334 The Pew Charitable Trusts, "High Seas Environmental Assessments", 15 March 2016, online: <www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2016/03/high-seas-environmental-impact-assessments>; Neil Craik, *The International Law of Environmental Impact Assessment* (Campbridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008) 67; Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, 25 February 1991, 1989 UNTS 310, 30 ILM 800 (entered into force 10 September 1997) at art 5(a), online: <unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/eia/documents/legaltexts/Espoo_Convention_authentic_ENG.pdf>; *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969*, 42 USC § 4321 (1969) at §4332, online: <elr.info/sites/default/files/docs/statutes/full/nepa.pdf>; *National Wildlife Federation v. National Marine Fisheries Service* (2016), 2016 WL 2353647 (Oregon Dist Ct) at 59; EC, *Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment*, [2014] OJ L124/1 at art 5(1)(d), Annex IV.4.

335 Lee Lane, "Researching Solar Radiation Management as a Climate Policy Option" (5 November 2009), online: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research <geoengineeringwatch.org/documents/peterson/Geoengineering%20U.S.%20House%20Hearing%20November%205,%202009%20LaneTestimony%20from%20A.E.I.pdf>. See also Rob Bellamy, Jason Chilvers & Naomi E Vaughan, "Deliberative Mapping of Options for Tackling Climate Change: Citizens and Specialists 'Open Up' Appraisal of Geoengineering" (September 2014) Pub Understanding Sci 1 at 2; David G Victor et al, "The Geoengineering Option: A Last Resort Against Global Warming?" (March/April 2009) 88:2 Foreign Aff 64 at 66.

336 Joshua B Horton, "The Emergency Framing of Solar Engineering: Time for a Different Approach" (2015) 2:2 Anthropocene Rev 147 at 148; Sanna Joronen, "Climate Change and Ethics of Geoengineering – Implications of Climate Engineering Ethics" (2015) 32 Reports from the Department of Philosophy, University of Turku at 72-3, online: <https://www.doria.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/117261/dissertation2015Joronen_Sanna.pdf?sequence=2>.

black carbon and tropospheric ozone emissions by 2030[337] could reduce the potential increase in global temperature projected for 2050 by 50 percent, with substantial net economic benefits.[338] This would translate into a reduction of temperatures by 0.5°C globally by 2050,[339] and 0.7°C in the Arctic by 2040.[340] In the latter context, that would offset all, or a substantial portion, of the reference warming scenario of 0.7°C to 1.7°C by 2040.[341] Moreover, these policy measures would yield substantial co-benefits, including the avoidance of more than two million premature deaths and the annual loss of one to four percent of global production of maize, rice, soybeans and wheat.[342] An HRIA process might help to ensure that such options are thoroughly vetted.

Alternatively, an HRIA process might lead the world community to opt for a strictly limited application of geoengineering options concordant with protection of human rights. For example, SRM approaches could be used simply to facilitate "peak shaving." Peak shaving would entail limited deployment of SRM technologies to ameliorate the worst potential impacts of peak GHG emissions, while mandating an ambitious program of mitigation and adaptation.[343] By illustration, Michael Zürn and Stefan Schäfer suggested limiting alteration of the radiation balance to no more than 1 W/m^2 as a means to greatly reduce the potential negative side effects of SRM deployment.[344] Similar scenarios have been advanced by Douglas G. MacMartin, Ken Caldeira and David W. Keith[345] and Takanobu Kosugi.[346] Similar standards might be established for CDR options.

ASSESSMENT OF CAPACITIES AND STRATEGIES TO BOLSTER CAPACITIES

Capacity, broadly defined, is a critical consideration in determining the ability of duty-bearers to meet their obligations and rights-holders to claim their rights.[347] In terms of duty-bearers, an HRBA in the context of climate

337 Black carbon is a constituent element of the combustion product known as soot. Indoor sources are primarily due to cooking with biofuels, including dung, wood and crop residue. The primary outdoor source is attributable to fossil fuel combustion (diesel and coal), open biomass burning and cooking with biofuels. V Ramanathan & G Carmichael, "Global and Regional Climate Changes Due to Black Carbon" (2008) 1 Nature Geoscience 221 at 221. Recent studies indicate that black carbon emissions are the second largest contributor to global warming, as much as 55 percent of the forcing associated with carbon dioxide. TC Bond, "Bounding the Role of Black Carbon in the Climate System: A Scientific Assessment" (2013) 118 J Geophysical Research: Atmospheres 5380 at 5380: "Reducing Black Carbon, or Soot, May Be Fastest Strategy for Slowing Climate Change" (22 April 2008), IGSD/INECE Climate Briefing Note, online: <www.igsd.org/docs/BC%20Briefing%20Note%2027Mar08.pdf>. Measures to reduce black carbon that may prove highly cost-beneficial include the use of diesel particulate filters for diesel engines and industrial sources, as well as other industrial control technologies, widespread adoption of advanced cook stoves, and banning or reducing the burning of agricultural waste and fuel switching; Drew Shindell et al, "Simultaneously Mitigating Near-Term Climate Change and Improving Health and Food Security" (2012) 335 Science 183 at 183; US Environmental Protection Agency, "Mitigating Black Carbon", online: <https://www3.epa.gov/blackcarbon/mitigation.html>; US Department of State, "The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants" (6 February 2012), online: <//www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/02/184055.htm>. Tropospheric ozone, precipitated by sunlight-driven oxidation of so-called ozone precursors, especially methane, exerts a substantial short-term greenhouse effect. UNEP, *Near-Term Climate Protection and Clean Air Benefits: Actions for Controlling Short-Lived Climate Forcers* vii (2011), online: <www.unep.org/pdf/Near_Term_Climate_Protection_&_Air_Benefits.pdf>. The primary methods to reduce tropospheric ozone involve reducing methane emissions; Environmental and Energy Study Institute, "Short-Lived Pollutants: Why are they Important?" (February 2013), online: <www.eesi.org/files/FactSheet_SLCP_020113.pdf>. Methods to reduce methane emissions include diversion of waste into sanitary landfills or, for onsite power generation, capturing fugitive emissions from energy production and other sources, capturing emissions from livestock manure and intermittent aeration of flooded rice paddies; Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development, "Primer on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants" (February 2013), online: <igsd.org/documents/PrimeronShort-LivedClimatePollutantsFeb192013.pdf>; World Bank, "Integration of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants in World Bank Activities" (June, 2013), online: <www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/08/19/000333037_20130819113818/Rendered/PDF/804810WP0G80Re00Box03798 05B00OUO090.pdf> at 21.

338 UNEP, "Integrated Assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone: Summary for Decision Makers" (February 2011) UN Doc UNEP/GC/26/INF/20 at 3, online: <www.unep.org/gc/gc26/download.asp?ID=2197>. See also Shindell et al, *supra* note 337 at 187–88; Almut Arneth et al, "Clean the Air, Heat the Planet?" (2009) 326 Science 672 at 672.

339 UNEP, *supra* note 338.

340 UNEP and WMO, "Integrated Assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone" (2011), online: <www.unep.org/dewa/Portals/67/pdf/BlackCarbon_report.pdf> at 246.

341 *Ibid*.

342 *Ibid*. See also Jianfei Peng et al, "Markedly Enhanced Absorption and Direct Radiative Forcing of Black Carbon Under Polluted Urban Environments" (2016) 113:16 Proceedings Natl Acad Sci 4266 at 4268, 4269.

343 Horton, *supra* note 336 at 150.

344 Michael Zürn & Stefan Schäfer, "The Paradox of Climate Engineering" (2013) 4:3 Global Pol'y 1 at 9.

345 Douglas G MacMartin, Ken Caldeira & David W Keith, "Solar Geoengineering to Limit the Rate of Temperature Change" (2014) 372 Philosophical Transactions Royal Soc'y A 20140134 at 6–11; limiting magnitude and duration of deployment of SRM with objective of restricting decadal temperature increases to 0.1°C could reduce risks of adverse impacts, such as depletion of the ozone layer.

346 Takanobu Kosugi, "Fail-Safe Solar Radiation Management Geoengineering" (2013) 18 Mitigation Adaptation Strategies Global Change 1141 at 1159. *See also* S. Tilmes, B.M. Sanderson & B.C. O'Neill, "Climate Impacts of Geoengineering in a Delayed Mitigation Scenario," Geophysical Research Letters (2016), DOI: <10.1002/2016GL070122>.

347 *Methods to Monitor the Human Right to Adequate Food, Volume II* (Rome: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2008) at 38; Urban Jonsson, *Human Rights Approach to Development Programming*, (2003), online: UNICEF <www.unicef.org/rightsresults/files/HRBDP_Urban_Jonsson_April_2003.pdf> at 15.

geoengineering should include an assessment of human resources, most specifically, the capacity to recognize and understand the human rights implications of deployment of potential geoengineering technologies. It should also include an assessment of the economic resources of duty-bearers, with an eye to ensuring safe deployment of technologies, the capability for effective monitoring and the capability to compensate those who might experience contravention of their human rights.

In terms of rights-holders, an HRBA assessment of capacity should include the determination of rights-holders' access to pertinent information, particularly for marginalized and traditionally excluded groups, and assessment of their capabilities to organize and participate in deliberative forums related to climate geoengineering and to obtain redress for violations.[348] Both duty-bearers and rights-holders should subsequently focus on developing strategies to strengthen capacities, including through provision of financial resources, training of personnel and pertinent scientific research.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAMS

Implementation of monitoring programs should include the use of a *role and capacity analysis* to assess the obligations of institutions at the international and national level to monitor the impacts of geoengineering, as well as their capacity, and an *analysis of existing information systems and networks* to assess critical information gaps for effective monitoring by decision makers, rights-holders and rights-bearers.[349]

One example where monitoring could be particularly salutary is in terms of deployment of BECCS. Projections of potentially sustainable levels of bioenergy deployment are "systematically optimistic" and are not based on empirical observations or practical experience.[350] Raphael Slade, Ausilio Bauen and Robert Gross suggest fostering "learning by doing" through close monitoring of incremental efforts to expand the role of biomass in energy production."[351] Close monitoring of the first few exajoules of energy crops would help us realistically assess purported benefits of integrated crop and energy production and the sustainability of energy crop extension into allegedly marginalized, degraded and deforested lands.

COLLABORATION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS BODIES

The UNFCCC would clearly benefit from collaboration with human rights bodies. This could include UN bodies, such as: the OHCHR and the UNHRC; human rights treaty bodies, such as the Human Rights Committee, which monitors implementation of the ICCPR by its parties, and the Committee on the Rights of the Child; regional bodies, such as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights; and non-governmental organizations, such as Human Rights Watch and the International Red Cross. Collaboration should also be explored with other organizations that may help to inform the process, such as the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP), comprised of both state and non-state actors. The GBEP has developed a set of sustainability indicators intended to inform decision making and to foster sustainability, including in the context of socio-economic considerations.[352]

Moreover, the OHCHR has called for integrating an HRBA into climate change mitigation and adaptation policies.[353] Thus, the parties to the Paris Agreement could likely call upon the OHCHR, as well as on other human rights agencies and organizations, for assistance in development of the HRBA.[354] Human rights institutions could also help fill in interstices by utilizing the HRBA's mechanisms for investigating human rights issues, including special procedures, the establishment of special advisory committees and universal periodic review.[355]

Implementing the HRBA for Climate Geoengineering within the Paris Agreement

The optimal method to facilitate the HRBA process under the Paris Agreement would be to establish a human

348 United Nations Development Program (UNDP), *Applying a Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Cooperation and Programming: A UNDP Capacity Development Resource* (2006), online: <waterwiki.net/images/e/ee/Applying_HRBA_To_Development_Programming.pdf> at 8.

349 Maarten Immink & Margaret Vidar, "Monitoring the Human Right to Adequate Food at Country Level" in Gudmundur Alfredsson et al, eds, *International Human Rights Monitoring Mechanisms*, 2nd ed, (Leiden, Netherlands: Brill | Nijhoff, 2009) at 322.

350 Slade, Bauen & Gross, *supra* note 196 at 103.

351 *Ibid*.

352 *The Global Bioenergy Partnership Sustainability Indicators for Bioenergy* (2011), online: Global Bioenergy Partnership www.globalbioenergy.org/fileadmin/user_upload/gbep/docs/Indicators/The_GBEP_Sustainability_Indicators_for_Bioenergy_FINAL.pdf. See also Yoshiko Naiki, "Trade and Bioenergy: Explaining and Assessing the Regime Complex for Sustainable Bioenergy" (2016) 27:1 Eur J Intl L 129 at 142–44.

353 UNHRC, *Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the relationship between climate change and human rights*, 15 January 2009, UNHRCOR, 10th Sess, UN Doc A/HRC/10/61, online: <www.ohchr.org/Documents/Press/AnalyticalStudy.pdf>; Gromilova, *supra* note 296 at 91.

354 For example, the International Council on Human Rights Policy has also advocated application of an HRBA in the context of climate change policymaking; International Council on Human Rights Policy, *Climate Change and Human Rights: A Rough Guide* 9 (2008), online: <www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/ClimateChange/Submissions/136_report.pdf>.

355 Center for International Environmental Law, *Human Rights and Climate Change: Practice Steps for Implementation* (2009), online: <www.ciel.org/Publications/CCandHRE_Feb09.pdf> at 1–32.

rights subsidiary body comprised of human rights and development experts. This body could be tasked, *inter alia*, with developing HRBA architecture, advising the COP on relevant human rights standards and reporting on best national practices.[356] Alternatively, the most appropriate current institutions for operationalizing the HRBA process under the Paris Agreement would be its Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). The SBI was established under the UNFCCC to assist the parties "in the assessment and review of the effective implementation of the Convention."[357] The SBSTA was established in the UNFCCC "to provide the Conference of the Parties and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies with timely information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to the Convention,[358] including "scientific assessments on the effects of measures taken in the implementation of the Convention."[359] The SBI has been designated in both the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement to fulfill the same functions,[360] as has the SBSTA.[361]

At COP17, the parties to the UNFCCC established a "forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures," which was mandated to meet twice annually under the rubric of the SBI and SBSTA.[362] The forum is tasked, *inter alia*, with assessment of the impacts of climate response measures and engendering cooperation on response strategies.[363] At COP21 in Paris, the parties decided to extend the mandate of the forum, and to strengthen it, by, *inter alia*, enhancing the capacity of the parties to deal with the impact of implementation of response measures and establishment of ad hoc technical expert groups.[364]

The forum would be an appropriate body to conduct an HRBA on behalf of the parties to the Paris Agreement or the Kyoto Protocol. It could establish an ad hoc technical expert group with expertise in both the technological aspects of geoengineering and in the field of human rights law.[365] As indicated above, it could also seek assistance from the OHCHR and other human rights bodies in terms of human rights considerations.[366]

To further strengthen accountability, the parties could require that the transparency mechanisms of the Paris Agreement,[367] comprised of national communications and biennial reports, contain a section on how human rights are being integrated into climate change response measures. Non-state actors could also be invited to supplement these reports in this context, reflecting the Universal Periodic Review process under the auspices of the UNHRC.[368] Moreover, the parties to the agreement could also consider establishing a formal grievance mechanism to provide another avenue for potentially affected parties to seek accountability. Models for such a mechanism might include the International Finance Corporation's Compliance Advisor Ombudsman or the UNDP's Compliance Review and Grievance Process.[369]

As Stephen M. Gardiner concludes, "To exert control over the planetary system is to determine the basic life prospects of humans within that system, including the parameters against which they pursue their conceptions of the good, generate their ideals, and even conceive of their identities."[370] While one should not overemphasize the potential effectiveness of an HRBA process in the context of climate geoengineering, it might ultimately imbue the world's most vulnerable people with some measure of agency in what would constitute a truly momentous decision.

356 Naomi Roht-Arriaza, "Human Rights in the Climate Change Regime" (2010) 1:2 J Hum Rts & Envt 211 at 232.

357 UNFCCC, *supra* note 2, art 10(1).

358 *Ibid*, art 9(1).

359 *Ibid*, art 9(2)(b).

360 Kyoto Protocol, *supra* note 3 at art 15(1); Paris Agreement, *supra* note 7 at art 18(1).

361 *Ibid.*

362 UNFCCC, "Forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures", online: <unfccc.int/cooperation_support/response_measures/items/7418.php>.

363 *Ibid.*

364 UNFCCC, *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-first session, held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015*, 29 January 2016, UN Doc FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.2, Dec 11/CP.21, *Forum and Work Programme on the Impact of Implementation of Response Measures*, online: <unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a02.pdf>.

365 Center for International Environmental Law, *supra* note 355 at 29.

366 See note 354 and accompanying text. Another alternative would be to establish an expert group on human rights. While such groups are composed of experts acting in their personal capacity and don't have the same status as the official Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC, they could provide the parties with some guidance, as does the least developed countries (LDCs) Expert Group, which supports developing countries in the preparation of their National Adaptation Programs of Action. UNFCCC, LDC Expert Group, online: <unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/ldc_expert_group/items/4727.php>.

367 Paris Agreement, *supra* note 7, art 13(4).

368 Mary Robinson Foundation, *supra* note 1 at 7.

369 Center for International Environmental Law & CARE International, *Climate Change: Tackling the Greatest Human Rights Challenge of Our Time* (2015), online: <www.ciel.org/reports/climate-change-tackling-the-greatest-human-rights-challenge-of-our-time-careciel-february-2015/> at 10.

370 Stephen M Gardiner, "The Desperation Argument for Geoengineering" (2013) 46:1 Political Science & Politics 28 at 29.

Challenges to Implementing an HRBA in the Context of Climate Geoengineering

EXTRATERRITORIAL APPLICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A state that would make the decision, for example, to allocate land for BECCS' feedstock or to deploy an SRM option would have an obligation to respect, protect and fulfill the human rights of its nationals.[371] However, it is quite likely that deployment of many climate geoengineering options would have ramifications well beyond the borders of any country. Thus, a pertinent question is whether a state's obligations under international human rights law extend to individuals that are not within a state's territory or effective control. This is usually referred to as the question of "extraterritorial" application of human rights principles.[372] This is obviously an extremely important question given the large number of circumstances under which deployment of geoengineering might have transboundary impacts, with the duty-bearers and rights-holders potentially separated by thousands of miles.

As Marc Limon observed, "existing human rights law is primarily concerned with how a government treats its own citizens and others within its territory or under its jurisdiction."[373] This is the "vertical" duty of a state in terms of human rights.[374] Imposition of so-called "diagonal" or extraterritorial duties is a far closer case from a legal perspective.[375] However, a reasonable case can be made for this proposition and, thus, by extension, an application of a human rights-based approach extraterritorially.

It is pertinent to initially examine relevant provisions of key human rights instruments. The UDHR contains no language limiting its jurisdiction to protection of the human rights of nationals.[376] In fact, there is a suggestion of extraterritorial scope, as it provides that "no State, group or person" has a right to contravene rights outlined in the declaration.[377] The ICESCR also contains no jurisdictional limits and, in fact, obliges states to take steps "individually and *through international assistance and co-operation*" to achieve full realization of the rights contained in the treaty.[378] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which monitors implementation of the ICESCR, has recognized a number of obligations with extraterritorial effect. These include respecting the right to enjoyment of the right to food in other countries by refraining from the imposition of food embargoes and operationalizing the requirement of assistance by providing food aid when required,[379] as well as international cooperation to achieve the full realization of the right to health.[380] The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man similarly provides that "[t]he *international protection of the rights of man* should be the principle guide of an evolving American law."[381] The Committee on the Rights of the Child has argued that parties to human rights conventions have obligations both to implement them within their jurisdictions as well as contribute to global implementation through international cooperation, although it does not specify the nature of this cooperation.[382]

On the other hand, the ICCPR could be construed as precluding extraterritorial application of its mandates, providing that state parties are to "respect and to ensure to all individuals *within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction* the rights recognized in the present Covenant."[383] However, some commentators have suggested that this provision could be read disjunctively, with parties thus being required to respect the rights set forth in the covenant without territorial limitation, while preventing and redressing rights violations within their jurisdictions.[384]

Several provisions of the United Nations Charter also support the proposition that states have extraterritorial

371 See notes 245–248 and accompanying text.

372 Edward Cameron & Marc Limon, "Restoring the Climate by Realizing Rights: The Role of the International Human Rights System" (2012) 21 RECEIL 204 at 212.

373 Marc Limon, "Human Rights and Climate Change: Constructing a Case for Political Action" (2009) 33 Harv Envtl L Rev 439 at 458. See also Sigrun I Skogly, "Extra-National Obligations Towards Economic and Social Rights" (2002) International Council on Human Rights Policy, Council Meeting, Background Paper, online: <www.ichrp.org/files/papers/93/108_-_Extra-national_Obligations_-_Towards_Economic_and_Social_Rights_Skogly__Sigrun_I.__2002.pdf> at 1.

374 McInerney-Lankford, *supra* note 233 at 40.

375 *Ibid*.

376 Beth van Schaack, "The United States' Position on the Extraterritorial Application of Human Rights Obligations: Now is the Time for Change" (2014) 90 Intl L Stud 20 at 25.

377 *UDHR*, *supra* note 235, art 30.

378 *ICESCR*, *supra* note 220, art 2(1) [emphasis added].

379 General Comment 12, *supra* note 255 at paras 36–42.

380 General Comment 14, *supra* note 262 at para 39.

381 *American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man*, *supra* note 227 at Preamble [emphasis added].

382 UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No 5 (2003): General measures of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 27 November 2003, 34th Sess, UN Doc CRC/GC/2003/5 at para 7, online: <www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/GC5_en.doc>.

383 *ICCPR*, *supra* note 219, art 2(1) [emphasis added].

384 Rolf Künnemann, "Extraterritorial Application of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" in Fons Coomans & Menno T Kamminga, eds, *Extraterritorial Application of Human Rights Treaties* (Cambridge, UK: Intersentia, 2004) at 201, 222–229; van Schaack, *supra* note 376 at 28–29.

human rights obligations. Article 55 of the Charter provides for UN promotion of "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights,[385] and article 56 mandates that member states "take *joint* and separate action" to achieve this purpose.[386]

In 2011, 40 international law experts from around the world adopted the Maastricht Principles on Extraterritorial Obligations in the Area of Economic, Social and Political Rights.[387] The principles were intended to serve as a clarification of extraterritorial legal obligations in terms of existing international law. The principles provide, *inter alia*, that all states "have obligations to respect, protect and fulfill human rights...both within their territories and extraterritorially,"[388] The principles further conclude that a state has human rights obligations not only in situations over which it exerts "authority or effective control,"[389] but also in "situations over which State acts or omissions bring about foreseeable effects on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, whether inside or outside its territory,"[390] or "situations in which the State, acting separately or jointly...is in a position to exercise decisive influence or to take measures to realize economic, social and cultural rights extraterritorially.[391]

Assuming that extraterritorial human rights obligations can be established, how would we construe their scope in the context of climate geoengineering? A reasonable approach is to examine the scope of the duties to respect, protect and fulfill at the international level.[392] The duty to respect in an extraterritorial context requires that states "avoid measures that hinder or prevent the enjoyment of…rights in another state."[393] Thus, states deploying geoengineering technologies would be required to avoid options that might undermine the exercise of human rights in other countries, such as approaches that might reduce food production or deplete the ozone layer, potentially imperilling the right to health in non-deploying states.

The extraterritorial duty to protect has two components. First, states must take into account human rights in terms of negotiation and implementation of treaties or when entering into multilateral or bilateral obligations.[394] Second, states must take measures to ensure that non-state entities within their jurisdictions do not interfere with the enjoyment of rights in other countries.[395] Thus, in the context of climate geoengineering, this would require states to take into account human rights obligations in treaty regimes of which they are parties, as well as in multilateral or bilateral collaborations. This should include ensuring an inclusive process that engenders full participation by all potentially affected parties and affords them meaningful opportunities for consultation.

The duty to fulfill is controversial in the international context because of its emphasis on the need to take positive state action in other nations.[396] However, there is increasing recognition of the international human rights obligation to fulfill as a secondary or subsidiary duty should measures taken to respect or protect prove insufficient.[397]

SHOULD CLIMATE GEOENGINEERING AND HUMAN RIGHTS BE VIEWED FROM A COMPARATIVE HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE?

Some commentators have contended that deployment of climate geoengineering options may ultimately prove to be compelling despite their risks because the spectre of steadily rising emissions and associated climatic impacts could constitute a more imposing global risk.[398]

385 *Charter of the United Nations*, 26 June 1945, Can TS 1945 No 7, art 55(c), online: <www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/un-charter-full-text/index.html>.

386 *Ibid*, art 56. See also *ibid*, art 1(3). Among the purposes of the United Nations are "to achieve international cooperation...in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights...."

387 Maastricht Principles on Extraterritorial Obligations in the Area of Economic, Social and Political Rights, ETOs for Human Rights Beyond Borders (2013), online: <www.etoconsortium.org/nc/en/main-navigation/library/maastricht-principles/?tx_drblob_pi1%5BdownloadUid%5D=23>.

388 *Ibid*, s I.3.

389 *Ibid*, s II.9(a).

390 *Ibid*, s II.9(b).

391 *Ibid*, s II.9(c).

392 Emily A Mok, "International Assistance and Cooperation for Access to Essential Medicines" (2010) 12 Health & Hum Rts 73 at 76, online: <scholarship.law.georgetown.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1606&context=facpub>.

393 Sigrun Skogly, *Beyond National Borders: States' Human Rights Obligations in International Cooperation* (Cambridge, UK: Intersentia, 2006) 66. See also Limon, *supra* note 373 at 454.

394 M Carmona, "The Obligations of 'International Assistance and Cooperation' Under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: A Possible Entry Point to a Human Rights Based Approach to Millennium Development Goal 8" (2009) 13:1 Intl J Hum Rts 86 at 91; Mark Gibney, "Responsibilities for Protecting Human Rights" (3 February 2008) 1:3 Global-e, online: <https://global-ejournal.org/2008/02/15/gibney/>.

395 Carmona, *supra* note 394 at 91.

396 Mok, *supra* note 392 at 76.

397 Skogly, *supra* note 393 at 71; Wouter Vandehoule, *Is There a Legal Obligation to Cooperate Internationally for Development*, Report to General Day of Discussion, Convention on the Rights of the Child (July 27, 2007), online: <www.crin.org/en/docs/Vandenhole%20International%20Cooperation.pdf>.

398 Bullis, *supra* note 139; Owen, *supra* note 16 at 214.

By extension, it might be argued that the human rights violations associated with climate change under current trajectories might "trump" those of climate geoengineering.

David Morrow and Toby Svoboda have developed an analytical framework, premised on principles of justice, that can help guide societal choices between "non-ideal" policy options. These are choices that must be made under conditions of "imperfectly just circumstances."[399] They argue that climate geoengineering and current trends in climate change constitute a non-ideal policy environment, with society's "less than ideal response to the threat of climate change" leading many to advocate for climate geoengineering, despite the risks that it could also impose.[400] Geoengineering, Svoboda argues in another piece, "may do better than emissions mitigation or adaptation alone when it comes to serving both overall welfare and incomplete fairness."[401]

However, Morrow and Svoboda also propose two criteria that must be met to justify a "non-ideal" policy option such as geoengineering: "a proportionality criterion," which "compares the *prima facie* wrongs that a non-ideal policy inflicts with the injustice that it alleviates;" and a "comparative criterion," which "compares a proposed non-ideal policy with other politically feasible alternatives."[402] The HRBA developed in this report could play an important role in conducting such an analysis. It could help society to compare the human rights implications of the impacts of climate change and geoengineering as a way of operationalizing the concept of "*prima facie* wrongs." Moreover, it would provide one set of metrics, to be utilized in conjunction with others in the realms of economics and environmental considerations, to compare geoengineering with policy alternatives. As indicated above, this might include alternatives such as aggressive efforts to reduce black carbon as a mechanism to slow down rates of warming and give us more "space" to decarbonize the economy,[403] as well as efforts to substantially accelerate the path to transformation of our economy to one based on "winds, water and sunlight" by 2050.[404] As Gardiner has observed, even in the face of frightening climatic scenarios, we should not assume that climate geoengineering is the "lesser evil" until we have thoroughly vetted all mitigation and adaptation options.[405]

CONCLUSIONS

The Paris Agreement provides a framework for taking human rights into account in responding to climate change. This paper has sought to outline a framework for operationalizing this broad mandate in the context of climate geoengineering.

It is hoped that this framework might also prove helpful in assessing the human rights implications of mitigation and adaptation options. To date, consideration of the human rights implications of adaptation responses has been "peripheral."[406] Some adaptation strategies, such as forced assimilation of indigenous peoples for compelled migration, may raise severe human rights questions that should be addressed by the parties to the Paris Agreement.[407] In the context of adaptation responses, an HRBA could also be a salutary mechanism to avoid so-called "negative lock-ins," that is, approaches that undermine the ability of the system to respond to larger subsequent impacts. The focus in human rights analyses on the root causes of vulnerability would help to avoid sclerotic adaptive responses.[408] Similar concerns have been raised in the context of mitigation responses, including the

399 David Morrow & Toby Svoboda, "Geoengineering and Non-Ideal Theory" (2016) 30:1 Public Aff Q 83 at 84.

400 *Ibid* at 86.

401 Toby Svoboda, "Aerosol Geoengineering Deployment and Fairness" (2016) 25 Envtl Values 51 at 65.

402 Morrow & Svoboda, *supra* note 399 at 86.

403 See notes 337–342 and accompanying text.

404 See Mark Z Jacobson & Mark A Delucchi, "Providing All Global Energy with Wind, Water, and Solar Power, Part I: Technologies, Energy Resources, Quantities and Areas of Infrastructure and Materials" (2011) 39 Energy Pol'y 1154 at 1169; Mark A Delucchi & Mark Z Jacobson, "Providing All Global Energy with Wind, Water, and Solar Power, Part II: Reliability, System and Transmission Costs and Policies" (2011) 39 Energy Pol'y 1170 to 1190. For a critical review of such proposals, see Peter J Loftus et al, "A Critical Review of Global Decarbonization Scenarios: What Do They Tell Us About Feasibility?" (2015) 6:1 Climate Change 93 at 112.

405 Stephen M Gardiner, "Is 'Arming the Future' with Geoengineering Really the Lesser Evil?" in Stephen M Gardiner et al, eds, *Climate Ethics: Essential Readings* (Don Mills: Oxford University Press, 2010) 284 at 292.

406 Australia, Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, "Human Rights and Climate Change" (2008), online: <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/papers-human-rights-and-climate-change-background-paper> at 14.

407 John Crowley, "Climate Change, Climate Knowledge and Human Rights" (2011), online: <www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/ClimateChange/Seminar2012/JohnCrowley_UNESCO_23Feb.2012.pdf> at 3.

408 Fisher, *supra* note 298 at 13.

Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol[409] and efforts to reduce deforestation (REDD+).[410]

The Paris Agreement may ultimately be viewed as a major breakthrough in the field of climate policy making, as well as a powerful force for defending the human rights of the most vulnerable in our society from environmental change. The emerging field of climate geoengineering affords us an opportunity to develop a framework to make human rights more than merely an aspiration in the context of climate policy making.

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409 International Bar Association, *supra* note 190 at 50; Roht-Arriaza, *supra* note 356 at 215, 216; MISEREOR, CIDSE & Carbon Market Watch, *Human Rights Implications of Climate Mitigation Actions,* 2nd ed, (May 2016), online: <carbonmarketwatch.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/NC-HUMAN-RIGHTS-IMPLICATIONS-OF-CLIMATE-CHANGE-MITIGATION-ACTIONS-VERSION-02-MAY-2016-OK-WEB-spread-page-.pdf> at 17-18.

410 Kirsty Gover, "REDD+, Tenure and Indigenous Property: The Promise and Peril of a 'Human Rights-Based Approach" in Christina Voigt, ed, *Research Handbook on REDD+ and International Law* (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2016) at 249–283; Annalisa Savaresi, "The Role of REDD in the Harmonisation of Overlapping International Obligations" in Erkki Hollo, Kati Kulovesi & Michael Mehling, eds, *Climate Change and the Law* (New York, NY: Springer, 2013) 391 at 414.

ABOUT CIGI

The Centre for International Governance Innovation is an independent, non-partisan think tank on international governance. Led by experienced practitioners and distinguished academics, CIGI supports research, forms networks, advances policy debate and generates ideas for multilateral governance improvements. Conducting an active agenda of research, events and publications, CIGI's interdisciplinary work includes collaboration with policy, business and academic communities around the world.

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Future Development Plan 2023 #2522

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I agree this needs to be done. But public transport MUST be improved. North of Albany we only have a slow and unreliable bus service.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2530

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We need people and workplaces to be in the same areas, for quality of life and to cut down travel and carbon emissions. We need to retain green fields for growing 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

Because of the above comment

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

These areas could be turned into regenerative native bush 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

It just makes sense to mitigate climate change

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I think the housing density needs to be well planned and well designed. The houses should be aesthetically pleasing, sustainable architecture with nearby green spaces such as parks, playgrounds and community gardens

Future Development Plan 2023 #2537

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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

Village roads cannot be widen further to accommodate increase in traffic.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Local centres are choked during current peak hours. Without road widening and increase of vehicular traffic lanes, especially near schools, traffic snarls diminishes the quality of nieghbourhoood

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

In Mairangi Bay, North Shore, the terrain has steep rises and falls. Houses built in the valley are already in the 50-100 yr flood plains. With Council consenting to build more terrace housing around such terrain, the surface flow will increased, even with connection to existing storm water pipes (which are paid by private home owners) there is increased threat of flooding to homes and businesses on lower ground. Current home owners/affected parties must be given a right to object to further intensification.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Who is going to pay for such initiatives? Charge the new built in the rates?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Review the Unitary Plans. Allow affected parties to have a right to approval/ objection to terrace housing consents in the immediate radius of the development.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2538

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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

Green fields are essential to be maintained as 'green'. There are plenty of in-fill and vertical development opportunities within urban centres without sacrificing the breadbasket and the water absorbing capabilities of the greenfield areas.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

We need a more cycle/walking friendly environment - and on the harbour bridge

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

plant more trees in risk areas. trees absorb 40% of the water that falls on 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

top priority!

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

more trees, more cycle/walkways, fewer cars and sort a cycle/walkway on the harbour bridge please!

Future Development Plan 2023 #2544

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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

Although I don't want Auckland to spread too far into greenfield areas, I also oppose the cheap nasty intensive housing developments springing up everywhere in the suburbs of Auckland. There needs to be more scrutiny of housing proposals so that existing residents are not badly impacted by loss of sun and privacy.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

Focussing development near local centres sounds good in theory. It depends how far from local centres intensive housing is permitted to spread. The radius where apartment blocks are permitted should be limited.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

This seems to be out of synch with what is actually happening. When a developer comes in to replace one home on one section with several apartments on the same site, they strip all vegetation from the section and fill it with concrete and buildings.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I think that Auckland's infrastructure is not keeping pace with the growth in population. Perhaps some new residents need incentives to go to other towns and cities so Auckland doesn't become overcrowded and unpleasant.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2551

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 #2553

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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 #2554

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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 #2557

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Your 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

Spread it out, too many people in inner 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

Spread the localities, more "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

Same thing will happen again

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

No idea what Mauri-enhancing means

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Spread it out and spread businesses out

Future Development Plan 2023 #2562

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Your 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

High density housing is okay if the infrastructure is available. Examples of this sort of development that we have seen in Rodney are not supported .

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Sounds good, but council have cut funding for services. We see no extra transport links, no cycle paths this is the reality.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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

Sounds good but council continue to allow building on at risk sites. The orewa seafront is an example of how poorly the council has protected and not maintained the community assets. Too busy arguing with themselves.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Sounds good but is not happening in our community . All the planting on the edge of the stream that runs alongbrightside reserve has caused flooding, clearing the river of rubbish would have been more helpful.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please don’t waste our resources. Focus on things that improve peoples lives not endless consultation with consultants which cost $ and produce little.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2564

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Your 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 stop the spread of the city boundaries, as long as the infrasructure can cope with more intensive housing. We do not want 3 story apartment blacks

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Cut down the reliance on transport, and use of motor vehiles

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

No point in developing areas prone to flooding

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

This is common sense, we have to be able to cope with any growth

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2565

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Your 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

Your second paragraph assumes that Auckland will continue to develop as it has in the past. If territorial authorities ease restrictions on greenfield developments such as Winton and Sleepyhead are planning, new well serviced micro-cities could spring up near existing towns. Existing authorities do not want to lose the control or the rating revenue, hence their reluctance to entertain other options.

New Sleepyhead type developments near existing rural towns will relieve the pressure on Auckland's roads and other Infrastructure while revitalising the nearby towns.
Auckland Council planners are too inward looking and need to look further afield and into the future.

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

I agree but again state that discussion with Central Government must begin with the view that developers will soon find Auckland too expensive and should be given the opportunity to create employment centres near country towns.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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

Weather events early in 2023 have highlighted the danger of issuing consents in zones known to be at risk in extreme weather events. Auckland Council have had this information since the mid 1990s but seemed to think it was still 100 years away. Other property owners who could afford the Environment Court route have challenged Council decisions to win consent to build on clifftops or or other at risk locations.
This can only be prevented by Red Zoning those sites.

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?

Be guided by the district plans of legacy councils. For example North Shore and Rodney District Council were aware of the variances in the soils within their territories, and the capacities of other Infrastructure. Lot sizes were generally 650 sq M to prevent overloading these factors.

Buyers were able to build attractive homes and add plantings to their sites, a thing of the past under current rules.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2571

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why
I am not sure if we need to keep growing.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why
You have stated the reasons 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.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
It would be silly to plan for growth in areas which are prone to 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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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
It is a shame that we are only now thinking about this kind of approach.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I am opposed to Auckland's need to keep growing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2596

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Your 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

keep the greenfields, the rich soils of Pukekohe and Dairy Flat need to be kept for our food growing. Build up not out.

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

commuting is such a waste of time, money and not friendly to the environment

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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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

long term strategy to naturalize as many flood plains as possible. Much better for the environment, and will give those living in instensive housing areas green space to enjoy

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I agree with what you are developing. However, people still need to travel to the city. A bus lane will need to be a priority from Albany to Silverdale and planning as well for Silverdale to Warkworth.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2608

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

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 #2640

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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

In fill housing and townhouses blocking the sun are ruining our neighbourhood.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

You're never be able to do it.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #2688

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

You must be able to finance the increased transport, sewage, stormwater, community facilities needs that will be required by this intensification AT THE SAME TIME AS THE DEVELOPMENT. This must be cohesive. You have put thousands of homes into the Silverdale and Hibiscus Coast areas, without supplying suitable public transport, roads, community facilities and schools THAT PEOPLE WANT THEIR KIDS TO ATTEND- and continue to do so. This needs to be halted immediately, while you intensify more central 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

You have not mentioned schools and leisure facilities. Once people have to travel for ANY SINGLE ONE OF THESE PURPOSES, they then add on other purposes. EG. My kids started playing flippaball in primary school on the Hibiscus Coast. There is no deep water polo suitable on the Hibiscus Coast, so intermediate and secondary schools don't offer it. So they chose to go to a school on the North Shore that does. Then they join the North Harbour Waterpolo Club. Then they pick up other sports that their friends at school play. Now our life is down on the North Shore, but we travel there from Hibiscus Coast. The buses take 2 hours, instead of a 30min car ride so we don't use them much. This could've been written with the starting sentence.... "I did not want my children to attend their local school due to the negative press and lack of their friends attending" as well. Once you fail to provide ONE SINGLE THING....people start driving. YOU MUST INCLUDE WORK, HOUSING, LEISURE FACILITIES, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN YOUR STRATEGY. The moment you leave it out, it tells me your strategy will be ineffective.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

100%. But you also need to look at what you can do to mitigate risk on EVERY site. This includes reexamining the need for stormwater catchment on site, permeable surfaces on site, not allowing any modification for runoff by any driveway/concrete/construction company - Big fines if they do. These companies are installing channels on driveway edges down to the street - without even being asked by the homeowners to do so! When the homeowners come home and find out... it's too late.

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

As above, look at what every individual site can do to help the situation and mitigate catastrophic effects.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland Council needs to stop rezoning areas like Dairy Flat as "Future Urban" and allowing individual homeowners and landbankers to make enormous amounts of money from it. Look to Germany, who identify where a new satellite town will likely evolve 50yrs ahead, and purchase the land via PWA Act yourselves - at "RURAL ZONING" rates. Borrow money for this purpose. Lease it back to the owners or to other leasees for the next 50years using the funds to pay the loan interest. Then rezone it to "Development - Furture Urban" and sell large lots to developers at a profit, thereby ensuring you have the funds to give the new urban dwellers appropriate facilities AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT - NOT 10-20 YEARS LATER. Stop looking to rates as your only source of income.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2701

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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

Will intensification protect existing green spaces,increase tree cover and improve permeable surfaces

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2703

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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

While some growth in existing urban areas is needed, planning policy changes to support growth outside of the existing urban boundaries of Auckland should be a priority.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

While some growth around existing urban centers should be encouraged, planning policy changes to support growth outside of the existing urban boundaries of Auckland should also be a priority.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 disagree with prioritising decentralised stormwater infrastructure over the development and upgrade of existing centralised infrastructure.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2705

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

We're already seeing compacted communities as overcrowded untidy environments filled with crime.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Only a small amount of people walk or cycle as a preferred commuting style. In theory its great, in practise it lacks practicality for small business workers.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Flooding has been largely due to lack of maintenance on our stormwater and urban waterway systems and this was particularly highlighted in the recent flooding of the Wairau Valley. In my suburb the drains used to be cleared regularly but I havent seen anyone doing it now for 4-5 years. It also highlighted that there is not a practical run off system from the Northern motorway.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 time to focus on this was quite some time ago.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Our infrastructure projects move in slow motion compared to other developed countries. Sorry if my feedback was largely negative but Auckland Council need to start delivering visible results rather than engaging in countless lunches and meetings that don't appear to have outcomes with timelines.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2714

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Less sprawl. But the bus services and train services need to be improved, with additional cycle lanes and good pedestrian access

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Better to improve what we have

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Managed retreat. Buy people out of places that will flood, I disagree with building sea water defences

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

Don't have enough knowledge

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The bus services and train services need to be improved, with additional cycle lanes and good pedestrian access. I think Queen Street should be fully pedestrianised, and some other town centres with car parking around the outside. It makes for a much nicer town centre and less pollution, particularly for small children and babies in buggies who are closer to the ground and enhale more car emission gases.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2732

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I agree because I think it helps the environment by ensuring there remain areas of bush. My one concern comes from an article I read recently about how New York is sinking because of the weight of buildings/high rises. I will assume that council is also aware of this and will take it into account when deciding which high rises can be built where.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Because it reduces emissions, thereby taking care of the environment more. It also builds a sense of community if these things are together in 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

It is disheartening to have to deal with flooding and other hazards and this needs council to step in and prevent the further building in hazard 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

It's the only way to go if we are to avoid what happened at Anniversary weekend.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2734

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Your 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.

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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 #2759

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Your 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 #2764

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 #2783

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The infrastructure we currently have in place cannot handle higher and higher densities. Things like on-street parking is getting harder and harder to find due to trying to cram more and more houses onto a single property, with no off-street parking included. There are suburbs where entire communities are only connected by a single road in and out and come to a complete standstill during peak traffic (Devonport and Whangaparaoa, just to name 2), increasing the populations in these existing areas will only make things worse. You need to seriously invest in improving the infrastructure first, and only then can you look to increase density; and any infrastructure improvements need to be planned to futureproof Auckland for 100 years, not 10.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Whatever infrastructure improvements are made they need to ensure they are futureproof for a century, not a decade. Environmental concerns are definitely a positive focus, but the priority needs to be that it’s able to withstand any population density increases.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2793

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 protect Greenfields surrounding City

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why
It builds communities if we don't travel out to work and school.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

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 #2829

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 ONLY PEOPLE TO BENEFIT ECONOMICALLY WILL BE THE DEVELOPERS.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

PEOPLE CAN IDENTIFY BETTER WITH THE AREA THAT THEY LIVE IIN IF IT HAS A "VILLAGE" FEEL

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

DON'T BUILD ON A FLLOD PLAIN OR THE SIDE 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2860

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Less dense Space within existing urban areas is importance

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2875

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I think the concept of central out is good, but restrictions on parking on streets needs to be enforced to avoid further fatalities (eg glamorgan road car parking on the streets and surrounding areas). We should consider a bigger drive to bury power lines and other overhead lines as that will decrease the impact of dense housing (more open air has worked well for holland, the nordics and Singapore). It is also a chance to rework walking paths and alternate transport lanes (electric scooters 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?

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

Please consider powerlines and other overhead line burial as this has potential to become hazardous as weather deteriorates and high wind events increase.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2891

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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

It appears very little thought is given to utilities required with density of proposed 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?

Other

Tell us why

Not always wccurate

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Cost

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2896

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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?

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 #2897

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why
too crowded

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why
too crowded

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Renewing old infrastructure is harder than building new. It is more common sense to develop greenfield.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2902

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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

Do you guys want to develop Auckland to international city in the world or just a village town? that is my key point, I do think you guys have been to Manchester , San Francisco or Los Angels, that why I disagree by personal, as you should develop the same Auckland metropolis like them, so it should be develop the existing urban and future urban together to make connection be a metropolis in APAC.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Half agree, same as the 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?

save the money for taxpayers please, make the reasonable change to ESG, DO NOT CHANGE THE PLAN LIKE PLAYING GAMES, THANKS AL！

one Aucklander who always travel overseas

Future Development Plan 2023 #2910

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

1. I believe you grossly underestimate Aucklands growth in the next 30 years. 2. Much of Aucklands charm are the existing residential and suburban areas which you are trying to wreck with infill housing gone beserk. 3. New planned growth areas allow for those to have their own identity whilst not plagiarising the existing.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

I think you are dreaming. Loook at the big new Business Parks - Highland Park for example - how many people walk or cycle or even bus to work?? The car is what gets Auckland to work, that will not easily change

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

The horse has bolted as there is so much development in areas that whilst prone to flooding eg Wairau Valley have very poor flood defences - eg that pathetically small culvert!!

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

These are lovely ideas, but cannot be put ahead of fixing the woefully inadequate current infrastructure

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop the growth. Buy time to fix current infrastructure and to future plan.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2911

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Infrastructure already in place, but Council need to plan roading etc to cope with the increased population, cars etc

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Makes more sense, but some other areas need to be considered also if they make sense and there is ample land to build on

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

To avoid future catastrophies

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Not sure What "Mauri-enhansing" means

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2912

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

It makes sense to 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

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2913

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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

Infrastructure cannot cope as it is in urban areas and this will get worse with more connections to the existing network due to intensification. Available land should be maximized with appropriate Infrastructure links to ensure sustainability and reliability of infrastructure and minimize impacts of severe weather events.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

It's a nice idea but in reality most people find work away from their homes. It's idealistic to assume people won't need to travel in cars to get to work.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

This should have been happening anyway as part of the planning process. I don't see anything different is required, other than, it seems, ensuring this work is done properly.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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, this has already been occurring in note recent years so its not clear what is proposed that is different from current engineering practices. Swales, rain gardens and other devices to treat runoff are already widely used in developments and new infrastructure.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2935

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2940

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 does NOT improve average wellbeing of people. Because crowding adversely affects peoples - privacy, views, and natural light. I believe intensification will therefore worsen mental health. Natural sunlight is particularly important; and inserting new 3 story buildings will reduce it. I think most people do NOT want intensification.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Assume you mean existing local centres; which I disagree with, as that means intensification. New local centres should be established, that contains not only shops etc, but also WORK, so people do not need to travel into the city for work - thus relieving pressure on congested traffic routes.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Common sense.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I believe the ridiculously expensive possible "light rail to the airport"should be cancelled. Alternatives should be progressed - heavy rail extension - and buses which are far cheaper and more flexible. (serving far greater area than light rail).

Future Development Plan 2023 #2972

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 traffic is bad enough, why bring more people into existing communities?

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

I am worrying will there be enough working opportunities in "centres". As I know, many offices and bias are not located in centres.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

The worst flooding happens in existing area. And the council plans to bring more people in it, it makes no sense.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Council always spends tons of time on simple public facilities, it is waste of tax, which comes from our taxpayers. Centre is not a bad idea, but if it run by council it will be a disaster.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2979

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Vehicles will be even more congested in the city center, and people who live farther away from the city center will suffer from poor transportation, which is very unfair.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Commuting to and from work is no longer the sole factor causing congestion, as traffic jams also occur on weekends. I believe the real solution lies in the improvement of public transportation.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

I believe you should prioritize addressing transportation issues more effectively.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2993

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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 #3003

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

I don't know

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

I don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3007

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 #3062

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3063

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

It must be understood that highly intensive habitations are the greatest cause of polluted air for inhabitants. Growth in Aucklands outer suburbs for both housing and work environments is best and good for younger people - our countries future - as less intensive environments is better for them both physically and mentally. Warkworth to Pokeno should be always regarded as 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

My comments as per above question apply here. 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

Investigation of streams / natural watercourses on a regular basis tells council now where those risks might emanate. It must be appreciated that current monitoring and clearing of waterways has been lacking emphasis and leading in some cases to unnecessary flood damage. It needs to be clear what causes environmental risks before development plans are settled

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Study of nature based infrastructure needs to be investigated in overseas cities where such measures are adopted . Suggest Singapore, Brisbane and perhaps even Venice. Rain gardens installed in downtown Auckland are good though outlet areas need close scrutiny.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Again , study cities which are "green" leaders . Talk with NZGBC （ NZ Green Building Council)

Future Development Plan 2023 #3072

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

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 #3081

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Prevent 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

Best use of infrastructure social living

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Generally agree but with limitations

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3144

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

there are not enough parks close to those developments for that number of people. Not everyone wants to live in 6 storey buildings

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Council planners have had more than 10 years to sort this out. All zoning should not be contested by those who think they can solve the problem. They Cant.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

those additional nature bases infrastructure will not be anywhere enough to overcome the likes of weather events early in 2023 year

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3147

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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

Great idea.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3148

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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

Usually when we think of Auckland urban areas, we typically don't associate them with explicitly good imagery. The ideas of poverty, no upward economic availability, and stagnant-ness are all likely to pop up in one's mind. By expanding the already existing urban areas, it feels like you're still caring about non-city suburbs (such as whangaparaoa, torbay, albany, avondale), and catching them up to where places such as Freeman's bay or ponsonby, which are all progressive and steadily developing places which promote creativity, cultural development and have many opportunities for economic 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

When you say local centres, i immediately assume that you'll be developing areas which have a thriving and growing population. Areas such as malls, cultural-centres (K-road), universities and clubs all have a thriving population. There exists a gap in places like these near the city, and places like these further away from the city, and in my opinion, spreading the growth to the areas which need development should be a key priority.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

It seems like Auckland's growth is predicated in areas which are already naturally are more resistant to flooding or heavy rain, by focusing growth in these developed and protected areas, you'll essentially create "no-go" zones in which nobody will want to move to (stagnating population growth), and where there isn't the infrastructure to develop upon (stagnating economic growth)

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

The prioritisation of building
these in areas which don’t already have the appropriate infrastructure would be an extremely good idea

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3162

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

I don't know

Tell us why

Some of the intensive houses I see going up dont look like they will stand the test of time aesthetically or with regards to quality.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

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 public transport options!

Future Development Plan 2023 #3194

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3225

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Because further sprawl makes it too hard/ expensive to provide new services and provide transport alternatives to cars

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Agree with council's approach

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Also need to ensure that public infrastructure minimises 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

it is the obvious way to go. Need to hold and slow 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 #3263

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

We need green fields development.

Not every person has a lifestyle suited to living in an apartment or small section.
You are only going to drive up the price of existing stand alone properties as developers scramble to buy them as there is no green fields available.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 centres and facilities will be one congested and crowded.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Council will only go with the option that saves them spending money.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

Milldale is an excellent example of this. A new purpose designed greenfield development. The rain gardens did their job and worked well during the recent weather events.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I do not agree with the halting or reduction of greenfield development until 2050.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3305

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I don't want to see further urban sprawl. However I am extremely concerned to retain our urban free spaces such as our parks and reserves - but also our golf courses! Losing urban green space to development is counter to peoples wellbeing and must be avoided!

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This will help to reduce travel.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 vital for our future! We need to invest in these.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I am concerned about the ability for our existing infrastructure to cope, as significantly more people live in the same geographical footprint! Investment in enabling highly effective and attractive public transport options is fundamental!

Future Development Plan 2023 #3326

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Too much traffic

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Public facilities are not supportive

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3337

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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

Under the unitary plan, the density for the city is intensive enough. Where we can parking if whole street terraced house without garage? Furthermore,you can go to par'n save Albany have look during the weekend and try to find parking.Moreover, do you know how much capacity north shore schools left?

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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?

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 #3357

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

This new approach to intensify growth in urban areas is a terrible idea. We need not look further than areas such as central Auckland, Tamaki, Mission Bay area, to see that the infrastructure is not sufficient to enable heavy intensification. The roads aren't able to cope with traffic, there's cars parked everywhere (insufficient on road parking), and most importantly the sewage and stormwater system is a mess. When there is heavy rainfall the beaches are no longer safe, the roads flood, and houses destroyed all because of high density building in areas where the storm and waste water system aren't equipped with the capacity to handle such high density residential buildings. Moreover, we have spent millions of tax payer dollars to plan for and investigate the future urban area, it is simply unrealistic and irresponsible to change this plan.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

To develop near local centres would mean the lose of suburbs and more intense traffic in these local centres. This would lead to the eradication of the neighbourhood identity which kiwis hold dear to our hearts, and is counterproductive in reducing emissions. Examples of this could be the mairangi bay town centre, and the Albany Hwy and Oteha Valley road intersection. The traffic at these places is already extremely heavy during peak hours, if further intensification were to happen cars would be stuck in traffic for longer increasing emissions and travel time. The reasoning to intensify near local centres to reduce travel and emissions is not logical and flawed, we must stick to the original plan to build out to the future urban areas. We have spent too much tax payer dollars and have already came up with a great plan, why change it.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It is a good idea to avoid hazards, which is exactly why we should keep to the original 30 year plan and developing future urban areas. In cases of extreme weather evacuation could prove to be impossible as higher density equals more people, and more traffic. Furthermore, by developing future urban areas we can stop/slow the increase of impermeable area in current high density neighbourhoods. This would decrease the amount of rain catchment which is the leading cause of erosion and pollutant runoffs.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 a great way to combat extreme weather events at a household level. However, to construct them land is needed, all new subdivisions in existing suburbs already have minimal yard. The only effective way to implement this idea would be to develop future urban areas.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3359

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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

If we continue spreading too far out then it just creates more traffic as more people need to travel further. More intense developments should also be near schools so school traffic is also reduced

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 live in Long Bay and as I'm not leaving to work each day I can spend days without leaving the area as I have dentist, dr, pharmacy,physio, supermarket, food outlets all on my doorstep

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

There should be no further housing developments where risks like flooding are. These areas should be integrated into the environment as natural areas

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

We live in Long Bay where this is already the case. Recent bad weather has has no real effect here that I noticed. However. There needs to be more information on how rain gardens etc work and when we need to contact council if they are not working. How do we tell??

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Some people will always need to travel for work so there needs to be better parking facilities at bus stations or maybe more frequent feeder buses. Until this is more reliable people continue to use their cars. When returning home I don’t want to have to wait for 25 minutes for a feeder bus

Future Development Plan 2023 #3361

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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

For the very reasons outlined in the documentation associated with this consultation and the creation of stronger communal inter-dependence.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 very reasons outlined in the documentation associated with this consultation and the creation of stronger communal inter-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

Surely this is self evident and should always have been the case.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

I don't have time to research this and will not take your leading statements as gospel

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3374

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 #3377

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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 beauty of Auckland is the space and green areas it has. Furthermore infrastructure /travel will be a nightmare if more people will live there.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

see above

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3410

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

My attached proposal is in support of a cohesive interconnected neighborhood. That is why I request that properties on Kowhai Road and Russell road remain zoned future urban rather than join the land subject to further review. Attached map demonstrates 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

Reducing commutes and traffic on roads is good for the community and the environment. Cohesive housing development at the Kowhai Road and Russell road properties under an urban zoning would enhance the ability to achieve these objectives due to improved connectivity.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Future development needs to be undertaken with the consideration of possible impact from future weather events. Rather than the traditional development of low lying flat land (that floods) the properties on Kowhai & Russell roads are elevated and have the advantage of a natural storm water coping mechanism in Orewa river (as recently evidenced).

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 completely agree. The properties my submission relate to are surrounded by existing nature based and man made infrastructure which have proven to be resilient during recent weather events.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

#3410

[redacted]

20th June 2023

Future Development Review Committee
Auckland Council

Submitted via online form: Future Development Strategy | AK Have Your Say (aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)

Dear Sirs/Madams,

RE: Feedback on draft Future Development Strategy (FDS) – Specifically proposed 'Further investigation of Wainui East land.

I am the land owner of 19D Kowhai Road, Wainui which is currently zoned Future Urban.

I note in the draft FDS my property is proposed to be subject to 'further investigation' which I understand could impact the current Future Urban zoning.

My submission is strongly in support of maintaining all of the properties on Kowhai Road & Russell Road zoned as Future Urban with development within the next 10 years.

Rationale supporting this are as follows:

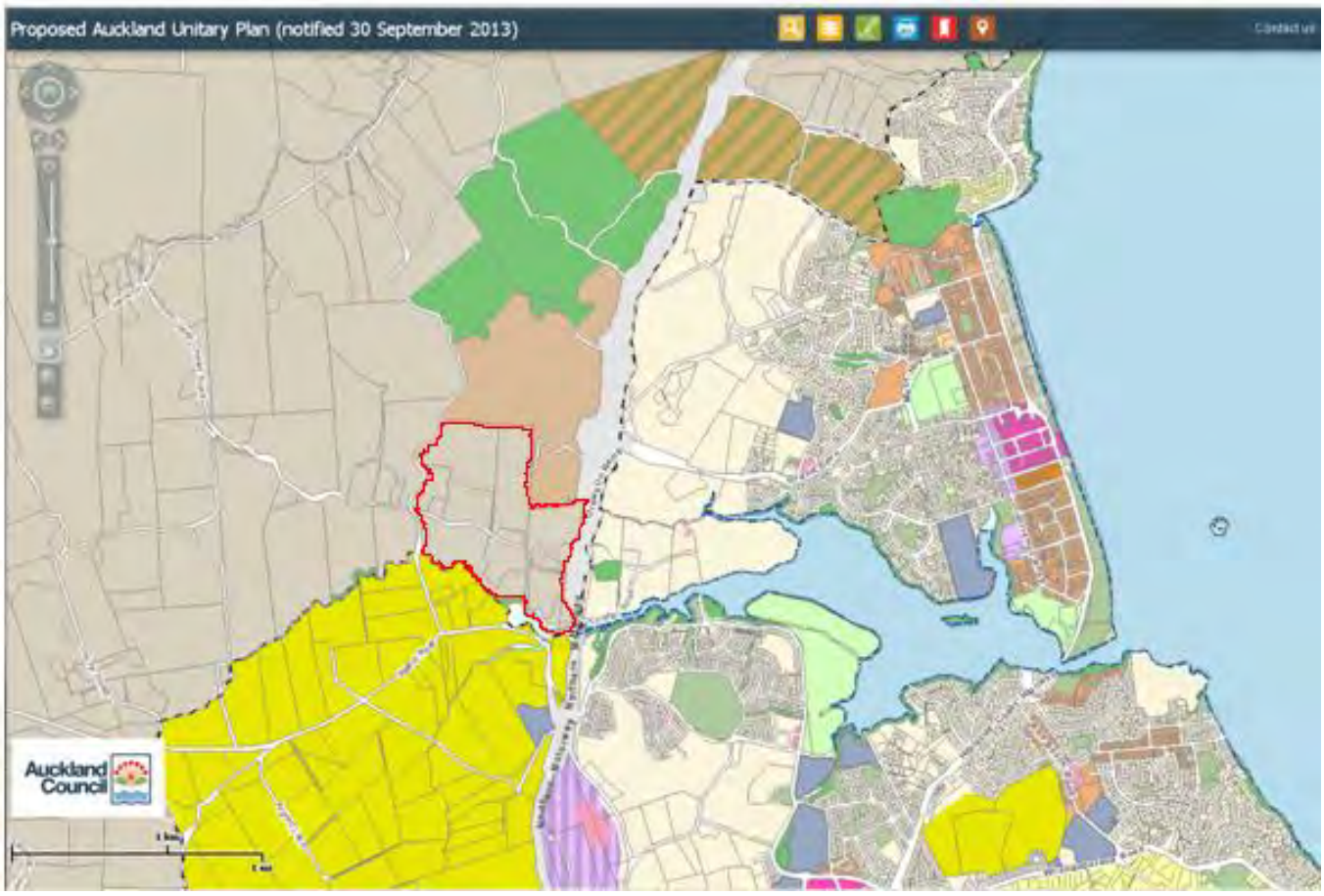
- The land at Kowhai & Russell Road is bordered by;
  - Ara Hills development to the immediate north (shares boundary with 19A Kowhai Road),
  - State Highway 1 (SH1) on the eastern boundary, &
  - Milldale to the south.
  - Half of Kowhai road is subject to an active approved urban zoned development being undertaken by Hicks Civil which is now nearing completion.
- Kowhai Road will likely become the main thoroughfare for the rural community waning to access Orewa.
- Infrastructure is already half way down Kowhai road to the east, at Ara Hills to the north, and to the south with a large capacity pumpstation having been completed in Milldale.
- My land was originally surplus land sold on completion of the SH1 realignment. The area is mainly bench cuts through a hill to allow the motorway to pass through. While the current active zoning is 'General Rural' it would never be suitable for rural use mainly comprising low productive clay soil.
- These properties have very good access to SH1 via the Millwater on and off ramps, plus via Grand Drive once the Hicks development has been completed.
- Public transport is very handy via the Silverdale bus station.
- Because of its locality housing on Kowhai road would result in lower vehicle trips and CO2 emissions.
- There are existing good employment options in the area including the Millwater commercial/industrial area.
- During the recent weather events including the Auckland Anniversary floods and Cyclone Gabrielle these properties incurred no significant environmental damage/hazards. The

properties are largely elevated and the western reaches of the Orewa river efficiently absorbed and drained the additional surface water.

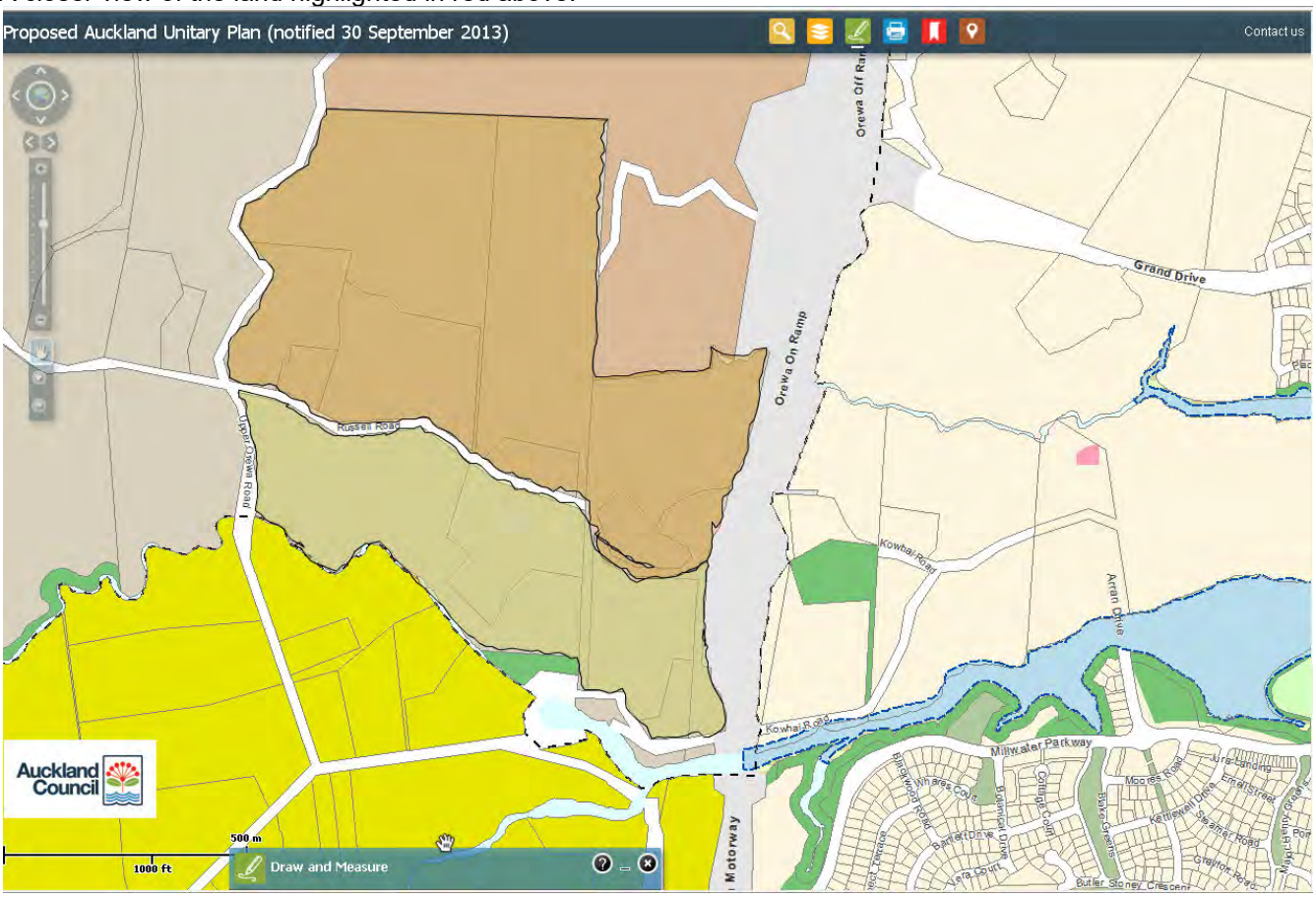
#3410

- The landowners of these property are in support of the Future Urban zoning.

The following map highlights with a red boundary the land this submission relates to:



A closer view of the land highlighted in red above:



To reconfirm my submission is in support of maintaining all of the properties on Kowhai Road & Russell Road zoned Future Urban rather than noting them as subject to further investigation as currently proposed under the FDS.

- The current Future Urban Zoning for these properties better suits the surrounding area,
- Future Urban zoning here creates a cohesive intensity of dwellings matching existing development of the neighbouring properties,
- None of 'Rural land' included in this area is currently actively farmed as is too small to produce a viable sole income,
- The land owners in the area outlined are willing and supportive of the zoning and creation of additional housing,
- This proposal assists Auckland Council achieve the objectives as set out by the original Rural Urbanisation Boundary in the Unitary Plan.

I am happy to further clarify any of the above points if required.

Yours Sincerely,

[redacted]

Future Development Plan 2023 #3425

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Existing infrastructure was not designed to handle additional population growth in most established areas of Auckland.

There is also not enough public transport to support population growth.
Proposed plan is disruptive to existing residents; including noise, construction traffic etc.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Local centers are already disconnected and under served by the existing infrastructure, including accessibility.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Agree, but should have been considered earlier - it didn't just start raining this year.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Nature based infrastructure is great when it works, but a lot of what is being proposed and/or built has no evidence that it is working, and seems expensive to maintain.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Slowing down green field developments will negatively impact an entire sector and significant workforce including Engineer Consultants, Earthmoving Contractors, Civil Construction Contractors, Utility providers, Architects, Building Companies, Real Estate Agents and the associated contractors of all these businesses.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3463

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Your 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.

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 #3465

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 recent high density housing developments around Silverdale, Millwater, etc. are an absolute mess. For a country that is trying to reduce our carbon footprint it is a complete contradiction. each 1000 people puts 800 MORE vehicles on the road.

Congestion has substationally increased through Silverdale.

An to add - it just looks ugly. A slum to be...

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 per previous. Despite hige housing developments around Hibiscus Coast there is very little industry. What little there is struggles with compliance requirements. Most people DO NOT work in the area.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why
Clearly most of the flooding is a result of too much high density housing, without the infrastructure to cope. I do not deny climate change, but I am sick of bureaucrats using it as an excuse for poor management.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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
Again - stop using 'Climate Change' as an all encompassing excuse for poor infrastructure and poor management.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop wasting so much money on Consultants. We have had a blocked storm water drain for over a year now. More than 12 times we have had 'Consultants' or 'Inspectors' come and look at it. But still it has not been repaired. No wonder the Auckland Council has financial problems!

Future Development Plan 2023 #3507

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

As long as there are dedicated green spaces within easy walking location of high density housing

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3552

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

It's unpleasant to live in overcrowded areas. You need to provide greenfield developments for those of us who prefer to live like that

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Places like Matakana have a lovely community where you're not living on top of each other unless you chose to.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Existing houses in places like Orewa beach need to be protected. Not removed

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

This is why I said that I do not want intensification. I want smaller communities near, say, matakana where there is a motorway available so it is easy to drive into town

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yes. Leave beautiful horticultural land to grow food

Future Development Plan 2023 #3554

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 in under serviced areas, infrastructure, creates a cost to the residents and broader community that is unaffordable.

Prior to any new growth developments in existing urban areas, the infrastructure cost to immediate residents and to the broader city rate payers must be quantified.

Infrastructure includes public transport, adequate access roads, 3 waters, power, telecommunications etc.

The excessive costs being put onto the broader city rate payers to pay for CRL and the central interceptor, which benefits only the old Auckland Council inner suburbs is a case in point. . Without a more user pay targeted rate for the new developments to cover infrastructure upgrades, intensification becomes a burden on residents who do not directly from the development.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This is wishful thinking. People will not walk or cycle to work places in any significant numbers. People will still drive across the city to work, university etc because people will choose for themselves where to live, work and study etc.

Intensification in existing suburban areas as per your first point is highly unlikely to result in large corporate office high rise buildings or new university campuses.

Local centres are very small employers and even then, people drive from further away suburbs to work there.
This not a viable argument.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Really!! This part of your new policy??? Surely this planning 101, do not build in hazardous areas.
Hi

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

This completely contradicts your ‘Focusing Growth’ point. How do you propose to implement large swales in suburban Remuera for example? How are going to pay for it and who will pay for it.

These ideas work in greenfield sites but not in existing urban areas, unless you demolish and rebuild.

They also need a large amount of space to implement and there is no evidence that they are more effective than properly engineered stormwater management that relies on lesser space to achieve the same outcome.

Within existing urban areas there is just not the space to cost effectively implement these ideas. Even in new greenfield areas such as Milldale, the swales etc impinge on the road reserves to the point that FENZ just this weekend highlighted the narrowness of the roads as a significant fire risk.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

This is a very poorly designed questionnaire. Far too open ended in the questions , with definitive answers. In reality, people will agree with only part of the question.

I feel that this is deliberate, in order to obtain the acceptance that the council wants, without taking into account any feedback that goes against the ideological bend of the council.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3561

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The theory sounds good ... but is disconnected to practical reality. The approach that is being heavily promoted appears to have forgotten the lessons learned in the last 30 years IN AUCKLAND. Until you have a modern and reliable and 'cost of use' friendly bus and rail network ... notice its a dual option ... that proposes an alternate to vehicle transport then the proposal in "in & up" is tragically flawed.

In intensification of areas within the current Urban boundary presupposes that the sanitary sewer lines, stormwater, water mains and roads can cope with the increase population density. THE CURRENT CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE THAT WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THIS APPROACH IS UNABLE TO DELIVER. To solve the problem, you have to upgrade the entire infrastructure service chain from source to point of delivery. Delivery of this option will not keep up with demand, because of consenting & statutory requirements resulting in part from the inability of the existing infrastructure to deliver.

This is not a point that is open to debate as to its veracity, its a simple fact ... and Auckland Council and its subsidiaries Auckland Transport, WaterCare, A2B are financially bereft ... broke, no money and have little credibility that they are capable of solving these problems.

There are those who suggest loading up the new developments with the cost of Infrastructure replacement on a "user pays" basis will be successful are dreaming and do not understand simple

market economics ... such a proposal is a "financial double negative" and is not a reality, rather simply wishful thinking.

Targeted Greenfield development on the other hand has always offered a "double positive" opportunity where existing infrastructure does not need to be unwound. New infrastructure is constructed, the rating base is expanded at a pace that more correctly approaches demand.

In summary, if you cannot improve delivery of dwellings and commercial space at the front end because of infrastructure or poor Council delivery the people who need to live here and those paying the cost ... will simply not build and go somewhere else. The result is a down town heart, that like other Cities in the world, that simply dies and no one wants to go there.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This is not correct, the author is painting a picture of "hard shell" physicality, there are many factors that bind a community, easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops are a very small part of "the picture" in becoming resilient and connected. Communities are more bound by the commonality of expectations, to law & order (how safe they feel), how good the local schools are, they react to pressures of mortgages, health & core convenience such as food shopping. Council has a part to play in the "soft shell" attributes ... ignoring soft shell or implying that is not the brief is to fail in delivery of the hard shell.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Common sense you might have thought

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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Decentralization of infrastructure ... if it can be done, is sensible. But NZ does not have vast swaths of land available to upon which to locate nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing infrastructure. World wide there are smart innovations in science & technology ... reverting backwards to a fully prescriptive green initiative in order to go forwards is not an answer to the problems placed in this forum, certainly not a timely or financially sustainable direction.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3573

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why
more efficient transport and 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
it is using existing services rather than creating new

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
too much development has occurred in marginal 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
reduces long term risks

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Too mch development has occurred close to waterways creating sediment and risk to environmental events

Future Development Plan 2023 #3575

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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?

Agree

Tell us why
Infrastructure must keep up with growth

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why
Makes sense

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
All in the planning

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
Should have done it years ago

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3579

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The infrastructure can not cope as it is. Power sewage storm water drainage. Roads aren't wide enough Not enough green and sunlight around new housing as it is

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

However often there are not enough job opportunities for people with specilaised skills in the areas where they live.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It is expensive to develop areas where there are known areas of risk of flooding. Whatever people try to do I can't think of an area where what has been done has worked. Make these areas parks and walkways so it doen't matter if it floods. The more building you put on these sites the less goes on the soil and it has to go somewhere. Wairau Road is a typical example of an area that always floods and what ever has been done to try and fix the problem it hasn't succeeded.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Man made endeavours haven't worked.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I think Auckland should spread out and not go up so long as there are enough parks and recreation areas

Future Development Plan 2023 #3620

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Keep boundaries of the city as is so we still have green areas close by for R&R and for growing food for the city population. Don't make wind tunnels though with permanent cold corridors where no sun shines. This needs to be planned well

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Makes perfect sense. I definitely like the idea of cycling to work and good public transport system

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 vulnerable coastline needs to be protected. I live in Orewa where the beach is being eroded. A Seawall is urgently required but Council have stopped this from happening over a number of years

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

How can you encourage intensifying housing in the city and also speak of “decentralising” infrastructure? What needs to be done to reduce run off is less concert and more trees and grass to absorb impact of rain

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There should be incentives for industry to be spread around the country so population growth is shared

Future Development Plan 2023 #3628

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Our infrastructure is not keeping up with intensive housing developments and we now have gridlock throughout the city and flooding issues due to poor planning. More urban sprawl with public service networks, proper drainage (to avoid the recent floods) is the answer. Many of the inner city intensive housing projects are ugly and should have only been two levels not three levels high impinging on neighbours sun, privacy and outlook. Off street parking to avoid the jammed up roads we now have everywhere, should be compulsory in the planning of these intensive projects. This policy has made Auckland look unsightly and is very disappointing.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It makes sense to have more intensive housing around public transport centres, as these areas tend to be near commercial centres. This is preferrable to the Intensive Housing we have seen in quiet residential areas that look unsightly.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Common sense to not build in flood prone areas. In addition, jamming in more intensive housing in areas not serviced well by drainage needs to stop. Infrastructure should come ahead of intensive housing, not the other way around as we have seen with the floods and gridlock roads. Very poor planning/policy indeed from the Council.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

This depends on the planning. Are we going to see public carparks done away with and cycleways (hardly used) increased?. Sensible ideas that take into account better roading, more available parking and some nature-based infrastructure could work if done well.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Hobsonville and Milldale are excellent examples of intensive housing done correctly. Incidentally, no flooding in these areas due to proper drainage, infrastructure and planning. Jamming in intensive housing in the Auckland area is a blot on the landscape and has changed the look of Auckland forever. The current infrastructure has not kept up with the intensive housing, hence gridlock on our roads and flood damgage. Intensive housing in Aucklands urban area has been a fail. Please get advice from those in the know that have succeeded in creating these newer subdivisions served well by excellent drainage, public transport and good roading.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3643

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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

Denser areas and more population in a smaller area result in slums, higher crime rate and anti-social behaviour. Having lived in London I've witnessed what happened with council housing.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Sounds good in theory but doesn't really work. See answer to above question similar concerns and experience.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 focus has to be making sure we future proof and looking to 100 years in the future. Doing the job properly in the first place, even if that means a lot of money making sure the job is done resulting in excellent resilience and being able to cope well into the future.

Past focus has been poor infrastructure (which also maintenance has been neglected for years) to cope with population growth and climate change (climate issues have been highlighted in the 1970s) i.e. - building on flood plains with council and regulators not insisting the buildings are but for resilience to floods in the first place has exacerbated the climate issues - all governments, authorities and bureaucrats in New Zealand have failed to lead - they are short term thinkers, worry about the immediate cost and their own agenda - though the general public of Kiwis think the same as well but Kiwis as a nation need to grow up and more more critical thinkers. As a born and bred Kiwi having travelled around Europe - the thought processes there are way more progressive.
This thinking results in false economy because if things had been done properly in the first place with long term thinking to mitigate population growth and climate change, the cost to remedy would have been lower .

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Sounds good in theory as long as it is backed up and done properly - see comments to question above.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

We probably need to start educating the population in general about the costings and reasoning behind costing to do the job properly in order to get Kiwis on board with financing just big projects and future proofing for future generations - Kiwis need to stop thinking just about their immediate future and impact and think about the future.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3730

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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

AKL's roading has not kept up with population growth and until there is ample, structurally sound roading (and decent drainage), you can't keep shoe-horning people in here. There's still a huge amount of unoccupied land in NZ, developers should be focusing on building homes on that (country wide), only once thats exhausted then yes, high density cities. When people move to NZ, they should be encouraged to disperse down the country - not all land and stay in AKL.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Tell us why

I understand the logic, however, are urban planners factoring extra roading/more lanes, easy access to motorways, excellent drainage on the land they build on and underground parking for high rises that are built?
Or will the cars of a high-rise load of people simply be crammed onto local roads that are already inadequate?

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 not to keep building where peoples homes and lives are being destroyed. Council consents should’ve factored this in from the start.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

We can all agree that AKLs drainage is inadequate and to date the council has had a large part to play in that. It is ok to say that streams/creeks on private property are to be privately managed.

It is NOT OK for council to connect storm water drainage to streams or creeks or any other water that runs along the boundary or onto private property and call it the owner's problem. That's disgraceful. Council drainage should be wholly separate to that of a private owner, making the lines of responsibility crystal clear. If council connects, the entire creek/stream/water hole should be the responsibility of the council.
The swales in the Papamoa region work well, yes they're needed here, they were needed here years ago but there's been an intense lack of vision across the board and home owners are paying the price.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yes. Where are Auckland's show stoppers? What amazes the people who come off the cruise ships? Where's the wow?! What is there for teens to do? Where's a spectacular water-park? (Do we even have a basic hydro slide anymore?) Where's an enhanced theme park or two?

What's Auckland's point of difference to make it a stand out?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3748

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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

It's a typical model globally but should be focussed on non residential areas. Build in the existing town centres and that should get people back in those centres and the infrastructure must be in place to 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

I don't like 3 story blocks of apartments popping up everywhere but maximise space in town centres and go up to 8-10 floors.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Yes saves a future problem doesn't it.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Bring back the creeks we piped over many years ago and have considerable native bush around the creeks. Might mean buying out some homes but worth it in long run.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3766

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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

Denser, more compact cities causes environmental damage including poor sewage and rainwater systems (causing more blockages and flooding), traffic, and decrease in privacy within houses/neighbours

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

With more housing near local centres means decrease of parking space and privacy

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Does not state what approaches will be made

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland has large pieces of green land where infrastructure and housing can be developed. There is no need to create dense housing and further contribute to the ongoing issues of traffic, noise pollution, lack of privacy between neighbours, poor sewage and rainwater systems, and lack of parking spaces.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3768

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Current infrastructure is already overloaded, open new greenfield areas and instal new systems to so that the current system does not get overlaoded.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

New areas can have local areas which have all their needs. This could also increse job opportunities and new busnesses.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

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?

Improve public transport in existing areas and have public transport a priority in new areas.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3783

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Your 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

Over crowded, over-used infrastructure in existing urban area, increasing living cost. Everything opposite to your intention.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

When new areas are developed, a new local business centre will naturally come into being. Thatbis how urban areas are formed in history.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 is exactly where you should place your resources on.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

Interesting point: where you propose to gather population jn existing urban areas and prioritise infrastructure in decentralised areas...So who is going to utilise these investments?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3802

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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
Overcrowding, increased instability and insecurity.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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
Overcrowding

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

people are too concentrated, increasing 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?

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 #3813

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

while environment is a factor, it is an hypothesis more focus should be on general issues

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3815

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3818

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It is very helpful to reduce the time taken for people to travel. By making people walk or bike, we can also reduce the amount of carbon dioxide getting released into the air.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3820

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

We should adress the issue rather than trying to avoid it

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

We are not developed enough to take care of ourselves so the environment shouldn't hinder our development

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3821

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

If we decided to continue urban development this way, it means we still will have access to green spaces.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This will reduce the carbon emissions that are emitted into the atmosphere.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3822

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It would make life easier because everything is convincingly close with it being only a few minute drive or walk away

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
It would be a waste to develop such areas with it being destroyed in less than half the time it took to get build

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
It would be beneficial

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3825

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3827

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3829

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I agree with this approach, but it depends on what urban areas it's wanting to grow, as some urban areas are already crowded and cramped.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 completely agree with this approach, as I think you often have to drive a lot in order to get to supermarkets, and other local centres.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

I agree with this approach as growing areas with higher enviromental risks could lead to more problems 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

I agree with this approach, but only if the nature-based infrastructure is very important, as it often costs quite a lot of money to build.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3840

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 and infrastructure will make a vibrant city

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Building hyper local economies is vital to 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Makes complete sense

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

But adequate future proof transportation and roaring from the north shore must be a priority

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

North shore is fantastic to live and work. Encouraging more businesses into this area is key

Future Development Plan 2023 #3858

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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

Silverdale/Hibiscus Coast does not have enough localised employment opportunities to enable the local population to live and work in the same area, due to a lack of business/industrial land. The Silverdale west structure plan goes some way to alleviate this anomaly. One of the main aims of the long term plan is to enable lower VKT and CO2 emissions. The resultant congestion on SH1's roading infrastructure is primarily due to previous poor planning decisions, that has allowed more homes without a subsequent increase in local work.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

Silverdale, being our local centre already has a large surrounding population of Orewa, Red Beach, Millwater and Milldale. We need development around this area with increased job opportunities to lower the vehicle movements into Auckland via SH1 and Dairy Flat Highway. The sewage capacity for the business/industrial area right up to Wilks Road, is already in place through the Milldale feeder route according to Council. With the release of Stage 2 and later stage 3 of the Silverdale west industrial area, we also need access at Wilks Road to/from that area using SH1 northwards, (not going through the congested Silverdale intersections as currently planned) particularly with a potential major shipping port at Whangarei.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

We would need to define environmental hazards. If you mean near coastal flooding or erosion prone areas, inland floodplains (eg: in Dairystream Rd where planners have placed a future town centre), then yes they should be avoided. However, using elite soils for housing as currently being built in Karaka/Pukekohe/Papakura/Riverhead/Kumeu etc is a major environmental hazard as well and currently promoted by Council for housing due to its ease of development.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Infill housing has increased the risk of environmental hazards. They have increased hard runoff surface areas, overloaded all facets of the piped and roading infrastructure that was designed for significantly lower volumes. While greenfield development has the ability to prioritise nature based infrastructure, the already urban areas cannot without huge capital input from a reduced rates base (due to need to provide detention basins, rain gardens, grass swales etc). Perhaps had water tanks been a requirement for infill housing the water supply/disposal issues would not have been exacerbated to the same degree

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

After seeing a small section of Dairy Flat transport proposals, we are surprised at some of the proposals. Wanting to use the Bawden road off ramp as a feeder for all the Wilks Road area, Bawden road area and the service centre is strange. With an estimated 34,000VPD (AT figures) just for the Wilks road bridge area alone, what are the combined figures for all three. Furthermore, to require 1.3 Kms of extra new road for that route when ramps could be built at Wilks road with northern ramps (to also allow for service centre to regain motorway access) for a fraction of the cost and lower congestion is startling. The small area of land bounded by Wilks Rd to the south, SH1 to the west, east coast Road to the east and just short of the snow planet to the north is currently zoned incorrectly. Firstly, it falls within the catchment zone of East Coast Road and Wilks road catchment. An area of that same land now appears to be required by AT for the future urban development infrastructure. It no longer falls into Councils definition of Countryside living, with view shafts of an urban environment, local traffic movements of an estimated 34,000VPD once the surrounding areas are developed, high noise environment of over 65dBA leq and the expectation that tractors and stock trucks would need to cross 4 lanes of busy limited access road are just a few of the concerns.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3894

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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

It shall worsening the traffic, parking , air pollution and especially the flooding problems in the existing residential 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?

Other

Tell us why

Need to reinvestigate and adjust the existing flooding zones , fir example my property partially located in the flooding zone but never flooded

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland Council should not stop the promised Future Urban infrastructure construction and buildings consents.....for the houses shortage

Developers worried after 80.5ha Riverhead plan change knockback Is unreasonable cause it is most convenient location and economically supported by three big developers companies.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3904

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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 current infrastructure can't cope with the development and the traffic will be worse.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

The current infrastructure can't cope with the intensive development.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

I don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3966

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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

On the border. I agree somewhat that development should be in existing urban areas but with a little greenfield development but not too intensive growth which develops slum areas in the future. Must deal with more than adequate drainage especially o flood plain 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

We must not develop more centres that are not necessary.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

But current drain grids and channels must be kept clear

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Do it without the extra use of consultations and consultants.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3999

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Growth before infrastructure is irresponsible. The flooding has indicated that services need to be in place first. Expanding silverdale area before there is adequate water drainage services and public transport services is detrimental and undermines the community. High density housing will add pressure to waste water and stormwater, roads and public transport. Services MUST be in first. One transport hub where we can't even go because of violence and robberies is not the answer either.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 needs to be a combination of both. If you are putting in high density housing stormwater and waste water services MUST be upgraded FIRST

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4003

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

This is where the infrastructure is and it's away from family owned residential areas. Stick to major town centres with access to public transport

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Stick to city and town centres where people can easily access amenities

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Also look at the downstream effects on developments, example in Orewa all the developments here have run off into the estuary. All the silt and debris runs into the estuary

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

I do not understand or have knowledge on these proposed plans

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop all this massive development within areas that cannot cope with the growth. Orewa and Silverdale is current overdeveloped and they proposing more developments and getting approval through the COVID-19 fast track process. This is unjust and not right. Auckland needs to seriously look at how developers are abusing the system just to make money and it’s the residents that have to deal with the repercussions

Future Development Plan 2023 #4007

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

I do not support intensified growth in urban areas without a robust governance framework to assess the overall impact on the existing community and current infrastructure. We are witnessing property developers try and fast track consents to avoid scrutiny on their proposals, which I find extremely concerning. I do not trust that these current fast track processes are sufficient enough to ensure all impacts are accurately assessed. I believe that intensification in urban areas requires even more scrutiny from council, local bodies and the surrounding community to ensure all impacts are thoroughly assessed and any issues are addressed prior to development commencing.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Building intensified housing developments in local centres puts greater pressure on the facilities and public transport options, which are already suffering. The reality is that people will opt for the most convenient options, which is typically to drive. For example, I live only 7km from the park and ride, but the connecting bus route takes 4 times longer than it would take for me to drive 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

This is logical as we certainly don't want to increase hazards and risks to people and our communities due to 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

Climate change will only get worse, so anything we can do to protect our communities is a good thing.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There needs to be a review of the park and ride facilities across the city to identify areas for improvement. Communities are continually growing, but the parking spaces are not and the connecting buses are simply not convenient enough to encourage people to use these services.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4017

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland is already sprawling. We need more density so we can get better value for money from 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

Make it easy for people to get around.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Sounds sensible

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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?

Please for goodness sake put in more and better seperated cycle lanes! We have a climate emergency and a cost of living crisis going on! Consider congestion charging and anything that will get drivers off the road. Also please put a cycle path on the Harbour Bridge.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4021

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Currently the council is failing with infrastructure in urban areas. High density living is already causing issues as the infrastructure has not been upgraded to meet the demands of the intensifications.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 with the current impact more houses is having in my neighbourhood we can't withstand more intensification. I work, shop and live with in a 5 minute drive of my house. The significant growth of our community is already impacting us.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #4041

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why
Better for the environment

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why
Less strain on people and less transport issues

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
It will only be more of a problem later

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
More sustainable and effective

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4047

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

It is unhealthy to intensify in small areas. Our infrastructure can not cope now. Our beaches and waterways are continuously brown and muddy from runoff, impacting on sealife and quality of water. Coastal intensification ruins the ambience and enjoyment of the area, and as we have seen on the Hibiscus Coast, intensification also leads to increases in crime. Hold of on any urban developments until infrastructure is updated and able to cope. Our roads are continuously blocked from traffic. There are too many traffic lights. Roundabouts should be an option.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Not all people can walk, cycle, or are able to use public transport. The Hibiscus Coast is high in elderly population and need to use their cars. You can't expect them to walk to a bus stop, wait and then do their weekly shopping and return home carrying bags of groceries,

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

what does mauri-enhancing mean?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I disagree with ruining beautiful countryside and green areas with housing of any kind. Use land that is not good for growing food and keep more green spaces in urban areas. Fix infrastructure before anymore development.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4065

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

THE FDS DOCUMENT DOES NOT ALIGN WITH THE AUCKLAND VISION

The following is based on an integrated outcome based planning approach recognising that we need to take all inputs into consideration, more so than we have in the FDS. Process based traditional planning which has got Auckland to where it is today, no longer works for Auckland.

The FDS document is very academic, narrow focussed, and largely ignores the key issues facing Auckland relating to current and future housing development expressed up front in vision of the Auckland Plan 2050 i.e. "THE PLAN BRINGS TOGETHER AUCKLANDERS' SHARED OBJECTIVES FOR PROSPERITY IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL AREAS." (Council website) This vision is supported by six Outcomes "in which we must make significant progress, so that Auckland can continue to be a place where people want to live, work and visit." (Auckland Plan 2050)

The FDS needs to be driven by these six Outcomes, some of which are more relevant that others, in an outcome based approach aligned with the Auckland Plan 2050 vision. (These Outcomes from Page 6 of the Auckland Plan 2050 are reproduced below in Attachment 1).

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES ALSO NEED TO BE CONSIDERED

Unlike the Auckland Plan 2050, the document has very little on social and economic issues facing many Aucklanders which are significantly linked to the ability of ordinary working people to own

their own home and feed their families. Page 20 of the Plan- 'Two Speed Auckland" covers this issue well. “There is an obvious divide between those with homes and work, and those without.”

The increasing number of people who do not own their own home at 65 years old and the shortage of social housing is directly linked to historical poor past planning policies and practices which have made the price of land/rent in Auckland unaffordable and is a current significant issue for Auckland. Home ownership rates in New Zealand have declined from 73.8% in 1991 to a record low of 64.6 in 2018. (Stats NZ). The FDS should be one of the key mechanisms for Auckland to reverse that trend.

Social and economic inequity affects all Aucklanders as they are impacted by increased crime rates and gang membership, one in seven children living in poverty, declining literacy and mathematical skill of school leavers, low productivity as a nation, etc.

Traditional planning have these issues as someone else’s to address. Modern planning adopts an integrated and accessible approach taking these issues into account. The FDS does not.

PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SERVICES ARE NEEDED FOR AUCKLAND TO FUNCTION

Auckland relies heavily on people who are currently paid the minimum wage, living wage or a slightly higher wage for a full working week such as cleaners, bus and ferry drivers, nurses, supermarket workers, teachers, etc., in order for it to function. If they can’t afford to live here, who will provide these services? Maybe greenfield development in outlying areas where land prices are not greed driven, and with good and well planned, employment opportunities, infrastructure and public transport options, is key part of the solution. Ideally all people should have a short commute to their place of work.

SOCIAL COHESION, WELLBEING, DECLINING PRODUCTIVITY, ETC NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED

Wellbeing is mentioned 62 times in the Auckland Plan 2050. The FDS should enunciate how it relates to the above issues which are current in Auckland and elsewhere, and as a minimum, align with the state’s expectations of Government for Council and other public organisations to contribute to its Broader Outcomes objectives (Rule 16). Wellbeing is mentioned five times in the FDS, four times relating to Maori wellbeing. Welling being applies to Non-Maori as well.

Treasury now recognises the link between GDP and social wellbeing and is required to report on it. E.g. “Wellbeing in Aotearoa New Zealand 2022”. (Wellbeing mentioned but not discussed in any significant extent on Page 36 of the FDS).

Social Cohesion, the glue or trust that holds our society together, is another significant issue which was covered in the Sir Peter Gluckman 2020 report “Sustaining Aotearoa New Zealand as a cohesive society”. Auckland, the largest Council in New Zealand, should also be addressing these issues which are wisely contained in its vision statement. The Auckland Plan 2050 says on page 20 " The social distance between people has increased. We have lost trust and cohesion as a people."

The FDS implies that these issues are someone else’s problem to address.

RELIABILITY AND RESILIENCE OF AUCKLAND’S KEY INFRASTRUCTURE

In addition, the FDS document barely touches on the reliability and resilience of current and future infrastructure services. These are essential to a developing Auckland noting that current transportation services provided by Council/AT are currently unreliable, infrequent and many routes, e.g Tamaki Drive, and parts of the motorway, will need to be abandoned, or be raised a couple of metres, by 20?0 as land subsidence and sea level rise make, them untenable.

The statements about public transport are generically good but what is needed is objective statements such as making Auckland (say) a 15-minute city making sure all necessary day to day amenities are within a 15-minute walk or bike ride, as Paris has achieved. These measures have not only made Paris more liveable, but have also had a positive impact on the local economy and the environment. This could happen in Auckland by an objective to be an x minute city.

Similarly land drainage and stormwater management is way behind where it should be and will require considerable investment and lateral thinking noting the increased frequency and intensity of rainfall events, and the increased flooded of habitable living areas. This could constrain the options for new developments. Notwithstanding Council's preference for resilience over a managed retreat, there will be some areas where a managed retreat is the only solution, especially near the water's edge, or near to cliffs growing backwards.

'Resilient Auckland" is the title and theme of the Council's current 2016-21 Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan and should be a key consideration in any future growth strategy.

HIGHER LEVEL OUTCOMES/OBJECTIVES NEEDED

The five principles listed in Section 2.5 are important and desirable but there needs to be some higher level and more important "Shared Objectives" between them and the Council's vision above. I.e. the Six outcomes of the Auckland Plan and reproduced in Attachment 1.

These could relate to affordable housing for all working people, integrating those in social housing better than is happening at present, improved accessibility options, increased percentage of 65 year old owning their own homes, etc.

HISTORICAL PLANNING PRACTICES ONLY WORK IN A SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY.

Historical planning processes that got Auckland to where it is today, only work in a socially cohesive society, where personal wellbeing is widespread, which is not the case today in Auckland. These values are measurably declining. Accordingly, a paradigm shift in our approach to planning is needed. Tweaking the planning principles that has got us to where Auckland is today will not move Auckland forward. "Shared objectives for social and economic areas" is what's needed. The Auckland Plan articulate these issues well and has the previously mentioned six well stated and supported Outcomes which should be the primary driver of all Council and CCO strategies.

CONCLUSION

THE PLAN NEEDS TO BE REWRITTEN TO BETTER RECOGNISE AND ALIGN WITH THE COUNCIL'S "SHARED OBJECTIVES FOR PROSPERITY IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC AREAS", INDIVIDUALLY AND COMMERCIALLY, MORE THAN IT DOES. THESE SHARED OBJECTIVES ARE EXPRESSED AS THE SIX HIGH LEVEL OUTCOMES OF THE AUCKLAND PLAN 2050

THE FDS IS LIKE ADDING A FEW MORE ROOMS TO THE TOP OF AN OVERCROWDED HOTEL WITH PROBLEM TENANTS, WHEN THE FOUNDATIONS AND SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE ARE CRUMBLING. THE FDS NEEDS TO BE OUTCOME FOCUSSED, USING THE SIX OUTCOMES IN THE AUCKLAND PLAN 2050, IF AUCKLAND IS TO MOVE AHEAD.

SUPPORTING OUTCOMES WOULD BE SPECIFIC TO:

1. Housing/accommodation affordability those on lower wages – Shared ownership models
2. Increasing the percent of Aucklanders who own their own home at 65 years old
3. Accessibility of key amenities by walking and cycling – a x minute city?
4. Carbon Zero outcomes
5. Loss of "social time" getting to and from work
6. Decentralised employment targets
7. Increase in public transport usage
8. Reliable and resilient infrastructure
9. Etc

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Getting improved PT and access for active modes to local centres should be a high priority.

Currently PT is based on a hub (the CBD) and spokes principles. Too many hubs would make PT less efficient. Decent sized local hubs would enable people to change jobs every few years without having to sell their homes and change schools for their kids.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 CDEM Act 2002 required Councils etc to plan to avoid all foreseeable hazards of which climate change is just one for Auckland. Sea level rise has a long lead time, volcanic eruptions do not. It is a requirement of the Act for Lifeline utilities and councils to address the issues above.

The recent rainfall events showed how poorly prepared we were for such events and this needs to be a priority coupled with a managed retreat from rising sea levels/land subsidence where improved resilience is not the answer. we need to do better.

SEA LEVEL RISE IS ONLY HALF OF THE PROBLEM STATED

In May 2022, Professor Tim Naish of Victoria University stated in the media that " the rate of land subsidence in New Zealand, doubles the speed of sea-level rise in the country" (Cardewell 2022). This includes Auckland. Much of our critical infrastructure and transportation routes are located in these areas. Many waterfront properties, transportation routes and public facilities will need to be abandoned in the coming years.

These areas can be used for other community purposes e.g. open space activities. Beach access for those living not close to a beach, is getting harder to find and some of this land could be used for providing parking and seaside facilities, for those wishing to access a beach.

Because it is not a popular topic for Council to talk about, Aucklanders are unaware of the hazards of sea level rise and land subsidence especially along the coastal areas South and North of Auckland.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

INCREASE FOCUS ON RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The highest and immediate priority should be providing reliable and resilient horizontal (e.g. transport and piped infrastructure) and vertical (e.g. housing) infrastructure services that are affordable. This does not seem to be happening at the moment with unreliable PT and the adverse impact of historical underfunding stormwater infrastructure evidenced in the recent flooding events.

Reliable and resilient services applies to all Lifelines services and is not confined to Council services.

It was reported recently in a Councillor organised public meeting of flooded Stanmore Bay residents I attended, that the planting of mangroves in an overland flow path was a primary cause of houses being flooded. Protecting liveable areas of houses from flooding is more important/essential than the nature approach of healthy waters which is desirable. A change in focus is needed

KEY OUTCOMES SHOULD INCLUDE RELIABILITY AND RESILIENCE TARGETS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

The five principles for growth in section 2.5 are desirable but Rome was not built in a day, but it was built to make it easy to walk around. Let's sort out our stormwater and land drainage systems that are flooding homes and issues preventing travel on key transportation networks, and our other Lifelines infrastructure issues before determining how we address the desirable issues.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The impact on climate change needs have a greater focus. Council, through its FDS and other key documents, needs to lead by example to show that is committed to environmental sustainability and particular, Zero Carbon principles. E.g. If Council wanted to show it was committed to addressing climate change, it could become Zero Carbon certified (e.g. Toitū certified) by 202? and require its CCOs and suppliers to be certified likewise by 202?. It could also require all new buildings to be 4? Green Star certified from 202?.

Another potential action is for Council to require all new buildings to be "Passive Buildings" as in the Governments website (https://genless.govt.nz/) a Passive House/building is designed to optimise the health and wellbeing of those inside it, while consuming very little energy. I understand Ireland now requires all new developments to be "Passive Certified" (https://phai.ie/) Maybe this could be worth looking at as well.

Auckland Council declared a 'Climate Emergency" in June 2019 saying it was "committed to reducing emissions and ensuring we are resilient to the impacts of climate change". Our understanding is that after 4 years Council is not carbon zero certified and has done little in

practical terms to become carbon zero judging from the very well written, while saying little, 21/22 Annual Report – Volume 4. I note that Council in the 19/20 year had "Net GHG emissions (all scopes)" of 30,480 and by 21/22 this had increased by 30% to 39,567 tCO2e. What impact will the FDS have on that?

LESS PLATITUDES – MORE ON ACHIEVING OUTCOMES

There are too many vague, feel-good platitudes in the document, including on key infrastructure. No one would disagree with words like "Halting the ongoing degradation of the natural environment" and "Our communities and the natural environment have a reciprocal relationship that influence and impact each another."

We have known that for generations. What is needed are words on the specific actions required and the challenges faced. Building rain gardens, swales etc in a high density urban area, sounds great and looks great mostly, but is almost impossible so what will we do there?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

THE FDS NEEDS TO BE REALIGNED WITH COUNCIL'S VISION

This Strategy, and all Council strategies, need to be clearly aligned with the Auckland Council's vision for "SHARED OBJECTIVES FOR PROSPERITY IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL AREAS" and its six specific Outcomes. The key Council's Strategies such as this FDS must be aligned with Council's vision. The FDS needs to be refocused and rewritten, definitely not tweaked, to better align with Council's vision and its six Outcomes.

Until we can address the social and economic components in the council's vision we are unlikely to be able to collectively operate as a cohesive society to address the environmental and other challenges facing Auckland.

For Auckland to succeed, we especially need to consider those people who are essential workers, paid lower wages, and unable to afford to live in Auckland without a bank of mum and dad. Without these people, many of whom rely on social housing and feel alienated from Auckland society, Auckland would crumble.

These "what needs to be addressed" issues are well covered in the Auckland Plan 2050. Page 20 -Two Speed Auckland is a good summary

WELLBEING SHOULD BE A KEY DRIVER OF THE FDS

There is no esteem in depending on taxpayer/ratepayer support to put a roof over your head and feed your family, because most of your income is spent on rent or housing as a consequence of poor past planning policies driving house prices and rents upwards. A good FDS would have primary Outcomes as per the Council's vison for this and other matters including reliable and resilient infrastructure networks and services.

This issue is identified on page 36 as the No 1 key consideration "Insufficient integration of well-being and environmental outcomes with housing", but not much is said about it. Many communities have rallied against social housing in their area as NIMBYs expecting someone else's back yard would be a better place. The people living in in social housing are just as important to Auckland as those living in the more expensive properties and should have greater consideration in the FDS.

In simple terms how would the document's authors describe the outcomes they want to achieve from the plan in a way that all Aucklanders can related and not just developers. E.g. What impact will it have on accommodation affordability for those on lower incomes, will we have enough teachers, what will it mean for the 1 in 7 children living in poverty, etc?

THE WAY AHEAD

The FDS needs to be a much more integrated document focusing on addressing the immediate problems caused by similar past plans for the development of Auckland that have led to where

we are today with housing/rental unaffordability, the social/economic issues caused, and suboptimal infrastructure.

A significantly changed outcome focused FDS would allow us to have a top of the cliff solution to get our land use better aligned to the needs of future Aucklanders. The document is too much about finding somewhere for people to live, a bottom of the cliff approach, rather than achieving the housing and other values of the Council's vision.

WHAT IS REQUIRED?

The document is trying to build from what we have today which are shaky foundations that are not socially, economically or environmentally sustainable. A paradigm shift in approach is needed, not a tweak. Some off the cuff ideas are suggested below.

The FDS needs to be integrated with the city's vision and meet the future needs of ALL Aucklanders and be driven by the six specific Outcomes from the Auckland Plan 2050 copied below as Attachment 1. Tweaking the current FDS document will not do that.

In producing a FDS, or any other key strategy, the authors need to not lose sight of the Auckland Plan 2050's purpose which was to "address the challenges of high population growth, shared prosperity, and environmental degradation." (Auckland Plan 2050) To be sustainable, we need to balance social, economic and environmental outcomes as they impact on all Aucklanders.

The historical planning principles that got Auckland to where it is today, only work in socially cohesive societies where personal wellbeing is widespread. When these criteria exist, shared prosperity, is much less of an issue. Where they don't exist, such as in Auckland today, they need to be a key driver of any future development studies. This will require a paradigm shift from the historical planning principles/ processes, to a new outcome driven approach linked to the Council's vision.

Considerable time and effort went into producing the Auckland Plan 2050, it makes absolutely no sense at all for documents such as the FDS strategy not to be driven by the Outcomes for Auckland that the Plan intended to achieve.

PARADIGM SHIFT IDEAS

1. Council gives up half of its 18+ hole golf courses and works with Kainga Ora to provide low cost housing solutions including a significant percentage of homes with shared ownership options affordable to those working on lower outcomes and designed to be able to owned by before the time the owners reach 65 years old.

2. Incentivise developers to include social housing in their developments by managing the order of the release of land by, in effect, having developers tender for the order of release of their land, on the basis of low cost and/or shared ownership homes and their contribution to the infrastructure services needed.

3. Require all Council strategies and key documents, including those of its CCOs, to be driven by alignment with the Vision of the 2050 Plan and in particular, delivering on the six Outcomes of

the Auckland Plan 2050. This includes the “Resilient Auckland” expectations of the current 2016 – 2021 Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan.

4. Etc

CONCLUSION

To quote the words of the Auckland Plan 2050:

”Our research and engagement has identified six important areas in which we must make significant progress, so that Auckland can continue to be a place where people want to live, work and visit. For each area the plan describes the desired outcome, why it is important for Auckland’s future and what we need to focus on to bring about change.”.

At least four of those six important areas/Outcomes to be achieved, - “Belonging and participation, Opportunity and prosperity, Homes and places, Transport and access”, should have been primary drivers of the FDS Document.

The FDS document needs to be rewritten to be aligned with the six Outcomes of the Auckland Plan 2050 (as on page 6 of the Plan and other sections and included in Attachment 1 below).

ATTACHMENT 1 - PAGE 6 OF THE AUCKLAND PLAN 2050

BELONGING AND PARTICIPATION

All Aucklanders will be part of and contribute to society, access opportunities, and have the chance to develop to their full potential.

MĀORI IDENTITY AND WELLBEING

A thriving Māori identity is Auckland’s point of difference in the world – it advances prosperity for Māori and benefits all Aucklanders.

HOMES AND PLACES

Aucklanders live in secure, healthy, and affordable homes, and have access to a range of inclusive public places.

TRANSPORT AND ACCESS

Aucklanders will be able to get where they want to go more easily, safely and sustainably.

ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Aucklanders preserve, protect and care for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage, for its intrinsic value and for the benefit of present and future generations.

OPPORTUNITY AND PROSPERITY

Auckland is prosperous with many opportunities and delivers a better standard of living for everyone

Future Development Plan 2023 #4080

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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 growth however we need the infrastructure in place for example stormwater systems to accommodate. Growing too quickly will lead to problems later

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 make sure we have the infrastructure eroding stormwater systems in place before 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

Much more work is needed on the stormwater systems to avoid catastrophic flooding that we've seen 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?

Agree

Tell us why

I absolutely agree with this approach building resilience is our only option going forward

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please put some finance in the stormwater systems and void future flooding events

Please don’t build houses in areas that don’t have the infrastructure to support the number of houses going in. Transportation infrastructure systems and flood water systems need to be a priority

Future Development Plan 2023 #4094

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. **What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. **What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

AUCKLAND RATEPAYERS FUNDS MUST PROVIDE FOR OUR YOUNG PEOPLE AND LOOK AFTER OUR ELDERLY. (THOSE WHO WILL PAY & THOSE THAT HAVE PAID!)

HOW ELSE DO WE MEASURE OURSELVES AS DECENT HUMAN BEINGS?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4096

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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?

We need to stop building on our productive soils. Nez Zealand (and Auckland) will become more dependant on imported foods. We can help with this my stopping growth on our highly productive land (whether that's intensive urban development, or rural subdivision)

We need to be mindful of where development is alolowed, even within the RUB, the resilience of freshwater value needs to be ensured. Too many developments are enroaching on riparian yards, increasing impervious surfaces and eroding the ability for our streams to behave in a natural way. Prevenative infrastructure (like water tanks) is not the answer as they do not get maintained, unplugged and water diverted straight to our Sotrmwater systems that are aloready overloaded.

The ability to protect and enhance our terretrial biodiversity in urban areas is reliant on riparian margins; stream trees and raingardens don't provide reslient habaitat and do not create / maintain wildlife corridors.

I'm comforatble with change, and intesification, we need it, but the right development in the right place is what we need to deliver

Future Development Plan 2023 #4098

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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

Small sections are having large number of units/houses built on them. Will cause parking issues and issues for neighbours of these high density units.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Ease of access to local amenities.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Councils throughout NZ have been guilty of allowing housing to be built on river flood plains. This has to stop.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

They do not work. EG the recent January flooding in Browns Bay coming off Sherwood Park.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Put more high density into Auckland CBD area. This is intended to reduce traffic flow problems from expansion into outlying areas such as Millwater/Milldale which is putting huge pressure on the Northern Motorway

Future Development Plan 2023 #4134

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4183

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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 #4187

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Because it can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the developed community culture and social connections between communities, it avoids excessive development

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It can cater to the residents' living needs

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

After the two disasters this year, the floods and storms, the frequent occurrence of destructive flooding in Auckland reflects the outdated state of the city's infrastructure in the face of climate change. It is crucial to promptly enhance the city's capacity to cope with adverse climate conditions by expanding flood drainage systems, reinforcing embankments, and taking other necessary measures. Only by doing so can we fundamentally address and respond to the environmental challenges of future development. Furthermore, these investments will create local investment and employment opportunities.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of public transportation nodes should be closer to major facilities such as hospitals, schools, and shopping centers in the area, particularly to facilitate vulnerable groups and the elderly in using public transportation for medical appointments and hospital visits. When designing new transportation systems aimed at reducing car emissions, lessons should be learned from the city center's experience of constructing dedicated bike lanes at significant costs, which are often underutilized and result in congestion and emissions from the narrowed car lanes. It is acknowledged that bicycles alone are not the optimal solution for reducing emissions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4188

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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

Because it can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the developed community culture and social connections between communities, it avoids excessive development

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It can cater to the residents' living needs

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

This is responsible urban planning, avoiding unforeseen risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable locations can lead to immense destruction when natural disasters occur, resulting in irreparable losses.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

After the two disasters this year, the floods and storms, the frequent occurrence of destructive flooding in Auckland reflects the outdated state of the city's infrastructure in the face of climate change. It is crucial to promptly enhance the city's capacity to cope with adverse climate conditions by expanding flood drainage systems, reinforcing embankments, and taking other necessary measures. Only by doing so can we fundamentally address and respond to the environmental challenges of future development. Furthermore, these investments will create local investment and employment opportunities.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of public transportation nodes should be closer to major facilities such as hospitals, schools, and shopping centers in the area, particularly to facilitate vulnerable groups and the elderly in using public transportation for medical appointments and hospital visits. When designing new transportation systems aimed at reducing car emissions, lessons should be learned from the city center's experience of constructing dedicated bike lanes at significant costs, which are often underutilized and result in congestion and emissions from the narrowed car lanes. It is acknowledged that bicycles alone are not the optimal solution for reducing emissions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4189

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Because it can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the developed community culture and social connections between communities, it avoids excessive development

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It can cater to the residents' living needs

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

This is responsible urban planning, avoiding unforeseen risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable locations can lead to immense destruction when natural disasters occur, resulting in irreparable losses.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

After the two disasters this year, the floods and storms, the frequent occurrence of destructive flooding in Auckland reflects the outdated state of the city's infrastructure in the face of climate change. It is crucial to promptly enhance the city's capacity to cope with adverse climate conditions by expanding flood drainage systems, reinforcing embankments, and taking other necessary measures. Only by doing so can we fundamentally address and respond to the environmental challenges of future development. Furthermore, these investments will create local investment and employment opportunities.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of public transportation nodes should be closer to major facilities such as hospitals, schools, and shopping centers in the area, particularly to facilitate vulnerable groups and the elderly in using public transportation for medical appointments and hospital visits. When designing new transportation systems aimed at reducing car emissions, lessons should be learned from the city center's experience of constructing dedicated bike lanes at significant costs, which are often underutilized and result in congestion and emissions from the narrowed car lanes. It is acknowledged that bicycles alone are not the optimal solution for reducing emissions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4190

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Because it can save development resources, reduce environmental impact, and take into account the developed community culture and social connections between communities, it avoids excessive development

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It can cater to the residents' living needs

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

This is responsible urban planning, avoiding unforeseen risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable locations can lead to immense destruction when natural disasters occur, resulting in irreparable losses.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

After the two disasters this year, the floods and storms, the frequent occurrence of destructive flooding in Auckland reflects the outdated state of the city's infrastructure in the face of climate change. It is crucial to promptly enhance the city's capacity to cope with adverse climate conditions by expanding flood drainage systems, reinforcing embankments, and taking other necessary measures. Only by doing so can we fundamentally address and respond to the environmental challenges of future development. Furthermore, these investments will create local investment and employment opportunities.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of public transportation nodes should be closer to major facilities such as hospitals, schools, and shopping centers in the area, particularly to facilitate vulnerable groups and the elderly in using public transportation for medical appointments and hospital visits. When designing new transportation systems aimed at reducing car emissions, lessons should be learned from the city center's experience of constructing dedicated bike lanes at significant costs, which are often underutilized and result in congestion and emissions from the narrowed car lanes. It is acknowledged that bicycles alone are not the optimal solution for reducing emissions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4208

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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

Community centers can contribute to convenient transportation for residents. They can serve as focal points within neighborhoods, providing access to various amenities, services, and public transportation options. By locating community centers strategically and ensuring good connectivity to transportation networks, residents can enjoy easier access to essential facilities and have more convenient commuting options.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This responsible urban planning approach not only promotes the development of the city but also effectively mitigates the risks to residents' lives and properties. By implementing such a scale of urban development, we can ensure controlled and sustainable growth while safeguarding the well-being of the community.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

I Don't know

Tell us why

I believe that in the face of global warming and the increasing occurrence of natural disasters, the government should prioritize the development of infrastructure in areas with significant environmental risks.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Infrastructure development is of paramount importance in urban construction as it directly affects various aspects of production and people's lives. Only by prioritizing and ensuring the soundness of infrastructure can we address the concerns of both enterprises and the general public, and effectively promote national productivity and economic development.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland should consider constructing a new bridge connecting the North Shore to the city as soon as possible. The current bridge was built in 1950 and is quite old. With a large number of vehicles traveling back and forth every day, people commuting to work in the city must pass through this bridge.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4209

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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

Concentrate human resources, material resources, and financial resources to ensure the effective construction of urban areas, and allocate funds to critical areas.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Priority should be given to constructing and developing urban areas, and then gradually expanding to the surrounding areas once sufficient funds are available.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

There is already a significant level of uncertainty in developing high-risk areas, leading to wastage of human, material, and financial resources.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4218

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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

Developing on the existing urban areas that have been constructed over the years can yield better investment returns and provide convenience for residents in terms of employment, education, and daily life.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

A balanced and comprehensive approach should be taken into account.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It should aim to prevent unnecessary loss of life and property for residents while also saving on future government expenditure for reconstruction.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

The recent rainstorms and wind disasters have exposed the weaknesses in Auckland's drainage and landslide prevention systems. It is crucial to address these issues and strengthen the construction of infrastructure.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There could be several reasons for low public bus ridership, including inadequate route planning, inconvenient schedules, lack of accessibility, and competition from private transportation options. By optimizing bus routes, schedules, and bus stop locations while also raising awareness about the benefits of public transportation, it is possible to attract more passengers and improve overall ridership.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4219

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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

Developing on the existing urban areas that have been constructed over the years can yield better investment returns and provide convenience for residents in terms of employment, education, and daily life.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

A balanced and comprehensive approach should be taken into account.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It should aim to prevent unnecessary loss of life and property for residents while also saving on future government expenditure for reconstruction.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

The recent rainstorms and wind disasters have exposed the weaknesses in Auckland's drainage and landslide prevention systems. It is crucial to address these issues and strengthen the construction of infrastructure.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There could be several reasons for low public bus ridership, including inadequate route planning, inconvenient schedules, lack of accessibility, and competition from private transportation options. By optimizing bus routes, schedules, and bus stop locations while also raising awareness about the benefits of public transportation, it is possible to attract more passengers and improve overall ridership.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4225

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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

Focusing development efforts near the central areas of the region is indeed a good approach. It not only facilitates convenient transportation for the public but also contributes to economic growth while minimizing resource wastage.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Focusing on development in the vicinity of city centers can facilitate the concentration of people, fostering diverse and tangible economic development in trade and industry. This can generate economic dividends. Simultaneously, improving the functionality of city centers can enhance the

quality of life for the people, provide more employment opportunities, and improve employment conditions and income levels.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

"To minimize residents' loss of life and property, prioritize development and renovation in areas with safety hazards, ensuring the safety of residents' lives and property."

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

With the continuous warming of the climate and environmental degradation, frequent natural disasters have caused significant damage to people's property and well-being. Increasing infrastructure renovation is more conducive to addressing climate change and ensuring a secure and prosperous living environment.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There is a significant population of Chinese elderly in the area, with five Chinese associations on the North Shore. However, there is a lack of activity spaces, and they often have to rent school or church facilities at high costs. It is recommended to establish free or community-based senior activity venues. Additionally, it is suggested to install benches in municipal public areas and sidewalks to provide resting spots, which is particularly important for the elderly. Furthermore, new bus stops should be constructed in densely populated areas, accompanied by shelters to protect people from wind and rain.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4226

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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

Focusing on the development of existing urban areas is beneficial for improving the environment and enhancing the regional conditions, thereby providing convenience for the lives of the 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

Meeting the daily needs of the public conveniently can lead to cost savings, reduced transportation expenses, and decreased environmental pollution from vehicle emissions.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Each development project must undergo a feasibility assessment regarding the potential risks of major natural disasters. It is essential to prevent risks brought about by blind construction and ensure that projects are carried out with careful consideration of the potential dangers posed by such disasters.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Investing in existing developments and new areas to enhance infrastructure, commercial facilities, and community services can create a comprehensive business environment and improve the quality of life, particularly for residents in new areas, including the elderly and children, by providing greater convenience.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4227

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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

Focusing on the development of existing urban areas is beneficial for improving the environment and enhancing the regional conditions, thereby providing convenience for the lives of the 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

Meeting the daily needs of the public conveniently can lead to cost savings, reduced transportation expenses, and decreased environmental pollution from vehicle emissions.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Each development project must undergo a feasibility assessment regarding the potential risks of major natural disasters. It is essential to prevent risks brought about by blind construction and ensure that projects are carried out with careful consideration of the potential dangers posed by such disasters.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Investing in existing developments and new areas to enhance infrastructure, commercial facilities, and community services can create a comprehensive business environment and improve the quality of life, particularly for residents in new areas, including the elderly and children, by providing greater convenience.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4228

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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

Focusing the development of Auckland on the existing urban areas is a practical and effective approach that can accelerate the progress of the city's environment, transportation, and economy.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This development model of focusing on the vicinity of regional centers has several advantages:

1. Facilitates community development and communication: By concentrating the development in the central areas, it creates vibrant communities and enhances social interactions. It allows for easier access to essential services, amenities, and social infrastructure, fostering a sense of belonging and community cohesion.

2. Reduces transportation costs and carbon emissions: Placing the development focus near regional centers reduces the need for long-distance commuting. This results in cost savings for individuals and society, as well as a reduction in carbon emissions associated with transportation.

3. Promotes environmental conservation: By concentrating development in existing areas, it minimizes urban sprawl and reduces the encroachment on natural habitats and green spaces. This approach helps preserve the environment, protects valuable ecosystems, and promotes sustainable land use practices.
Overall, this development model offers the potential for balanced and sustainable growth, fostering community connectivity, reducing transportation burdens, and contributing to environmental preservation.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding further development in areas with significant environmental risks is indeed a wise and prudent decision. It helps prevent unnecessary loss of life and property caused by natural hazards associated with weather and climate conditions. By avoiding development in such areas, we can mitigate the potential risks and reduce the need for additional social investments in disaster response and recovery.

This approach prioritizes the safety and well-being of individuals and communities by recognizing the importance of proactive risk management. It involves careful assessment of environmental vulnerabilities, such as flood-prone zones, landslide-prone areas, or coastal regions susceptible to storm surges. By refraining from further development in these high-risk areas, we can protect both human lives and valuable resources.

Additionally, avoiding development in environmentally vulnerable areas aligns with principles of sustainable development and promotes responsible land use practices. It allows for the

preservation and conservation of natural ecosystems, which are vital for biodiversity, water resources, and overall environmental stability.
Overall, prioritizing the avoidance of further development in environmentally risky areas contributes to resilience, safety, and sustainability in the long 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Addressing the impacts of climate change and prioritizing infrastructure development are crucial to effectively respond to the challenges posed by climate change, minimize natural disasters, and reduce their harmful effects on humanity. This approach is beneficial for the development of cities, communities, and economies.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I suggest that Auckland take immediate steps to improve the transportation infrastructure on the North Shore, as congestion is significantly impacting people's travel and work experiences. In fact, it is also affecting the economic and urban development of Auckland, and the future implications could be even more severe. I also propose considering options such as constructing a new bridge on the North Shore, expanding existing roads, or exploring alternative solutions to address the issue of traffic congestion on the North Shore.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4229

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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

Given the financial capacity of the government, prioritizing the development of existing mature communities is a better solution

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 advisable to avoid development in areas with significant environmental risks. This approach not only saves manpower and resources but also promotes sustainable economic development. It is crucial to allocate limited funds to areas that are most beneficial to the country and society, ensuring that the funds are utilized effectively for maximum impact.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It can save development resources, reduce environmental damage, and take care of already developed mature communities

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 existing infrastructure should be tailored to local conditions and needs, rather than trying to cover all aspects uniformly.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4230

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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

Given the financial capacity of the government, prioritizing the development of existing mature communities is a better solution

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 advisable to avoid development in areas with significant environmental risks. This approach not only saves manpower and resources but also promotes sustainable economic development. It is crucial to allocate limited funds to areas that are most beneficial to the country and society, ensuring that the funds are utilized effectively for maximum impact.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It can save development resources, reduce environmental damage, and take care of already developed mature communities

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The existing infrastructure should be tailored to local conditions and needs, rather than trying to cover all aspects uniformly.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4236

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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

Given the limited funding available and the relatively good development of most urban areas, it is advisable to focus on other aspects.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Residential areas should be independent to ensure their tranquility and livability.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Improve infrastructure

Future Development Plan 2023 #4238

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I hope that the community where I live will develop better and become more suitable for comfortable and happy living.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It is closely related to one's own life and brings a sense of comfort.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 local area has a relatively low risk of natural disasters, and since natural disasters are unavoidable and not man-made, it is preferable to live in areas with fewer occurrences of natural disasters.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

With well-developed infrastructure, we can achieve long-term stability and drive overall development.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I suggest improving the problem of difficulty in seeking medical treatment and long waiting times by attracting healthcare professionals and reducing the risk of minor illnesses turning into major ones.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4239

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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

I hope that the community where I live will develop better and become more suitable for comfortable and happy living.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It is closely related to one's own life and brings a sense of comfort.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 local area has a relatively low risk of natural disasters, and since natural disasters are unavoidable and not man-made, it is preferable to live in areas with fewer occurrences of natural disasters.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

With well-developed infrastructure, we can achieve long-term stability and drive overall development.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I suggest improving the problem of difficulty in seeking medical treatment and long waiting times by attracting healthcare professionals and reducing the risk of minor illnesses turning into major ones.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4266

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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

Public transport investment is essential to our residents.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Public transport investment is essential to our residents.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

To stop flooding by infrastructure investment

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #4274

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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

Scattered development is not conducive to transportation and economic 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

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland needs to address the issues with bridges and roads in both the North Shore and the city center. It is suggested to consider introducing Chinese infrastructure construction expertise to ensure quality, expedite the process, and save costs.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4275

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

The Auckland government's focus on urban development is a commendable and popular direction.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

When people's lives are convenient, the government can also be at ease.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Indeed, it is evident that areas prone to natural disasters such as storms, floods, tsunamis, and earthquakes are not suitable for further development. The safety and well-being of the population should be a top priority. In such high-risk zones, it is crucial to prioritize the relocation of affected communities to safer 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

The frequent occurrence of flooding disasters in Auckland this year indicates that the existing infrastructure development is outdated and urgently needs improvement to address climate change. This is a matter of utmost importance.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The future development focus of Auckland is to improve roads and bridges, and expedite the repair of roads damaged by floods. The construction of the Second Harbour Crossing in the North Shore is also a priority. If there is insufficient funding, opening up opportunities for cooperation with the People's Republic of China's Belt and Road Initiative could attract Chinese investment and bridge construction workers to New Zealand, enabling the Auckland Harbour Bridge to be repaired within a year. Auckland's development progress has been perceived as slow, and without faster progress, it may lag behind and become outdated. If New Zealand does not open up and continues at its current slow pace, it is estimated that within ten years, New Zealand may become as underdeveloped as some African countries.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4277

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The current development model may not fully meet the evolving needs of modern society, and it is important to explore further updates and improvements. This could involve reassessing urban planning strategies, embracing sustainable development practices, and incorporating innovative solutions to address the challenges faced by the community. By adopting a forward-thinking approach and considering the evolving needs of residents, policymakers can work towards creating a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable environment that supports the well-being and progress of the population.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This model may not be conducive to standardized services and cost savings in its current form. To address this issue, it is essential to evaluate the existing processes and identify areas where standardization can be implemented effectively. By streamlining operations, optimizing resources, and leveraging technology, it is possible to achieve greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness in delivering services to the community. Additionally, exploring innovative solutions and best practices from other successful models can help improve service quality while reducing unnecessary expenses.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

By implementing these improvements, we can minimize the risks and uncertainties that residents face concerning their lives and property.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Strengthening infrastructure is a top priority task.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The design of public transportation system nodes should be located near major hospitals in the area to facilitate elderly individuals in taking public transportation to the hospital.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4278

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The current development model may not fully meet the evolving needs of modern society, and it is important to explore further updates and improvements. This could involve reassessing urban planning strategies, embracing sustainable development practices, and incorporating innovative solutions to address the challenges faced by the community. By adopting a forward-thinking approach and considering the evolving needs of residents, policymakers can work towards creating a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable environment that supports the well-being and progress of the population.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This model may not be conducive to standardized services and cost savings in its current form. To address this issue, it is essential to evaluate the existing processes and identify areas where standardization can be implemented effectively. By streamlining operations, optimizing resources, and leveraging technology, it is possible to achieve greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness in delivering services to the community. Additionally, exploring innovative solutions and best practices from other successful models can help improve service quality while reducing unnecessary expenses.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

By implementing these improvements, we can minimize the risks and uncertainties that residents face concerning their lives and property.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Strengthening infrastructure is a top priority task.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The design of public transportation system nodes should be located near major hospitals in the area to facilitate elderly individuals in taking public transportation to the hospital.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4279

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

The current development model may not fully meet the evolving needs of modern society, and it is important to explore further updates and improvements. This could involve reassessing urban planning strategies, embracing sustainable development practices, and incorporating innovative solutions to address the challenges faced by the community. By adopting a forward-thinking approach and considering the evolving needs of residents, policymakers can work towards creating a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable environment that supports the well-being and progress of the population.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This model may not be conducive to standardized services and cost savings in its current form. To address this issue, it is essential to evaluate the existing processes and identify areas where standardization can be implemented effectively. By streamlining operations, optimizing resources, and leveraging technology, it is possible to achieve greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness in delivering services to the community. Additionally, exploring innovative solutions and best practices from other successful models can help improve service quality while reducing unnecessary expenses.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

By implementing these improvements, we can minimize the risks and uncertainties that residents face concerning their lives and property.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Strengthening infrastructure is a top priority task.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The design of public transportation system nodes should be located near major hospitals in the area to facilitate elderly individuals in taking public transportation to the hospital.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4280

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The current layout has already taken shape, but it is necessary to break through the existing framework and enhance development in the designated areas where leisure and entertainment activities are feasible.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

To facilitate the lives of the general public.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

It is not suitable to develop in hazardous areas as it would be a waste of funds.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Strengthening infrastructure is a top priority task.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4281

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

The current layout has already taken shape, but it is necessary to break through the existing framework and enhance development in the designated areas where leisure and entertainment activities are feasible.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 responsible urban planning approach not only promotes the development of the city but also effectively mitigates the risks to residents' lives and properties. By implementing such a scale of urban development, we can ensure controlled and sustainable growth while safeguarding the well-being of the community.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

With the continuous warming of the climate and environmental degradation, frequent natural disasters have caused significant damage to people's property and well-being. Increasing infrastructure renovation is more conducive to addressing climate change and ensuring a secure and prosperous living environment.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4282

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

The current layout has already taken shape, but it is necessary to break through the existing framework and enhance development in the designated areas where leisure and entertainment activities are feasible.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 responsible urban planning approach not only promotes the development of the city but also effectively mitigates the risks to residents' lives and properties. By implementing such a scale of urban development, we can ensure controlled and sustainable growth while safeguarding the well-being of the community.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

With the continuous warming of the climate and environmental degradation, frequent natural disasters have caused significant damage to people's property and well-being. Increasing infrastructure renovation is more conducive to addressing climate change and ensuring a secure and prosperous living environment.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4289

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The existing patterns in urban areas are outdated and limit the development of a modern society. It is important to broaden our perspective and aim for a high-end, first-class living environment in order to attract high-quality talents to settle in Auckland, thereby promoting and enhancing economic and cultural 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

Focusing development efforts near the central areas of the region is indeed a good approach. It not only facilitates convenient transportation for the public but also contributes to economic growth while minimizing resource wastage.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 advisable to avoid development in areas with significant environmental risks. This approach not only saves manpower and resources but also promotes sustainable economic development. It is crucial to allocate limited funds to areas that are most beneficial to the country and society, ensuring that the funds are utilized effectively for maximum impact.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Infrastructure development is of paramount importance in urban construction as it directly affects various aspects of production and people's lives. Only by prioritizing and ensuring the soundness of infrastructure can we address the concerns of both enterprises and the general public, and effectively promote national productivity and economic development.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I hope that Auckland's transportation system will have a well-defined and planned development in the future, addressing the congestion issues during peak commuting hours. It is essential to have buses running on time and adhering to schedules, ensuring convenient transportation for the public.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4290

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

The existing patterns in urban areas are outdated and limit the development of a modern society. It is important to broaden our perspective and aim for a high-end, first-class living environment in order to attract high-quality talents to settle in Auckland, thereby promoting and enhancing economic and cultural 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

Focusing development efforts near the central areas of the region is indeed a good approach. It not only facilitates convenient transportation for the public but also contributes to economic growth while minimizing resource wastage.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 advisable to avoid development in areas with significant environmental risks. This approach not only saves manpower and resources but also promotes sustainable economic development. It is crucial to allocate limited funds to areas that are most beneficial to the country and society, ensuring that the funds are utilized effectively for maximum impact.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Infrastructure development is of paramount importance in urban construction as it directly affects various aspects of production and people's lives. Only by prioritizing and ensuring the soundness of infrastructure can we address the concerns of both enterprises and the general public, and effectively promote national productivity and economic development.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I hope that Auckland's transportation system will have a well-defined and planned development in the future, addressing the congestion issues during peak commuting hours. It is essential to have buses running on time and adhering to schedules, ensuring convenient transportation for the public.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4294

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

The focus on urban development in Auckland is indeed a valid approach. Here are some points to support this perspective:

1. Balanced population distribution: By prioritizing the development of urban areas outside the city center, it helps alleviate the issues associated with overpopulation in a concentrated area. It allows for a more balanced distribution of population, which in turn promotes better access to education, cultural facilities, entertainment venues, and environmental protection measures throughout the city.
2. Enhanced infrastructure and services: Concentrating on urban development enables the improvement and expansion of essential services such as education, healthcare, and sanitation management. It allows for the establishment of quality educational institutions, modern medical facilities, and effective sanitation systems, ensuring that residents have access to necessary services within their communities.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Indeed, it is evident that areas prone to natural disasters such as storms, floods, tsunamis, and earthquakes are not suitable for further development. The safety and well-being of the population should be a top priority. In such high-risk zones, it is crucial to prioritize the relocation of affected communities to safer 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

The transportation system in Auckland does indeed face numerous challenges. Firstly, traffic congestion and gridlock have become a source of public frustration. Secondly, bus delays and inconsistencies significantly disrupt residents' daily commutes, leading to widespread dissatisfaction. Prioritizing infrastructure development as a focal point for growth has the potential to win the support of the people.
Given the financial constraints faced by the government, your suggestion of exploring cooperation with the People's Republic of China under the Belt and Road Initiative to attract Chinese investment for bridge and road construction is worth considering. This collaboration could potentially provide much-needed funding and expertise to improve Auckland's transportation infrastructure.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The development of Auckland in recent years has not seen significant changes. This can be attributed to objective factors such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and a shortage of funds. The existing infrastructure is considerably outdated, but the government's increased focus on infrastructure development has garnered popular support.

I recommend addressing the congestion issue on the Northern Bridge by constructing a new bridge of similar scale at an appropriate location. Additionally, in my neighborhood, a section of road was destroyed by flooding earlier this year, which affected the original route of bus 856 and caused great inconvenience to the residents. Until now, there has been no repair work conducted on the flood-damaged road, and it is uncertain when it will be fixed. In reality, it is just a short stretch of road, approximately a hundred meters long. If given proper attention, deploying a construction team could complete the repairs within three to four months.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4298

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why
The priority is to build up a better 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
Sufficiency is a must.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4301

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

There are two potential projects in the Browns Bay area:

1. I suggest establishing a medium-sized senior fitness center, focusing on low-impact physical activities such as table tennis. The tables can be foldable and portable, and the space can also be used for meetings or dancing.
2. Another suggestion is to construct office buildings to facilitate working in close proximity and reduce traffic pressure on main streets or highways.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Sports activities are best arranged in locations that are not too far away. Constructing office buildings would facilitate employees working closer to their homes, reducing commuting distances and potentially increasing employment opportunities for local residents.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #4317

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

This is responsible urban planning

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 will be more convenience.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Morden architectural technology provides various possibilities to build up residential facilities, which is sufficient against natural disasters. There are sound samples overseas, such as towns and cities built up on the earthquake chain in Japan, farms built in the desert in Isreal, and housing built along the seashore in the Netherlands. Auckland may be left behind if we don't see the technological advantage in our future development strategy.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

If climate change is inevitable, the investment in this kind of infrastructure is not worth it. The practical way to this challenge is to lower the density of residents and housing.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of bus nodes should be closer to major hospitals in the area, making it convenient for the elderly to take public transportation for medical appointments, consultations, and hospital stays. When designing a new transportation system with a focus on reducing vehicle emissions, lessons should be learned from the experiences in the City. It is important to avoid costly construction of new bike lanes that are underutilized and often empty, while causing narrower car lanes and increased traffic congestion, resulting in more emissions. Bicycles may not be the optimal solution for reducing emissions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4319

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

This is responsible urban planning, avoiding unforeseen risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable locations can lead to immense destruction when natural disasters occur, resulting in irreparable losses.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It can cater to the residents' living needs

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

By implementing these improvements, we can minimize the risks and uncertainties that residents face concerning their lives and property. Standardized services and cost-saving measures help ensure that essential infrastructure is in place to mitigate potential hazards. By adopting a proactive approach to safety and disaster preparedness, we can enhance the overall resilience of the community. This includes investing in robust infrastructure, implementing effective risk management strategies, and promoting public awareness and education about potential risks. Through these measures, we can create a safer environment for residents and minimize the impact of unpredictable dangers on their lives and properties.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

From the recent flooding events, it is evident that the infrastructure of Auckland city is entirely incapable of withstanding the severe damage caused by climate change. It is imperative to enhance the city's ability to cope with adverse climate conditions, such as expanding flood drainage systems and strengthening drainage capacity in low-lying areas.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The design of public transportation system nodes should be located near major hospitals in the area to facilitate elderly individuals in taking public transportation to the hospital.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4320

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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

This is responsible urban planning, avoiding unforeseen risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable locations can lead to immense destruction when natural disasters occur, resulting in irreparable losses.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It can cater to the residents' living needs

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

By implementing these improvements, we can minimize the risks and uncertainties that residents face concerning their lives and property. Standardized services and cost-saving measures help ensure that essential infrastructure is in place to mitigate potential hazards. By adopting a proactive approach to safety and disaster preparedness, we can enhance the overall resilience of the community. This includes investing in robust infrastructure, implementing effective risk management strategies, and promoting public awareness and education about potential risks. Through these measures, we can create a safer environment for residents and minimize the impact of unpredictable dangers on their lives and properties.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

From the recent flooding events, it is evident that the infrastructure of Auckland city is entirely incapable of withstanding the severe damage caused by climate change. It is imperative to enhance the city's ability to cope with adverse climate conditions, such as expanding flood drainage systems and strengthening drainage capacity in low-lying areas.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The design of public transportation system nodes should be located near major hospitals in the area to facilitate elderly individuals in taking public transportation to the hospital.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4321

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

This is responsible urban planning, avoiding unforeseen risks to residents' lives and properties. Developing residential and commercial areas in unsuitable locations can lead to immense destruction when natural disasters occur, resulting in irreparable losses.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It can cater to the residents' living needs

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

By implementing these improvements, we can minimize the risks and uncertainties that residents face concerning their lives and property. Standardized services and cost-saving measures help ensure that essential infrastructure is in place to mitigate potential hazards. By adopting a proactive approach to safety and disaster preparedness, we can enhance the overall resilience of the community. This includes investing in robust infrastructure, implementing effective risk management strategies, and promoting public awareness and education about potential risks. Through these measures, we can create a safer environment for residents and minimize the impact of unpredictable dangers on their lives and properties.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

From the recent flooding events, it is evident that the infrastructure of Auckland city is entirely incapable of withstanding the severe damage caused by climate change. It is imperative to enhance the city's ability to cope with adverse climate conditions, such as expanding flood drainage systems and strengthening drainage capacity in low-lying areas.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The design of public transportation system nodes should be located near major hospitals in the area to facilitate elderly individuals in taking public transportation to the hospital.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4324

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

This responsible urban planning approach not only promotes the development of the city but also effectively mitigates the risks to residents' lives and properties. By implementing such a scale of urban development, we can ensure controlled and sustainable growth while safeguarding the well-being of the community.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This model, however, restricts the development of large commercial centers, which hinders the expansion of housing scale and standardized services. It also leads to wastage of manpower and transportation resources, which is detrimental to the economic growth of 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

I believe that in the face of global warming and the increasing occurrence of natural disasters, the government should prioritize the development of infrastructure in areas with significant environmental risks.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

The changing global climate requires us to further strengthen the construction of urban infrastructure, such as rainwater gardens, drainage channels, and flood management systems, in order to reduce the impact of floods on people's lives and property security.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

1. Strengthen the management of public transportation companies by increasing the number of bus drivers and ensuring punctual bus services to facilitate residents' regular commuting.

2. Enhance the management of hospitals by increasing the number of medical personnel and improving their professional ethics, ensuring timely medical treatment for patients.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4325

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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

This responsible urban planning approach not only promotes the development of the city but also effectively mitigates the risks to residents' lives and properties. By implementing such a scale of urban development, we can ensure controlled and sustainable growth while safeguarding the well-being of the community.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Save development costs and maintain the convenience of existing residents' lives

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

The planning to mitigate risks is 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

It is necessary to undergo rigorous assessment and adopt a scientific development perspective to clearly avoid further development in areas that pose significant environmental risks.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4326

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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

To invest in transportation for easy commuting.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Good transport is essential to maintain a good living standard in this 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?

I Don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I Don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4333

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

There will be more convenience.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Morden architectural technology provides various possibilities to build up residential facilities, which is sufficient against natural disasters. There are sound samples overseas, such as towns and cities built up on the earthquake chain in Japan, farms built in the desert in Isreal, and housing built along the seashore in the Netherlands. Auckland may be left behind if we don't see the technological advantage in our future development strategy.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 climate change is inevitable, the investment in this kind of infrastructure is not worth it. The practical way to this challenge is to lower the density of residents and housing.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

A long waiting list for Auckland hospital is a primary issue to settle.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4334

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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

Avoid overdevelopment.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Reduce wastages

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

The natural disasters experienced in Auckland this year have highlighted the outdated and inadequate state of infrastructure. There is a need to intensify efforts in renovating and upgrading the infrastructure to minimize losses.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I hope to change the phenomenon of long queues and wait times for medical treatment at hospitals.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4335

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In transportation planning, the design of bus nodes should be closer to major hospitals in the area, making it convenient for the elderly to take public transportation for medical appointments, consultations, and hospital stays. When designing a new transportation system with a focus on reducing vehicle emissions, lessons should be learned from the experiences in the City. It is important to avoid costly construction of new bike lanes that are underutilized and often empty, while causing narrower car lanes and increased traffic congestion, resulting in more emissions. Bicycles may not be the optimal solution for reducing emissions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4336

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4337

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Your 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

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4338

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

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?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4339

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Focusing growth

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

I Don't know

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4340

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Your 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

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?

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 #4341

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

I Don't know

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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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

Given the significant environmental risks and the substantial losses caused by the recent heavy rain and typhoon, it is indeed important to take this as a lesson and carefully consider the need for further investment and development in such areas. The priority should be placed on assessing and mitigating the environmental risks, ensuring the safety of residents, and implementing measures to prevent future damages. It is crucial to strike a balance between development and environmental sustainability, considering the long-term well-being of the community and minimizing unnecessary 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.

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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 #4342

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4343

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4344

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Your feedback

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I Don't know

Tell us why

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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?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4345

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Your feedback

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Tell us why

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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

By relocating residents from disaster-prone areas to safer zones, it helps mitigate the risks associated with natural disasters and ensures the protection of human lives. This approach demonstrates a commitment to safeguarding the welfare of the population and prioritizing their safety above developmental interests.

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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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4346

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Your feedback

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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

Include input from experts and facilitate discussions with residents from various sectors during the planning process to improve the overall plan.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4347

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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

Furthermore, proactive measures should be taken to assess and identify areas at high risk of natural disasters. This information can guide urban planning and development, ensuring that future growth is directed towards safer regions. It is essential to incorporate comprehensive disaster management strategies and infrastructure planning to minimize the impact of natural disasters and protect the lives and livelihoods of the 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?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4351

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4352

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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?

I hope to further strengthen the development and construction of infrastructure in Auckland city and its suburbs, conducting feasibility assessments of the geographical and natural environment. It is essential to promptly address and implement the connectivity of transportation networks between the city center and the North Shore, effectively resolving the convenient transportation needs of citizens for work, study, and daily life.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4354

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think 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 #4387

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 #4390

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4391

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4399

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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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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 #4400

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4401

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Focusing growth

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Agree

Tell us why

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

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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 #4404

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Tell us why

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Tell us why

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4405

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Your feedback

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4409

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4410

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4411

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4412

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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I Don't know

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4414

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4416

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4418

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Your feedback

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Tell us why

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4420

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Your feedback

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4422

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4439

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Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4445

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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 #4446

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4458

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Tell us why

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

I Don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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I Don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4460

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Your feedback

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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

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4476

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4478

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Other feedback

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Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4493

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4499

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4500

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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4511

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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4512

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Tell us why

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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4520

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4522

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4523

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4531

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Your feedback

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Agree

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Agree

Tell us why

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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

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I Don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4532

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Your feedback

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Agree

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4533

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Agree

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4545

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4606

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Your feedback

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Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4607

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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

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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 #4631

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Your 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

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4794

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4800

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4808

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4809

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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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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #4833

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Tell us why

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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

In various mature communities in Auckland, there are significant amounts of reserve land. The government can consider selling a portion of these land parcels to developers to generate revenue, which can be used for public facility construction or maintenance in the respective 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 #4839

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Your 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

This year, we have witnessed two major instances of widespread rainfall and flooding disasters. Due to poor drainage systems, certain areas experienced prolonged waterlogging, resulting in disrupted transportation and power outages. In the future, it is crucial to prioritize assessments and take necessary measures to prevent waterlogging and power interruptions, effectively mitigating the recurrence of these two types of disasters.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4840

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

After experiencing two instances of flooding this year, where some areas faced issues with poor drainage or power outages, it is advisable to reassess the municipal drainage and power facilities. This evaluation is crucial to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters and ensure the necessary measures are taken to address any vulnerabilities or shortcomings in these systems.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4857

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Tell us why

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

Development in the centre of Auckland, around the CBD yes. Do not develop low lying areas like the Orewa flats. Development so close to the sea should be stopped, no new developments allowed and slowly turned back into a natural environment with less and less human made structures.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

100% agree. Why build where you know it won't last.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4871

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

By intensifying housing in existing suburbs it destroys a peaceful neighbourhood. Existing houses are losing privacy and sunshine. Existing infrastructure can not cope with intensive housing especially where one house has been removed and 5 - 8 houses are built on that one section. The only areas where intensive housing should be focused is in new purpose built suburbs such as Albany Mall area or Hobsonville Point.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

I don't know

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Stop infill housing which overloads existing storm water services. There is too much concrete/ impermeable surfaces, no areas for water absorption during heavy rainfall.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4903

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I think this approach of focusing most of Auckland's growth within existing urban areas is an excellent plan, especially from an environmental, social and financial perspective.

Firstly, from an environmental standpoint, a more dense urban population can significantly reduce per capita greenhouse gas emissions. This is largely due to shorter commutes and the ability to walk or use public transport more frequently, decreasing the reliance on private vehicles. Moreover, using existing urban spaces helps to preserve the natural environment, reducing the urban sprawl that can endanger wildlife habitats and contribute to the loss of valuable greenfield areas.

From a social perspective, denser cities often lead to increased access to amenities such as restaurants, shopping, parks, and cultural institutions, which can enhance the quality of life for residents. Furthermore, compact cities tend to encourage more social interaction and community engagement, contributing to a sense of belonging and wellbeing.

From a financial perspective, focusing development in existing urban areas can lead to substantial cost savings. It's more cost-effective to make use of existing infrastructure, such as roads, water, and sewerage systems, rather than building new ones on the city's outskirts. This can result in a significant reduction in municipal costs, allowing more funds to be invested back into the community in terms of improved services and infrastructure.

In conclusion, I believe your approach is not only beneficial but essential for sustainable urban growth. By focusing development within existing urban areas, we can create a future for Auckland that is both environmentally friendly and economically sustainable, while also improving the quality of life for its residents

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I believe your approach of focusing development near local centres is a well-considered and beneficial strategy. There are numerous reasons why this concept would be beneficial for the community.

Firstly, proximity to local centres can significantly enhance the quality of life for residents. When services, facilities, and shops are within walking distance, people can save time and money that would otherwise be spent on commuting. This also encourages physical activity, which has a positive impact on people's health and wellbeing.

Secondly, this strategy would likely promote a greater sense of community. By focusing development around local centres, you're creating hubs where people can gather, interact, and form connections, which can foster a stronger sense of community and belonging.

Moreover, the environmental benefits of this approach are considerable. By encouraging walking, cycling, and the use of public transport, we can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality. This is particularly important in light of global climate change concerns and the need for sustainable urban development.

Finally, from an economic perspective, focusing development near local centres can stimulate local businesses. Increased foot traffic often leads to increased business activity, which can support economic growth and job creation within the community.
In conclusion, I think your approach is not only sensible but also sustainable, as it takes into account the social, economic, and environmental aspects of urban planning. This kind of strategy will likely lead to more resilient, connected, and vibrant communities.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 wholeheartedly support this approach of avoiding further growth in areas exposed to significant environmental hazard risks. It is crucial to recognise and act upon the potential dangers of climate change, and your approach does just that.

Firstly, planning and developing with the environment in mind is not only a responsible decision, but it also helps safeguard the well-being of residents. By avoiding areas known for natural hazards, we can significantly reduce the risk of potential loss of life and property.

Secondly, it's financially prudent. Developing in high-risk areas could potentially result in extensive damage costs in the future, which are far greater than the immediate costs of adapting to climate changes and taking preventive measures. Investing in more sustainable, lower-risk areas can provide a better long-term economic return.

Additionally, this approach demonstrates a commitment to proactive, forward-thinking planning. By acknowledging the reality of climate change and the increased frequency and severity of natural disasters, we can start to build more resilient and adaptive communities. This means not just looking at where we're building, but how we're building too - making sure our buildings and infrastructure are designed to withstand extreme weather events.

Lastly, this approach can contribute to preserving New Zealand's unique biodiversity. Often, areas prone to environmental hazards also host delicate ecosystems that could be severely affected by human development. By avoiding these areas, we can help maintain the balance and health of our local ecosystems.

In conclusion, I applaud your responsible and forward-thinking approach towards urban development. The strategy not only secures a safer, more sustainable future for residents but also ensures we are acting as careful stewards of the environment we inhabit.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

I'm enthusiastically supportive of your approach to prioritising nature-based, regenerative, and mauri-enhancing infrastructure. It's a forward-thinking and holistic perspective that not only meets the challenges of our changing world but also aligns with the values of manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga – a core part of our Aotearoa New Zealand heritage.

Utilising nature-based solutions like rain gardens, swales, and detention basins provides multiple benefits. These features not only help manage stormwater and reduce flood risks but also create habitats for local wildlife, contribute to the beauty of our neighbourhoods, and improve the overall health of our ecosystems.

This type of green infrastructure is inherently resilient and adaptable, making it well-suited to cope with the evolving impacts of climate change. As weather patterns become more unpredictable, these natural systems can absorb and respond to changes in a way that traditional infrastructure often can't.

Prioritising such infrastructure can also lead to significant economic savings in the long run. While the upfront investment might sometimes be higher, the ongoing maintenance costs are typically lower than for conventional infrastructure. Additionally, these systems provide essential ecosystem services, such as water purification, carbon sequestration, and temperature regulation, that would be expensive to replace with man-made solutions.

Emphasising regenerative and mauri-enhancing infrastructure aligns with our responsibility as kaitiaki (guardians) to preserve and enhance the mauri (life force) of the natural environment for future generations. It recognises that our wellbeing is interconnected with the health of our environment.
In conclusion, your approach offers a sustainable, practical, and culturally meaningful path towards building a resilient and adaptive Auckland. It's a vision I fully endorse and look forward to seeing implemented.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Taking all of the above into account, I think it's important to highlight a few key points that underline the effectiveness of the proposed approach towards urban development in Auckland.

Firstly, the emphasis on denser urban housing can lead to more efficient use of resources, reducing our environmental footprint, fostering vibrant communities, and making better financial sense due to the utilisation of existing infrastructure. having lived in high density cities like Tokyo and Seoul myself for many years, high density developing can lead to vibrant, safe and commercially attractive opportunities.

Secondly, the focus on development near local centres can further enhance the quality of life for residents, lead to increased business activity, and contribute to greenhouse gas reduction by encouraging more walking, cycling, and public transit use.

Thirdly, the mindful approach of avoiding development in areas exposed to significant environmental hazards will ensure a safer, more sustainable future for residents while also providing a more economically sound strategy in the long run.

And finally, the plan to prioritise resilient, nature-based infrastructure is a significant step towards a more sustainable and resilient Auckland. It shows a commitment to innovative, environmentally sensitive solutions that can handle the impacts of climate change while restoring and enhancing the health of our natural environment.

These strategies, when integrated, can lead to a more sustainable, resilient, and liveable city. This holistic, forward-thinking approach is the cornerstone of a sustainable urban development strategy and holds great promise for Auckland's future.

In addition, effective communication and engagement with the community and Māori will be key. It's important to provide education and awareness about these plans, listen to community feedback, and ensure that everyone understands the benefits and reasons behind these strategies. Moreover, effective collaboration with iwi, government agencies, and other key stakeholders will be crucial for the successful implementation of these plans.

Overall, these strategies put Auckland on the path to joining world leading, attractive and liveable cities and sustainable urban development. It's an exciting and promising future for our city. Thanks you for seeing what has worked in many of the best cities abroad and allowing it to happen here.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4915

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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 #4919

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

We need to make Auckland a place in families will want to live, families do not want to live in high-rise apartments or dense environments. Density is worse for families in that that there is nowhere for kids to play in the backyard. So parents can't be cooking dinner while young kids are playing. It means that there is way more traffic in a smaller area. It means that our existing stretched services like swimming pools will have even more people visiting them and become even worse. As firefighters have pointed out, means less water pressure. Means less sun for existing properties. Just a really bad idea. Doesn't mean the density in some places is that it just shouldn't be everywhere. We should have far more greenfield growth to allow families to have space. And have local facilities and local workplaces so we don't end up with people travelling long distances.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This is a complicated one. I certainly think that people should have work options near where they live. One of the problems since becoming a supercity is most of the focus has been on the central city. That means people are travelling when they don't need to. And it would be great if people could walk or cycle. But you've got to be realistic. People with kids that's not going to work. The statement completely misses anything about cars and cars are how people get around. You are trying to force people out of cars that is not what this should be about. If options are available people may get out of their car but I for example have to drop my kids a two different places in the morning and there is no way at all that I could walk or cycle.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

We've got to look at how we design our cities, and building on floodplains is not necessarily sensible. But on the other hand we can also design systems to move water around and if we stop making things so dense there won't be so much run off and flooding. So let's stop making it more dense for a start.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

This makes a degree of sense but then if you keep making things more dense you are still going to have more run-off and unless we are completely rebuilding the infrastructure in these areas that are having three or four or five houses put up where there was once one then things are just going to get worse.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yes, focus on making the city better by making more land available immediately to reduce the cost of land. Accept that density is not for everywhere or everyone.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4990

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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
Refer to attachment.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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
Refer to attachment.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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
Refer to attachment.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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
Refer to attachment.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Refer to attachment.

#4990

5 July 2023

Auckland Council
Attn: Future Development Strategy
Freepost Authority 109153
Private Bag 92300, Victoria Street West
AUCKLAND, 1142

GENERAL SUBMISSION ON AUCKLAND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

To Whom it may concern,

Introduction

On behalf of Civix Limited (Civix) we provide the following submission on the Councils *Draft Future Development Strategy* (FDS). Having reviewed the document – we oppose the FDS in its entirety on the basis it:

- Is based on simplistic urban planning ideology rather than any real evidence or facts. For example, there are parts of the existing zoned urban area (like Warkworth) that perform worse across any sustainability metrics the Council wishes to use than many greenfield locations (including outside the Rural Urban Boundary) that are much better located to jobs, opportunities, and amenities.

- Fundamentally misunderstands urban growth and the relationship between cyclical intensification and green field expansion. New neighbourhoods delivered at-scale, designed to accommodate density well, and integrated with modern infrastructure expectations – If coordinated with new local employment provision - can perform considerably better on all valid sustainability metrics than ad-hoc infill in what are often deliberately car-orientated and poorly-serviced existing neighbourhoods planned around yesteryear's values. The FDS on the other hand persists with the antiquated notion that all Aucklanders want to regularly congregate in the CBD.

- Does not recognize accurately existing Future Urban Zone (FUZ) land which has already been live zoned.

- Significantly frustrates the delivery of additional housing stock within Auckland, relying instead on ad-hoc infill housing which has been possible since 2016 regardless on most sites but on which no appreciable surge in housing supply via 1-3 permitted activity developments has yet occurred.

- Is likely to result in less housing affordability, noting the findings of Urban Economics who confirm the FDS is likely to lead to "*adverse social and economic impact of Auckland and New Zealand*".

- Conflicts with the extensive Council led analysis associated with the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) and is seeking now to backtrack on key development outcomes as a result of the *Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021* and associated Medium Density Residential Standards (MDRS). The Council's own Plan Change 78 (PC78) is not yet finalised and the Council has paused the process for 12-months to re-think its position because of stormwater and other "qualifying" issues. Advancing the FDS on the basis of guessing what may actually result from PC78 is very premature.

- Creates unfinished communities, without the ability to provide suitable employment or housing land which will lead to worse sustainability outcomes. The situation in Drury East and West needs raising –a large metropolitan centre on the east but (by far) most of the housing on the west, each severed from the other by SH1 and the railway line.

- Appears to be based on financial constraints of Council and its own questionable assumptions regarding what infrastructure is required for development, rather than any defendable land use strategy.

- Conflicts with past Council decisions in a sense that Council have supported and prepared (very recently) structure plans, which never identified the constraints and funding holes that are now dictating the direction of the FDS.

Our comments are provided in relation to the following key points:

Key Comments

Our key comments are as follows:

- Land Availability and Developer Economics – the FDS results in a significant reduction in available housing capacity, with no economic assessment of the overall flow on effects from removing such large areas of FUZ land. Civix, in discussions with Adam Thompson of Urban Economics (July 2023) have been advised:

  > *"The Auckland Future Development Strategy makes recommendations about the areas of FUZ land that are 'recommended for removal' and 'under investigation' for potential removal. It also updates the infrastructure timing, accounting for current constraints, for each area of FUZ land. As outlined in this document, over the medium term (2025-2035) the total FUZ land is recommended to reduce from 9,800 ha under the AUP, to 540 ha (a 92% reduction) under the 'recommended for removal' option, when the FUZ land that has infrastructure constraints and cannot be developed is accounted for. Consequently, of the 77,200 dwellings that can be built in the FUZ zone currently under the AUP, only 5,900 dwellings are able to be built under the FDS recommended for removal scenario within the 2025-2035 period. This is a substantial reduction in greenfield capacity and would mean that the majority of future growth under the FDS over the medium term, in the order of 95%, would be through infill or redevelopment of existing suburbs. As infill and redevelopment housing is generally 20-30% more expensive to build than greenfield housing, this will place ongoing upward price pressure on houses, as experienced in Auckland since the introduction of the AUP in 2016. It would also likely result in subdued population growth or population decline, as experienced over the 2021-2022 period, with increasing numbers of residents choosing to relocate to regions that have better housing and employment opportunities. For these reasons, the FDS does not meet the requirements of the NPS-UD, and would have, on balance, an adverse social and economic impact of Auckland and New Zealand".*

- Existing Statutory and Non-Statutory Documents – There are a number of statutory and non-statutory documents that deal with many of the concerns raised in the FDS as reasons why growth should be slowed and further assessments completed. The *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020* already deals with sensitive hydrological spaces, inclusive of wetlands and streams. Sediment and erosion are controlled by consent conditions and Councils own GD-05 standards. *Flood Assessments* are based on detailed flood modelling during consenting stages which are then provided for Healthy Waters approval. The FDL seeks to prevent greenfield development due to several stated constraints – despite existing documents already providing a pathway and a consenting framework to address such matters. In any event, the potential for enhanced regulatory methods (i.e., even better stormwater performance requirements) should have been but appear not to have been considered as options.

- Land Ownership – most FU land is held by large proven developers, whereas the direction the FDS is taking is essentially placing all of Auckland future housing stock deliverability on infill developers, which is (for those

wanting to develop) made up of a significantly higher percentage of small-scale developers, land-bankers or 'mum and dad" investors. Noting the current recession and uncertainty in the housing market, a slow down in the availability of greenfield land for housing development will result in a significant reduction in general housing stock availability. Whilst the length of recession is unknown, the current FDS will likely contribute to significantly lower housing availability and further delays in housing deliverability, and increased house prices over the short term. Since 2016 most of these sites have been able to enjoy 1-3 dwellings as a permitted activity but despite this, the share of Auckland's dwelling growth that has been delivered by these small permitted activities is considerably less than larger multi-unit developments and greenfield neighbourhoods. It is not clear why the Council now expects such permitted activities to comprise a much larger percentage of growth than the facts support.

- Relationship with Plan Change 78 / Medium Density Residential Standards – we note Auckland Council has successfully negotiated a further 12-months for implementation of the MDRS under PC-78 (we understand due to uncertainty over recent flooding events). Qualifying matters, such as flooding, would continue to prevent immediate development under the MRDS until this aspect of development was resolved. Having been involved in a significant number of both greenfield and brownfields subdivisions and being aware of many more – we understand those newer development areas have performed remarkably well in terms of managing flood risk on new developed areas. Updated flood modelling is required to accompany any at risk development site, and this applies to existing FUZ land. Our experience is that density done well, designed from the outset with good modern infrastructure standards, is far superior to ad-hoc and fragmented infill in older, often car-orientated neighbourhoods with very poor infrastructure.

- Developer Contributions – Infrastructure is partially funded by developers, in accordance with an approved Developer Contribution Policy or other approved funding framework. There is virtually no mention of development contributions as a means to resolve funding shortfalls often cited in the FDS, notwithstanding large-scale development proposals almost always (via the Plan Change Process) incorporate transport and infrastructure upgrade triggers as part of any successful rezoning. We can only presume that the Council has no appetite to contribute any funding to future FUZ developments in the short to medium term, hence why this option has been almost entirely discounted from the FDS. Developers have (for some time) successfully shared the cost of greenfield redevelopment in previously identified FUZ areas – through both standard development contributions required under conditions of consent, and/or by infrastructure growth agreements with services providers.

- Development Triggers – Triggers for live-zoning land do not practically relate to some areas subject to "further investigations". A significant number of the development triggers are yet to be subject to approved funding structures / business case studies, or worse, are unlikely to be practically constructed or delivered in a timely manner moving forward. Limiting development of greenfield land until unfunded / unsupported projects and associated development triggers are completed or progressed is unworkable as there is zero certainty that these projects will be funded in the future.

- Previous Future Urban Developments – Residential developments have dominated existing FUZ proposals. Delaying Schools, and employment areas until development triggers are met is non-sensible. We note PC78 and the MDRS are exclusively limited to residential zones. There is nothing to suggest that the FUZ land proposed to be removed under the FDS are also limited to just houses – it is also seeking to reduce employment land and land required to provide for basic community needs. The question of whether provision for houses very close to any new employment areas makes sense in order to maximise efficiencies has also been thoroughly looked at previously such as in the cases of Flat Bush, Albany, Massey North, and Drury. If the Council no longer deems a relationship between housing and employment land as relevant then the Council should explicitly separate the residential component of FUZ from the employment FUZ's.

- Employment Land Disconnect – As Auckland intensifies there will be many instances where industrial uses in particular are priced out by increasing land values. The Council's FDS approach will increase the pace of that natural market pressure, and there will be if anything more, not less, pressure for employment expansion at the urban edge. A number of approved Structure Plans (such as the Drury FUZ and the associated Council structure plan) identified a large amount of additional employment land, and it is known that several large employment generating business (Fisher and Paykel for example) have invested in land in that area are also likely to have employment in mind. The Council's own Whenuapai PC5 was also motivated in large part by providing employment land for the nearby area including Hobsonville, with additional employment opportunities being in Massey North and along the Hobsonville Corridor. In all cases, providing jobs in an efficient and timely manner able to meet local needs and contribute to less overall peak-period cross-region travel was seen as relevant to the compact and sustainable city model. It increasingly appears that the Council is now presuming public transport facilities will counter the increased travel distances and inefficiencies created – which is simply not true.

- Possible Government Change – There is no guarantee National will continue to support and deliver the numbers envisaged under the MDRS, they have already mentioned pulling bi-partisan support for the MDRS. Should this occur – Council will be left with a FDS that serves a limited purpose and provides for a watered-down infill approach relying on infill uptake much like we already have under the AUP.

- Land Ownership Patterns – Rural landholdings surrounded by urban land create disconnected and fragmented land use outcomes. Many existing FUZ landholdings have been developed, and many are surrounded by large undeveloped rural landholdings where landholders have not agreed to sell or develop. Whilst we appreciate there are some areas that have not progressed sufficiently to warrant "starting" urban redevelopment – many, such as Milldale / Millwater have progressed to the point whereby several thousand homes have been constructed. Notwithstanding the issues relating to the non-provision of employment land (discussed above). There will be a number of rural landowners are left holding fragmented parcel of FUZ which are attracting significant rates burden – with no realistic timeframe for development. A look at Councils GIS rates assessment tool of various undeveloped FUZ parcels clearly demonstrates excessive rating valuations, notwithstanding these sites are not effectively undevelopable for the medium to long term.

- Changing Residential Housing Typologies – The only basis for the Council looking to change the FUZ now is the idea that PC78 and the *Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021* is going to somehow create a massive influx of intensification that makes the FUZ unnecessary. For the most part, since 2016 the vast majority of Auckland's existing urban area has been permitted to construct 3 dwellings on a site, however updated and comprehensive redevelopment of brownfields sites has generally not materialized at the scale originally anticipated by the AUP. Neighbourhoods for the most part retain their existing suburban and urban character with multi-unit sites being added in a piecemeal manner across single parent lots, rather than in a larger more integrated development format. Adding the Single House zone to that mix via the MDRS and making it easier for walk-up apartments to occur (which have never been a widely popular or predominant form of growth anywhere in NZ) will not significantly change that. As far as we are aware – the Council possesses no knowledge of how many existing homeowners in Auckland are in a position to, or want to, actually demolish their perfectly good homes and construct additional replacement houses. We would expect there are only so many developers capable and with sufficient funding to approach this. Current market circumstances have made it even harder to develop for the foreseeable future (than it was between 2016-2020) and this also relies on an acceptance by existing homeowners that they are prepared to relinquish existing low density housing in favour of terraced units or apartments on mass. This has not eventuated, despite the ability for this to already commerce under thew AUP – hence FUZ is critical to provide housing choice in locations previously identified as being in logical locations to support Auckland's residential and employment growth needs.

- **Revisiting the AUP –** The FDS is essentially revisiting the FUZ, which was a zone created by a Council officer-led analysis of where in Auckland it would make sense for urban development to extend. Many of these FUZ's are supported by Council approved *Structure Plans* and urban land supply strategies, which has confirmed the suitability of particular FUZ land (and individual sites) for greenfield development. One would have presumed, if there was a fundamental error in the FUZ, the comprehensive and technical structure plan process (which is associated with the *Future Urban Land Supply Strategy* and is a pre-requisite for any Plan Change request) would have identified these and structure plans and subsequent plan changes would not have been supported as this is the correct forum for the Council to identify, in detail, what could or should not occur and that is where fatal constraints would have been identified. They have not been. Where *Structure Plans* have been completed the case for removing the FUZ becomes even less defendable.

We are happy to elaborate on any of the points listed above, as required.

Relief Sought

The FDS in its current form should not be endorsed at any level of Council. Key areas requiring further change include:

1. Existing FUZ areas which have substantially commenced development are completed (Milldale, Pukehoke, Drury etc.) and retained as FUZ.
2. Employment areas to be retained and progressed via future plan changes and employment FUZ's to be excluded from areas as being subject to further investigation under the FDS.
3. An updated developer contributions policy that costs infrastructure upgrades, with this includes tracking of monies received / spend on local infrastructure upgrades.
4. Realistic development triggers tied to actual funded projects – not unfunded or tied to proposals which have no supporting business case of political support. Unfunded projects removed as "development triggers" from FDS.

Conclusion

Overall – we appreciate the time and effort that has gone into preparing the draft FDL. Notwithstanding, the FDL appears, in our view, to provide no practical land use outcomes and simply seeks to avoid capital expenditure by Council on new infrastructure. The FDL would also (as advised by Urban Economics) *"likely result in subdued population growth or population decline, as experienced over the 2021-2022 period, with increasing numbers of residents choosing to relocate to regions that have better housing and employment opportunities. For these reasons, the FDS does not meet the requirements of the NPS-UD, and would have, on balance, an adverse social and economic impact of Auckland and New Zealand".*

Kind Regards,



[redacted]

Future Development Plan 2023 #4991

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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 sense.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why
It is logical.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
We should not increase our potential for 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?

Agree

Tell us why
We should work with nature, not against it.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5017

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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

Our urban planners have absolutely no idea how a city functions and cannot be trusted to create well thought-out and dynamic communities that are easily accessible and connected because they refuse to build the infrastructure before the intensification of housing estates. There has been little consideration for future-proofing a constantly witnessed by housing and commercial developments allowed to be built up to the edge of the Northern Motorway. Instead a wide transport corridor should be created for bus lanes, cycleways, trains/light rail, and even cars. Major secondary arterial routes are also created so narrow that there is no allowance for people to move around. More people live in suburbs than the city centre. People prefer their children to be brought up in green spaces, not shoe boxes suitable for students, retirees or single people only.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Urban planning 101 - building intensification should be close to city centres or suitable transport hubs. AC plans have not adequately focused on transport networks and want to build in areas that have little or poor transport options like the Whangaparaoa Peninsula, with it's single lane one road in and out and no bus lane. Even Penlink does not have a bus lane! They are planning on taking away the ferry and yet want to build 10,000 more houses in Gulf Harbour. Stupidity at its finest! The road to Gulf Harbour is exceptionally narrow and dangerous and eventual coastal inundation will isolate the entire community. So don't talk about climate change and then try and foister houses into a community where it's not only hard to access but will likely be cut off in the future.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

You cannot keep building more houses in Whangaparaoa without creating a bus lane down the trunk road. Travel times have almost doubled since they put in the Silverdale Bus Station because of the badly routed busses, and removing the direct bus to the city. The ferry is constantly canceled pushing resident to drive. The ferry route should be prioritized with a fast electric cat, instead they want to remove the route entirely. Passenger number are only down because of the constant cancellations and lack of reliability. AT created this to try and justify the ferry cancellation but the residents will be fighting back!

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

We need more green spaces in our city. Look at all the great cities that have resisted building on their beautiful parks ie Sydney, San Francisco, New York, London, Paris, Madrid etc. All have easily accessible large and significant green parks close to the city centre. Relocate the Auckland Port and build a Botanical Garden like all the above mentioned cities have done. Our city is dull be comparison and only getting worse.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please please please work out your main arterial routes and future proof them for 200 years. Make the motorways wide transport corridors like Brisbane has done. Look at their 12 lane Gateway Bridge and extensive tunnel network. They have laid down wide transport corridors so the highways can be expanded as required.

Stop building up to the edge of the Northern Motorway! The Bus Lane only goes as far as Albany and yet the motorway to Silverdale is always jammed. The Silverdale interchange needs to double in size. All the new suburbs have narrow roads, with tiny roads connecting them to the busway or motorway. Get rid of many of the traffic lights when roundabouts are better. Use long feeder lanes.

The proposed intersection of where Penlink meets Whangaparaoa Road is fundamentally flawed, as is the roading design along the Hibiscus Coast Highway (again, they keep building up to the edge of the highway when it should have been made into a bus lane).

When creating the wide transport corridors then other utilities can be laid alongside.

Build a new hospital in North Auckland. North Auckland's population has increased massively. North Shore Hospital cannot cope (one night I had to wait 12 hours before my son was even seen by the only doctor on duty), and both NSH and Waitemata Hospital in Henderson are an hour+ drive away from Whangaparaoa. Build a hospital at the back of Orewa/Dairy Flat but close to the motorway so easily accessible. Build in park like grounds in concentric circles so you can add a ring as the population grows but keep the green spaces. I have a plan if you want.

Create new green spaces close to the city centre (where the Auckland Ports currently is) and more are needed throughout the city.

Stop cramming houses into suburbs where there is no public transport and realise that even if people don't use cars to get to work they still need cars to take their families out on weekends, go to medical appointments, children drop off to before and after school care, carry shopping/groceries and do leisure activities (carry bikes, boats, kayaks, beach gear etc). Kids sports is often from one end of Auckland to the other and there is absolutely no way public transport can cater for this. If you have more than one child then you need more than one car. People chose to live in suburbs so they can have cars and enjoy green spaces and their local community. Not everyone lives in walking distance (under 1km) to a sports ground, green space, shops, bus stop etc.

Auckland is a spread out community. The Gulf Harbour ferry should be increased to run on the weekends so the 36,000+ people that live up here can travel to the city centre and enjoy the arts, a night out etc. Waiheke has less than 10k people and yet they have regular ferry services and lots on the weekend.

Connect the city, stop disconnecting it! The CBD has only 40,000 residents showing how large the suburban population is. Why are you marginalising people that live on the Whangaparaoa Peninsula by taking away our transport options and forcing us into cars. If you remove the ferry then more people will be forced to drive because the busses are so slow. Stop building houses in Whangaparaoa if you are not going to widen the busy Whangaparaoa Road. The schools and medical facilities are at capacity. The storm water and sewerage regularly overflow. Many of our beaches are closed after a storm because of the poor water quality.

Get busy creating a second harbour crossing. What will happen when the current harbour bridge collapses? I recommend you tunnel starting at Greenhithe and coming out around Waterview Tunnel (or further south) with on/off ramps along the way. Create a bypass of the city from North to South - especially for trucks. and plan on building a new harbour bridge.

Plan for an additional wide ring motorway from Helensville/Kaukapakapa to Silverdale to futureproof the growth in this region.

Listen to each community and don't ignore what they have to say.

We are a large city even by world standards so stop treating us like a country town!

Future Development Plan 2023 #5029

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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
So long as growth is managed

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
makes sense

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
makes sense

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please see my attached answers and questions

Auckland's Future Development Strategy for Growth. 14.06.2023

Additional feedback from email mobile

5. Other feedback:

I have read the 83page FDS – Growth Scenarios Evidence Report and note the Four Growth Scenarios, Future Development Strategy and Criteria. From a macro viewpoint, I do not see any consideration for what is the optimum population size for Auckland?

First Question – What is the optimum population number and rate of growth to target for Auckland for the next 30 years to maintain our quality lifestyle choices within a housing, infrastructure and transport cost that is achievable without stressing our financial resources?

Second Question: If you accept that Auckland is five different areas, N. E. W. S. and Central: Where is the innovation and creativity in New Zealand (we used to have it) for Auckland growth, together with learnings from the best of what is happening overseas? The House of Generations in Aarhus, Denmark; Village life in towns like Montalcino, Italy which are managed in quartieri (quarter zones)? The tap on Tap off Transport systems in Melbourne and Paris; ??? The list is too long but you get the idea.

Third Question: What does the completed result of the answers to the First and Second Questions look like in 2051? Artist sketches, plans and elevations of villages, towns and the city detailing what it will look like. Survey all interested parties for comments and feedback. Make amendments to improve a final plan. Aucklanders do not appear to be engaged with a vision of Auckland's growth, because there isn't one that they can see or relate to.

1. Why only one numerical growth scenario for an additional 408,000 residential dwellings, and 380,000 additional jobs over the next 30 years?
   Auckland growth from 2000 to 2021 has seen population increase from 1,197,800 to 1,630,000 - plus 432,200 (1.71% per annum average) about 144,000 residential dwellings, which has hemorrhaged housing, infrastructure and transport capabilities of Auckland Council, businesses and residents.
   Your planned growth of 408,000 additional residential dwellings in 30 years in addition to the current estimate of 550,000 residential dwellings will add 1,224,000 population (+75%) for a total population of 2,854,000 by 2051. This is 2.5% average increase in population per annum, a 46% increase on the last 21year numbers which are sending the city broke and dysfunctional.
   What magic wand do you have or is this a major numerical miscalculation of target?

2. The 2.8 million population you are planning in Auckland just sounds like far too many people to maintain our enjoyable lifestyle. There are many cities around the world like Siena, Italy (54,000) who cap their population to maintain their city quality and life style and are easily able to have a walkable town with parking outside. Other big cities around the world have created poor living standards through too much growth and residents and visitors have a lot to complain about – think New York.

3. How about working up a second and reduced growth rate scenario of 1.25% p.a. which also happens to be New Zealand's total population growth rate average. This rate would increase Auckland's population by 609,000 to 2,239,000 by 2051. Is this too high a population number for comfortable living in Auckland too?

4. A third numerical scenario could be a more comfortable growth rate of 1% p.a. which would increase population by 489,000 over 30 years to 2,119,000 by 2051. Then the question needs to be asked should we plan to keep Auckland at a 2 million population to maintain our quality of life?

5. At a 1% growth average p.a. Auckland Council could look at what housing, transport and infrastructure would be needed to service the increased population which should be less cost and stress than the higher growth population targets. Because more people want to live in Auckland does not mean that is the best outcome for current Aucklanders. It is residents, businesses and council who should decide what the comfortable size of Auckland is, and debates need to be had.

6. I am also concerned about the reduction of sun and light space by high rise residences. Currently ACC are looking at 6 story for transport corridor intensity but there are many villages on transport corridors in Auckland where that would change the whole living feel of the area. Paris original city is mostly 5 or 6 story which works for a city, but Auckland villages would be better off with four stories' height, I think. Lower population targets would allow four story buildings to be sufficient for planned growth and better able to protect the quality of life in Auckland.

7. I propose a simpler way to get public transport usage higher as it is firstly a function of price affordability: Divide Auckland into 5 zones – Central, North, East, West, South. All persons 15 years of age and younger, or 65 years and older, travel for $1 per zone and adults travel for $2 per zone. All payment on tap on, tap off transport cards, loaded with credit by the user.

8. Satellite towns could be developed at Kaipara and Warkworth to accommodate growth overflow from Auckland. Kaipara with some imaginative engineering on Harbour access, could be Auckland's new container port with good rail and road access. Faster shipping from Australia and Asia. Leaving Ports of Auckland for Cruise Ships only would clean up a lot of the container traffic blocking Auckland roads and motorways currently.

9. I believe that the proposed Future Development Strategy for Auckland's Growth is too much "more of the same plus data sets with consideration for future climate but not comfortable sized growth." Is Auckland City Council aligned with their own Unitary Plan, not wanting plan change 78, which after all, was the Wellington Government's plan? I believe that the original Auckland Unitary Plan was workable if total growth was managed. Will a change of Government this October change the directive for this project?

I would like to see more consideration of what the best outcome of Auckland growth could be in developing an optimum population size and look for Auckland over the next 30 years.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate and having a say in this most important project.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5032

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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

In 1970's + early 1980's Auckalnd Regional Council has a policy of greenspace was needed not development which causes a major draw back for Waitakere and Rodney 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

But not at the expense of not developing new hubs which can be accessed by rapid rail.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

There is a need to ensure planting does not hinder water flow. Neighbors have not cleaned drains that have caused flooding above natural flood plane.
Policy for inspectors is a requirement. In California in 1950's we were subject to regular flooding until "natural" drains were reconstructed to concrete culverts

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

#5032

SUBMISSION
Auckland Council Future Development Strategy (June 2023)

We are and and are residents of the Silverdale West/Dairy Flat/ North Auckland area. We are directly affected by the proposed changes outlined in the Future Development Strategy (FDS) as proposed.

We are objecting to the time frame set down given the lack of public consultation by both Auckland Council and Auckland Transport. The FDS is proposed to replace the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy which required extensive community consultation and modification to respond to the community needs. The FDS is proposing a completely different basis while ignoring the need for feedback and community input.

Further time and supporting material for the Council and AT proposals is needed to allow intelligent community engagement.

Intensification in isolation has historically produced some very poor outcomes.

Greenfield development must be included in the proposal based on sound cost benefit analysis to ensure an optimum mix of intensification and greenfield development. The result of Auckland Regional Authority policies to avoid greenfield development resulted in a scarcity of cost effective infrastructure, while during the same time period Waitemata Electric Power Board (as it was) was able to develop its electricity network for both greenfields and intensification growth.

The use of greenfields development in conjunction with intensification provides the following benefits:

- Development helps to keep land prices down across the city.
- Development makes a more enduring political economy to support urban growth.
- Development can reduce pressure against intensification by allowing more choice.
- Intensification within the city and within hubs can reduce the sprawl
- Hubs can be linked by rail and/or bus system.
- Allowing growth by intensification and greenfield means less pressure on either one.

We support the identification of the area being suitable for further investigation but object to the timing deferral. These areas were initially meant to be 'developer ready' by now , under the initial FULSS provisions. Transport choke points such as the Silverdale on off ramp need to be dealt with now by utilising the Wilks Road corridor to the motorway.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5080

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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

Reduce traffice jam, making life, education and shopping more convenient, and benefit the enviroment.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Convenient, environmental protective and conductive to unified management.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Science and safety oriented approach is needed to avoid extra expenditure and 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

Infrastructure is the fundamental guarantee for people's livelihood. It is fundamental and necessary.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I agree with the above mentioned Auckland planning. It provides basic guarantees for people's livelihood, and is conducive to the convenience and safety. I with (the government to strengthen their funding management towards those people who are on benefits.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5095

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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

Very good Planninng. It is helpful for centralised management, convenient living and saving public resources.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Reduce pollution, good for travelling. Saves time and may travel healthily.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Safety and health are important indicators of civil affairs in order to live and work in peace and contentment and create a better 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

Sustainable development, scientific planning, and protection of the natural ecological environment are our common goals.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I agree and actively cooperate with policy planning. I hope we could work together.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5097

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

What else is more important than the above? Saving time travelling, so more time can be spent on other important activities/work. Saving cost, and 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

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
Flooding this year is an example that government should plan ahead for the foreseeable risk 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
without a safe living environment, everything else is "0".

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Education--too many students are in one class. Ratio is not good enough. Often 30:1. especially when there are increasing no. of special needs, learning difficulties children in our schools. Our children is the future, if you don’t invest in them, what do you expect them to do in return? Look at the crime rate in NZ for yougsters now.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5182

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5192

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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 #5193

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5203

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Tell us why

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5246

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Other feedback

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Other feedback

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5256

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Other feedback

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Other feedback

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5260

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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 #5267

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5270

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5272

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Your feedback

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Other feedback

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Other feedback

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Other feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5279

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Your feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5280

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5285

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5286

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Disagree

Tell us why

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Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5304

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Agree

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Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5350

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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 #5409

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

I don't know

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5420

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5484

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Less traffic conjestions, efficient allocation of daily useable 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
It could waste general public's money if spending on the above.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
to minimise the risk of flooding again

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Education, road expression, North Shore Moterway 1, Harbour Bridge is always congested.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5536

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

International education and tourism

Future Development Plan 2023 #5537

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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?

Develop education and tourism

Future Development Plan 2023 #5671

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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

Auckland still has plenty of options for new low density housing which provide a more desirable suburban 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?

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

More aesthetically positive for the community while still getting the job done

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5676

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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

Having a less dense development means having better living style, more backyard and 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

Public transport is terrible and not reliable in Auckland.

Moreover, there are situations when public transport is not an option: going shopping, taking lots of kids with you, going out as a family.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It's a good idea to transfer these zones into something that the flooding does not cause huge damage: parks, playgrounds, 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

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

It's a good idea to have business centres in several places, to spread the traffic and peoples' places of interest.

Public transport is not an option and will never be for people with kids - this is my opinion as a father of a couple of small kids. You need to take with you lots of stuff when going for a walk, and be able to stop in places where the bus cannot stop.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5684

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

I do not believe the current infrastructure can handle the intended intensification. Property prices are already way to high and this will make housing. More unaffordable.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Although there is huge convenience with developments near local centres. This can have a negative impact with regards to smaller units affecting lifestyle and increased noise pollution in these areas.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

As the floods have shown us, there should be a lot of consideration on where developments are made, be that existing or new areas.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

I do believe there should be nature based in infrastructure, this should be balanced with modern technology and science. I do not believe in raising any demographic above another.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Housing is currently at an unaffordable level and the proposed changes are going to make it even more so.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5698

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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 have to protect existing productive land and rural streams from degradation by development. I do not support ANY development in the catchment of Okura Marine Reserve

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

the development in Redvale area is not consistent with the drivers of this plan. Development should be restricted to existing urban to build a more compact city

Future Development Plan 2023 #5824

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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

Denser more compact cities have less impact on the environment. They are easier and more cost effective to service. From a stormwater perspective, multi-story buildings have a much lower impervious area footprint than single story 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

Agree as long as the area is suitable for development. Not geotechnically unstable, not at risk from natural hazards and also not prime agricultural land.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 much easier and cost effective to avoid new development in areas at significant risk from environmental hazards than to resolve the situation after development has occurred. Why do we allow developers to make money from unsuitable land and then get the community to pay to fix the situation?

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 is always better to work with nature than against nature. Rain gardens and other more environmentally friendly solutions are not the solution to all problems. A rain garden or swale in the wrong location may create a bigger problem that you are trying to resolve. It is better to leave space for water alongside streams and waterways than to encroach on them. It s also better to use flood prone areas for recreation or use parks and reserves to store flood waters during ore extreme flood events.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland should lead growth, not just respond to pressure from developers. Infrastructure should be planned far enough in advance and coordinated to that it is available at the right time. Development should only be allowed to proceed when infrastructure is available. It would be better for Council to purchase the land to be redeveloped, rezone it and construct all the required infrastructure and then sell off the lots to developers to recover the cost. That way you can avoid land banking, provision of infrastructure can be coordinated, incluidng social infrastructure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5852

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 not occur in known geotechnically sensitive or flood plain 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
Roadside rain gardens should be removed from the Auckland Design Manual, in favour of communal SW treatment and detention facilities.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5880

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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

Not have too much in high density areas as families need space to be and play together!

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Local Centres, should be developed in preference to Centralization.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Important that the city considers the long term growth and safety for the people who live here.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7197

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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 don't want the city sprawling out over productive land, and also increasing reliance on private cars.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7201

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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?

Other

Tell us why

Less dense living for suburbs and intensify the CBD, Takapuna and Manukau.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7205

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

This is just a no-brainer. The density in Auckland is woefully low driving poor and costly 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

Cycling and public transport access, not only in and out of the city, but around the suburbs is essential if we are to make Auckland a truly high quality city. The inefficiency of moving people by car around a city in this millenium is idiocy to say the least.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

We will likely need to go further than this and look at 'undeveloping' certain areas that have been developed on a flood plain.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 be an excellent approach. I will believe it when I see it.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Now is the time that Auckland needs to have some ambition - to build the resiliency, efficiencies and inspiring nature to ensure it is fit for this millenium, and please for heavens sake let's get rid of the port, move that freight volume to a better location and free up the waterfront for the inspiring public space it should be for all of Auckland, and NZ.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7223

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland is spread out enough as it is, and more resource needs to be put into connecting already existing areas

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It's 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

It's dangerous and costly to grow in risky areas

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

It depends what this investment is at the expense of - there's only so much money to go around, so this needs a common sense approach that doesn't tilt the oar too much in that direction but instead balances the range of factors when investing

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7235

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

If green fields are productive horticultural areas then they should be protected but if clay base then development should occur

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Centres and near rail or major transport routes should be been more intensive

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

Where flooding is a problem then absolutely control but use sea walls like Tāmaki Drive and Devonport to stop coastal erosion and add to walkways for everyone to 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

Where possible yes

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

More coastal and lake walkways. The Bondi to Coogee walk in Sydney is what we should aspire to. A continuation of the Murray's Bay to Campbells Bay walkways should extend and link up to the Milford to Takapuna walkway.

A 3m wide walkway around the lake edge of Lake Pupuke would be incredible for Auckland.

Allow more cafes on the beach fronts - again like Australia. We have a beautiful coast and need to let locals and tourists enjoy a meal and drink at the beach.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7242

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 not only is more expensive, costly, and environmentally damaging than intensification, but it also allows the existing services in the city to be better utilized.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 easy access to amenities is good for the wellbeing of the community an the reasons stated above.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
we should not build on dangerous and unstable areas, so not doing so is highly beneficial to our safety.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 recent floods have been devastating for the city and planning for future events to reduce their impacts is vital to the future of our city.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

This approach is great!

Future Development Plan 2023 #7245

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

No to 20 minute cities, this is undemocratic and zero consultation with ratepayers

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

We do NOT want 15 minute or 20 minute cities - keep the UN sustainable goals out of NZ

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Look at how corrupted the climate data collection has been - Ian Wishart highlighted the false methods used by NIWA

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change is a con. Ian Wishart and other thinking, analytic journalists are exposing the fraud

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7263

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

if you take this strategy to its ultimate conclusion everybody will be living in blocks of flats or jammed between blocks of flats with no personal space between them. this has been proven to be total folly the world over. it's also grossly unfair on those who chose to live in a particularly well spaced and appointed suburb, to have such intensification foisted on them.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 become connected by natural organic growth, not by forcing them together in estates of disparate strangers. this has totally the opposite effect. i implore you to examine and compare

communities that have developed over time in traditional surroundings, with those who have moved into rapidly developed relatively high density estates.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 pretty ludicrous that development was ever allowed in such areas, let alone be allowed to continue.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
but why "mauri-enhancing"? surely it should be for the good of the entire community?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7307

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why
Too crowded already

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why
Too crowded already

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Houses should not be in flood prone areas full stop. This is not due to the climate change narrative. This is common sense.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change is unproven nonsense used to force more restrictions on small businesses already taxed to the brink of bankruptcy.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Fix existing infrastructure first. Fix roads, drains, stop banks, bridges, and other key infrastructure that is failing due to poor maintenance.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7311

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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 attractiveness of NZ cities is their spacious quality. People don't want to be hemmed into 15 min cities and tight spaces. There are plenty of greenfield areas (a loaded term meaning "land" of all types, not just food-producing 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

People should be left to decide where and how they work and not given narrow options by bureaucrats who think they know better. Provide the environment people need to flourish on their

terms. Emissions should only be factored in for health reasons, not 'made made' climate change nonsense.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Certainly look at the risks in each area. More so than has been done in the past. If you build on a flood plain, then expect disaster. The climate is not changing as we are led to believe through the MSM. Please be more thinking about the science of climate change and do some critical thinking. Science, by its nature, is never settled.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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. Use the technology and experience of building cities to get the basic infrastructure right. Don't know what mauri-enhancing means. Use English translations as well, 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 #7328

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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?

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 #7330

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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

People should have the choice and AKL council should promote greenfield development, not everyone want to live in a 10 or 15 minute city driven by the climate change propaganda lies and constant surveillance of residents in these dense cities.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Again, the approach to development should be fairly spread and people should have the freedom to choose.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Start by cleaning the storm water drains, stop geoengineering and the "climate crisis" will disappear. What is the accurate CO2 % in the atmosphere around Auckland currently, how was this measured and verified?

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Again, stop with the constant climate lie, I agree that sustainability is good and it is our responsibility to take care of what God gave us to enjoy freely.
Stop dividing New Zealanders we are all equal in God's eyes and the same goes for us as New Zealanders.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yes, increase investment on youth recreational centers, promote programs more that will keep young people occupied and rather do positive recreation than participate in crime, drugs and other negative past time activities.

Increase maritime workshops, cultural workshops

Clean the storm water pipes that's been an issue and highlighted in 2019 already

STOP with your climate change agenda!

Future Development Plan 2023 #7331

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 protect our Greenfields, however I worry about intensification when it damages the homes and lifestyles and property values of the people who are already in an urban area.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This sounds well and good so long as this is not a precursor to 15 minute cities.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

I don't think climate change or sea level rise is a thing. Sensible planning for growth is important though.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Regardless of whether we believe in Climate change or not, the concept of nature based development is very attractive and has my support.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

If we have to accept intensification please ensure that apartment blocks and townhouse developments have local parks nearby; bring the people together in the parks like they do in Europe.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7337

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7355

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

I think high density housing is detrimental to people's mental health, as we need gardens and green areas for recreation, relaxation and for visual enhancement. Loads of high rises and dense housing is depressing, and many people then won't look after their properties as they will not be stimulated by their environment.
It also sounds extremely like 15 or 20 minute cities, cloaked in positive terms to ,are out more palatable to 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

When people are confined in local areas, a lot of the time they don't focus on community as the environment isn't conducive to forming close connections. Human nature for many people is keeping in touch with friends and family who have moved away into other areas in the city or country and these connections are deeply important. Not many people have children still living close by. So this "localising" would not be conducive for the family unit. This idea proposed may suit a small number of people who are happy to work, live, walk and cycle everywhere locally, however this would not suit the majority who work on the other side of the city, or who travel around the country for their work. Not many people work that locally to their residence. Also many people enjoy going for a drive to enjoy other areas and explore the country. What is happening in Oxford, England for example is showing that these 15-20 minute cities you are proposing (albeit under a different name) are not popular and people are being fined when leaving their "community" areas.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

I am 67 years old, and have been around long enough to not buy into the climate change ideology that it being purported. The earth constantly changes with its natural cycles of the weather and temperatures, as is shown by history. It's a pendulum, which then swings back the other way. It's always been obvious to those who think logically that you don't build a house on flat land land by a river, and centuries of history show 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?

Other

Tell us why

Partly agree as there needs to be areas such as wetlands and areas for water to collect in reading and development, however building new houses on flooding ground such as what happened this year in January in South Auckland where there were improper foundations for the area in a new subdivision, and the roading and guttering were improperly designed to remove surface water were to blame not climate change which is a ridiculous notion as climates are always changing and have been since the earth was formed.
There are many older people who have been well established and are well researched and are much better qualified than those who are calling this climate change. These experts are being ignored such as David Bellamy from England,, Dr Mototaka Nakamura from Japan, etc who have proven that there is not climate change emergency which common sense also proves.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Infrastructure is vitally important to be in place BEFORE new subdivisions are begun, and experts in roading and surface water removal need to be involved in the subdivisions, plus architects involved who I actually have an affinity for attractive design rather than the boxes that look like slums being currently built squeezing as much money out of the.developments rather than aesthetics.

My father was a civil engineer for Beca Carter, and I was always interested in the developments he was involved in which were considerably more environmentally and aesthetically concerned than what is mostly being churned out today.

Auckland is losing so many of its green spaces, this should stop as it is vitally important for the people who live in Auckland.

Whangaparaoa seems to be hell bent on development without infrastructure and whenever there is a large downpour of rain, the sewerage overflows onto Little Manly Beach. This should be a priority to fix before building more infill housing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7359

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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

People should be free to settle & create communities where they see fit. This is a move to herd us all like cattle into your non-nonsensical pseudo climate bs. The NZ government & their international banker buddies,are engineering the climate. And blame the average Joe & Jane for their operations.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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?

Auckland should grow naturally, as it has been for decades to date. Let the people decide how they want to live. You,the councillors, work for the rate payers,not the other way around. Please stop your climate engineering & please stop the fraud & lie of emissions of ALL sorts, causing 'climate change'. And if you stop bringing in aliens/non-cultural compatible refugees, Auckland & surrounds will be just fine to house all existing & naturally growing(by birth) families.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7364

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Your 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?

Disagree

Tell us why
The question is incorrently formulated

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why
The question is incorrently formulated

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Too much emphasis on "climate change ", it has nothing to do with future growth. There are more serious problems like crime, unsanitary, littering, drug addicts and mentally ill on the streets

Future Development Plan 2023 #7375

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

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?

Accessible, more affordable public transport. Conditions of our roads (pot holes) is shameful. Wasteful spending by Auckland Council. Clean more affordable drinking water (watercare).

Future Development Plan 2023 #7399

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Your 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?

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

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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 #7408

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Infill housing is destroying whatever character different suburbs have. No planning, no infrastructural improvements. Higgledy, piggeldy 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?

Other

Tell us why

This has been policy for so long that it's too late to ask this question.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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?

No planning should be based on falsity of climate change.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7413

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 causes more crime. Remember the failed experiment if Otara and Mangere. We need space for children to grow and learn to play outside rather than be coupled up in a terraced house. Also separate housing provides better health for our community.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 will never provide a satisfactory outcome in Auckland. We have a very narrow isthmus which makes traveling time on public transport not able to ever replace the car for ease

of travel. I have used public transport to go to work but due to lack of consistency of public transport breaking down and not working the car is the best option

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Only obvious a d be avareas where natural erosion and areas where it is known to be flood plains should not be built on. Other areas should be available for 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?

Other

Tell us why

We should be planning on building better infrastructure such as drainage for the increased housing. Because council has not done this as well as dredging known drainage issues such as culverts etc this has caused some of the issues in the latest flooding. Kumeu is a case in point.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Our rates should be better used to look after our existing assets and attention to debt reduction to at last bring about the promised economies of scale (cheaper rates) when all our councils were amalgamated

Future Development Plan 2023 #7426

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7430

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

"Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing."
How can this be proven? What I observe already is the destruction of nice suburbs and the cramming of too many people into small spaces. This is an eyesore already. Rows of tightly packed dwellings, with minimal carparking, narrow streets and no nearby greenspace is not a recipe for improved wellbeing.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why
While it is nice for many people to be able to work and shop locally, it does not apply to everyone. I disagree that communities necessarily become more resilient and connected due to this policy. The evidence is not 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
Coastal erosion is always a factor, as is stormwater and flooding. And Auckland has many areas of soil instability. Auckland is geographically in a sub-tropical rainforest zone, and deluges of rain have always been very normal here. Residential and commercial buildings should not be built where there is risk of flood. Also public sports fields should be in areas that have good drainage.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
I do not think that climate change is anything to be concerned about. It is ridiculous what is blamed on climate change these days. But Auckland gets a lot of rain some years, and very heavy showers. Nature-based methods to cope with this is a good idea.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7437

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 isn't better for the environment with intense housing. It isn't better for our mental health and well being long term. That is not the Auckland I want my children to grow up in.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Parents do not want to rely on public transport in case of emergency and they can't get to their kids easily. No one wants to walk miles to get to a bus stop in the rain. Concentrate on improving our roads.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

Maybe ensure there is enough infrastructure in place to support developments prior to building. Minimize building in those areas. It was never intended for these areas to be so built up in the first place. Due to greed these properties were allowed to be added on 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

Stop the intense housing and minimize section size again to allow people to have their own natural areas. People don't need to be stuck together all the time. Less people, the better the infrastructure will handle bad weather.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Improve the roads, Improve public transport and stop with the intense housing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7444

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7447

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

So 15min cities (read controlled lock ups for all people), are NOT the way of the future in NZ. The reasons given are just untrue!!!

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

And what if I don't want to live in a highly condensed, controlled area?
I choose to have the FREEDOM to move around my country!!

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Oh the 'climate change' lies, the agenda coming from outside NZ, shutting down Kiwis from nature and access to food from the ocean. And the freedom to move around.
You should all be ashamed of yourselves. Open your eyes and use your brains.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

What is Mauri enhancing? Another load of bollocks in this whole statement. Written by programmed brainwashed people

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Leave Auckland alone. We don't want your new world climate changing lies. Concentrate on stopping senseless immigration and look after those people who live here. Food security, infrastructure, ie roads, waste disposal, sewerage disposal. Then start on our hospitals and Drs, education, raising our standards of living. Get your heads out of the sand and your walletts. Stop being mindless puppets with their strings pulled by the likes of Klaus Scab and his ilk. WAKE UP!

Future Development Plan 2023 #7453

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

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 #7455

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 should be looking at growing further out and improving travel times and park n rides. These projects work. Families will have better lifestyles if we grow out instead of up.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Recent projects and cycle lanes have destroyed businesses and the proportion of the population who use them is very minimal. Stop building them in other centres. Focus more on the existing bus system that people do use and make it more user friendly. Eg tracking travelling buses via app. Increasing the carpark numbers at park n rides, for free.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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?

Recent projects and cycle lanes have destroyed businesses and the proportion of the population who use them is very minimal. Stop building them in other centres. Focus more on the existing bus system that people do use and make it more user friendly. Eg tracking travelling buses via app. Increasing the carpark numbers at park n rides, for free.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7456

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

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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 #7461

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Your 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

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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 #7465

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

I do not agree with the existing greenfield being phased - more details needed.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

I don't know

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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Everyone should be responsible for themselves. No need for council to be the sole source of responsibility and risk assessment. Recommendations are welcome.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, 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

Mauri-enhancing is not only discriminating against all other peoples of NZ but is an oxymoron. As is well known, there are no pure Mauri left. It is a mixed race like most of us. Where do we draw the line? Why go back only a certain amount of years to entertain a race that used to be here? How about going back further and entertain other races that used to be here way before Mauri? Don't get me wrong, I have more Mauri friends than most other imports. But it is a dumb move to separate one people from all others and that mostly because of - once again - skin color.....
I totally agree to protecting nature. That includes getting rid of the pine forests first and restore natural habitat. There are better ways to treat sewerage than letting it out to sea. We think we know it all. Most people haven't even worked out who is causing their own breathing to continue, while they sleep.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Make a law to stop building on the upper 20% of higher hills so that the whole city doesn't turn into a concrete block.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7467

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7469

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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?

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 #7470

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why
The city is too spread out now

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why
It will reduce the need to travel

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Absolutely ridiculous to build in flood plain areas and where land can slip

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

These areas are critical for the environment and residents mental health

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7474

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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

Not keen on smart cities .....

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Not keen on smart cities too restricting

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 believe the climate change is a reality According to many scientists

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #7487

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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

Environment

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7488

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 #7494

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

More traffic issues, roads already not coping. Water supply for those on mains can't cope already, too many people in one area. Too busy. People will have no need for a lawn mower!! Neighbours way too close in built up areas / urban already

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Urban areas are alreay too built up, please do not add yet more housing and take yhe clean green NZ imagae away. Stop building ib every space possible. 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

Anything to stop more housing!!!!!!

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop building up already built up areas. Auckland is already Crazy. Think about the people who ALREADY live in these areas rather than those who ARE GOING to live in these areas.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7500

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Your 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 and freedom, not be jam packed into small 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

People need to have the freedom to travel as far as they want for what they need.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

I don't know

Tell us why

The climate has always had change, there is no more risk now than there ever has been.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

See my comment above.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Do not do anything that limits people's freedom to live where they want to and travel where they want to.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7504

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Claustrophobia creates crime, people need space to be active

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Taking away choices and the ability to go where you like without interference

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Councils should have always been accountable for allowing development in susceptible areas, lack of strong basic infrastructure and maintenance of same.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

This sounds ideal but also requires major maintenance - eg swales flatten out and disappear over a short time,

basins can become stagnant...

Sort out our disintegrating and overwhelmed 'older' infrastructure first.
And the potholes.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

No change, no more intensive housing, no turning our last green spaces, recreation areas and carparking into high rises.

No thank you.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7507

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7511

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7513

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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

People should have the right to live where they house and not be forced into smaller areas, sounds like ghettos being 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

People should have the right to choose where to live and not be forced to live near work and only use bikes, shanks pony and public transport to get 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?

Other

Tell us why

What do you consider appropriate 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

What do you mean by climate change? Do you mean man manipulating the climate?
How about not buying into the climate change hoax.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In the past many people lived well in smaller communities. Is there an attempt to persuade people that life is easier in a big city, like Auckland?

Surely too many high rise or medium rise apartments or dwellings will cause other problems. Lack of sunshine, traffic congestion etc.

So many people are able to work from home these days so why not publicise the advantages of some of the smaller towns in NZ.

Of course it would have to be in places where “climate change” is not an issue.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7518

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

"Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing".....really!! On what grounds exactly do you feel qualified to make such a sweeping and shallow statement.....based on what? Where is the evidence please!! I find the whole philosophy of the Council's statement to be incredulous and an abomination of our intelligence, i.e., 15 minute cities dressed up as 'Utopia' comes to mind and all part of the UN / WEF 2030 New World Order.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This is a totally unrealistic expectation. The whole idea is absolutely absurd, its ridiculous, and the way the information has been stated is nothing more than a 'sugar coated' ideological and sophisticated way of removing our freedom by restricting our movements. Fortunately, many, many people are waking up to the real reasons for these proposals, which are akin to living under Chinese Communist rules.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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? The world's climate is constantly changing, has done for millions of years and will continue to do so of its own accord, if left alone and not tampered with my man made Geo Engineering. In the 1980's, Time Magazine produced a front page article stating a prediction of the world possibly moving into another Ice Age....!!

It is my own personal opinion that I consider the Council's idea to "approach the idea of avoiding further growth to areas of significant risk" as an unnecessary and heavy handed one. The comments.... " As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen" is very worrying. How on earth can Auckland Council predict so accurately as to this phenomenon? Using the words frequency, severity and will worsen, is nothing but an assumption and may/may not even happen. The word 'WILL' being the operative word.
Only God is in control of such matters.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Some of the ideas raised seem feasible under the current circumstances.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7528

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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

Highly Productive land for food such as Pukekohe should NEVER be built on. Unfortunately it's too late for some 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

Future Building should be avoided in areas identified as 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

I don’t know what mauri-enhancing is
Agree with swales

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7530

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Your 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 area is limited whereas there is much area in Auckland that could be used

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

some communities are already far from facilities and cannot walk or cycle. Auckland is not suitable for cycling and the focus shouldn't be put on it

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Agree with this approach although calling it climate change is unnecessary - it is just common sense to build with resilience and that's something that has previously not been happening in Auckland

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The development strategy seems to be very light on detail. It seems to have been written by Maori for Maori. The survey doesn't ask about that - I don't think it's Councils job to redistrbute land to Maori, we should be consulted on this. How is creating a division amongst people helpful. Diversity is mentioned in the draft but there is nothing further to suggest how the plan is helping anyone apart from Maori. There is much talk of protecting rural land but no detail on how this will happen or what help will be given. Food security should be a focus - protecting the land in Pukekohe for growing (as mentioned but there is no detail again) and also in Warkworth. Much mention of getting vehicles off the road but no plans on how to improve public transport. The majority of Aucklanders aren't going to be cycling or walking no matter what council pictures. How are trades people going to get their gear to work on the bus? Many of the vehicles on the road are trucks and courier vans and work vehicles - the roads need to support that and there is no mention of roading infrastructure. This survey could be asking a lot more questions

Future Development Plan 2023 #7531

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Focus on improving regional and rural communities to attract population growth outside of dense cities

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Don't support 15 minute city plans.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7532

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change is a false agenda

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

This is a good approach but not due to the false claim of climate change

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7547

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Your 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 infrastructure can't cope with in fill housing. The streets and roads become over crowded. The homes are not of good quality, put up by Chinese builders with shoddy Chinese materials. Knock down one house and replace with 12 is not the way to go

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Its very clear that you are pushing the agenda 2030 with 15 min cities. And for what?

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Given that there have been at least 50 climate emergencies over the last 50yrs, and not a single one has come too pass.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

More detailed information about exactly what this means and what it looks like need to be revealed.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Fix the roads should be number one. Public transport is non existent and until you have a reliable system no one is going to bother. But that's your plan right? Pen people into 15 min cities and fine them if they go beyond? Be honest about the real intentions, instead of making out you give a damn about peoples safety or saving the planet.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7555

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Your 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7589

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Artificially restricting the supply of land leads to higher housing prices. Also increases inequality, favouring those that already own land in the existing urban area, over those yet to buy. Family formation will suffer, because of the forced much smaller, family unfriendly high density. This will eventually lead to a lopsided demography, e.g. japan, china.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Concentrated urbanisation is not how the majority of Aucklanders want to live. Most people like sparse surburbia for good reason. i.e. it is far more compatible with the human spirit. The greenery (and associated fauna) of suburbia is good for the soul.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

People should have the freedom to take their own risks when building/buying/renting. If absolutely necessary a sign-off to absolve the council of any liability could be required (which would be clearly visible in the property file).

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

These are ineffective solutions. Both in terms of cost, and land use. Proper old fashioned drains are the most cost effective solution. Direct any extra funding to maintaining them properly, to avoid another wairau valley snafu (which was obviously exacerbated by debris in the drainage system)

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Allow more zoning of small businesses in suburbia. So we can get more small old fashioned shops back again. This notion of a "commercial zone" which puts all the retail together in a huge mega-cluster (e.g. wairau valley) but makes surburbia a complete retail desert is a relic of an old world. We need more corner store groups.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7590

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Your 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

Condensing population does not decrease pollution. A lot of focus is placed on resources, perhaps we should put more focus into utilising our existing Human Resources. I work for a multi National corporation that has continually brought in foreign workers. Why can't NZ better upskill our existing workforce to fill these gaps rather than bringing in more people who put pressure on existing infrastructure and resources.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

I don't want to live near where I work. I want to live near the places I enjoy outside of work. A direct bus route from the North Shore express way to the Auckland airport would allow me to work during my travel time and save me from having to drive to work.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

The climate has always changed and not a new phenomenon. I would prefer if you stuck to taking care of basic infrastructure and stopped wasting money investigating non sense.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change is a hoax and massive waste of resources. Please just do the basics right, water, sewage, rubbish collection and roasting. Stop wasting rate payer money in the UN agende. Also I have no interest in the 4th Industrial Revolution, the people pushing this are the scum of the Earth.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7592

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Your 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?

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?

Other

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7605

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

There's plenty of vacant land, why overpopulate areas that are already struggling with current old and unmaintained infrastructure. It makes no sense.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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?

Stop intensification. This is the major cause of flooding. It's got nothing to do with climate change. How about better infrastructure and maintaining our drains.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7624

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Your 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

Your points above, though increasing the quality of transport and infrastructure in smaller areas will be helpful in the long run is my main reason

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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, only clash will be ensuring transport demands match the growth, as well as living costs not rising rapidly

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Your points are relevant

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please consider not hampering personal car transport to early, as culture shift to public transport will take time, needs the infrastructure to match it

Future Development Plan 2023 #7643

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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 think this negates the way most new Zealanders choose to live and disenfranchises those who want to commute to the city rather than live in it. At the population levels in NZ we don't need super dense cities but rather well connected localities with access to brilliant public transport to keep us connected

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 think it requires understanding what meets the standard for a local centre. Realistically most people work in Auckland but we do not need a focus on public transport in Auckland but rather to Auckland.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I think the plan lacks future proofing. The infrastructure is ageing across the region and we are not keeping up. Rather than attempting to reset the clock on urban intensification in the main centres I think a focus should return to establishing the suburban approach which has been developing for decades. Focus should be on sustainable transport links to allow people to live in these areas sustainably and a strong example of the lack of a plan here is the proposed cancellation of the gulf Harbour ferry connecting a peninsula with 40k residents to the city

Future Development Plan 2023 #7647

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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 must protect our remaining greenfields at all cost ... they are part of what makes this city liveable.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Look at models overseas like Singapore. Green 'lungs' should also be created and mandated in future developments to beautify and enhance our city and main centres. Office and apartment developments in Singapore are a prime example of how this works well.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7658

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Existing suburbs are not well designed and are flood prone. new lifestyle developments should be stopped they 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

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Needs to be large public wetlands that can be sustainably maintained. Small private rain gardens are a nightmare.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7660

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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

If you already have infrastructure then it makes sense to infill, however it is such a shame when you see old villas and previously infill has been allowed and then you have modern houses in-between and it looks awful and some of our beautiful suburbs have been ruined by this, so the council need to plan carefully how they allow subdivisions to happen. You can see it already with new townhouses crammed in-between nice older houses. It basically looks like a junk yard and has no atheistic appeal whatsoever.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

People can walk to shops and amenities from homes

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Common sense

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why
Rock walls along coast line are the most resilient, when you plant they just get washed away. Look what's happening in Whitianga right now, the people that ignored the council and built Rock walls decades ago still have their gardens, the people that obeyed the council and didn't have no gardens. The boat club is a prime example, they wanted to put rocks there and they couldn't so they have lost all their land to the sea and had to move the boat house back otherwise it was going to fall into the sea earlier this year. Rock walls are not ugly they do a job. I know we want to put this planet back to what it was but humans live here, you can't put our lives/livelyhoods at risk. You will never turn back time there are too many of us on this planet to do that, you would

have to cull the population by at least half to start making a difference. So instead of trying to save the slugs and insects how about thinking about the humans that also live here.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yes, KO (Housing New Zealand) need to STOP randomly purchasing land and property all over Auckland and putting gang members in them, the rest of us don't like it, KO need to keep them all in one area and they can annoy each other not the hard working Kiwis who have saved and worked hard to own their own house and want to keep it nice and live in a respectable neighbourhood. Look at the UK they build council estates, all the non law abiding citizens can live together and piss each other off and the rest of the country knows to stay away from those estates. It should not be forced down our throats that we have to live next door to these people. I hear KO have just bought a block of land in the middle of KeriKeri, watch what happens up there as soon as they all move in, it won't be the nice area is is now and the reason the area is so nice now is that the residents have made it that way.

And by the way will you please get someone to fix the pot holes properly, I have 8 to navigate every time I drive to Silverdale from my house, it is unacceptable.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7684

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

It's not sustainable keep expanding the development of Auckland metropolitan area. Too much of impervious area will only lead to more 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

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 would appreciate if there was a better example of how nature based infrastructure can support communities to remain resilient.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7689

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

This is the climate friendly option: more sprawl means more driving.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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, the climate friendly option. Also proven to improve quality of life: cutting commuting distances and allowing people to engage with others.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

I don't see that anybody could disagree with this!

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7699

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

We do not agree with the concept of 15 minute cities and the ultimate purpose and 'end game' outcome.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

People will be herded into designated areas and virtually held captive & monitored within a limited zone or area. Concentration camps and that way of living and the 'end game' of what they entail (depopulation), is not what we, the people, want. We wish to continue to have a 'freedom of choice' by using our own vehicles and not be restricted by relying on public transport.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Because, we don't believe that the socially engineered climate change 'hazard' or risks associated with this, warrant a misguided knee jerk reaction or plan. From our 'we the people' perspective, this is not about 'climate change', but is about a plan for depopulation and the survival of the human race!

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Without seeing the plans and specifics of this, we would have to disagree. Sadly, we have lost complete trust in our Council and current Government powers to make any change that will benefit us.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please adequately fix the potholes in our roads. Build better roads that will last. The orange cone brigades (we thought that the new mayor had promised to ditch these) seem like an overkill and are never ending. We don't need or want all of these cycleways or 15 minute cities. The number of people injured from using e-bikes & e-scooters is phenomenal. By the way, do the new housing developments such as at Milldale have sufficient infrastructure in place in the way of adequate drainage for what the government has planned for future weather events? It could be prone to future flooding from geoengineering manipulated weather. 🤔 Please get the Pen-link project connection moving to ease the flow of traffic on the Hibiscus 🌺 Coast. It would be helpful if you can put a stop to all the present and ongoing geoengineering & cloud seeding Government efforts that pollute our airways & environment with a concoction of poisons that is being sprayed continuously onto us. This is not supporting people's health & well being, the animals, waterways or plant life. It would be helpful if you would also stop poisoning our drinking water with the chemicals & other suspect additives. You can also take down & remove the 5G towers and new Led streetlights that are potentially extremely dangerous and life threatening to people's & animals/insects health. So, basically, we beseech and implore you to please start listening to 'we the people' and make any change that will actually benefit us. Please do not simply take orders for new projects from what appears to be a misguided, corrupt and malicious government that is hellbent on following higher offshore orders to reach a 2030 & then 2050 goal that we didn't sign up for, & in the process, destroy the human race! Don't forget, whatever changes you make or don't make, affects us all, including you and your families. I know you are in a difficult position (like the meat in a sandwich) situation, but I'm sure you are not enjoying being dumped on either, and under pressure from higher up to fulfil such a daunting and difficult role. Thank you for the opportunity to have a say in an effort to preserve and protect the human race and all that underpins it. Much respect and gratitude if you can turn this around.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7702

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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

Our infrastructure already can't cope. Look at the floods and traffic woes

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

It's very restrictive to limit folk to stay trapped in a specific area for both work and living

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

The flooding issues in Auckland are a direct result of poor infrastructure. Old pipes, wrong pipes and too many dwellings on one piece of land all feeding into one outlet. That’s not climate change, that is poor planning

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Fix the pipes around Auckland first before you dig up reservoirs and detention bases

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7706

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

This is not forward thinking.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 the people of Auckland should be free to use whatever transport, to get where we want to go, freely.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why
Just stop the geo-engineering and the problem will be fixed.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 the geo-engineering.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There should be management of the dams, get rid of silt at the bottom, to be replaced with water storage, while there is surplus, so that there will be enough water in the dry times. Leaving it will only decrease the amount of water storage, and with growth we need more not less water.

And Watercare "this is not standard practice" is NOT an answer, start thinking outside the box.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7707

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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

Squeezing people into high density
areas gives a feeling of restriction.. not good for the well being.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

Sounds noble but would that mean people having to rellocate from where they have always lived..to accomodate these plans. 15 min cities sound very controlling if this

the plan...? A bit like China.
Not the Kiwi way

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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
Ask the peoole in the area what they would like... you are meant to for the people srepresentatives..not isolating communities and forcing them off the land...criminal

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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
Would have to see an example to comment

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Should have gone with Dove Meyer Robinsons plans for transport ...or didnt they fit in with U N agenda...hmmn?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7709

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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

Dense population/housing should start in the city centre and slowly move outward not all over Auckland like the current unitary plan allows. Cramming multiple houses on a single property that's been subdivided is not environmentally friendly - those properties used to have large lawns and gardens, now just concrete - causes floods as the water is no longer absorbed by the land and the infrastructure cannot handle it.
More traffic, more power consumption, more sewage, and stormwater, but no one's upgraded any of that infrastructure to handle the extra load. Suburbs shouldn't be intensified until the centre has moved out to them

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why
This is a precursor to a 15min city - aka a prison. No 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

It depends who defines what a hazard is, and what's interpreted as a hazard. This is open to abuse.
Sure if it's a 100year flood plain, and the council has allowed a development, should it flood, it should be investigated.

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why
Infrastructure should always be upgraded but blaming climate change is not true. The unitary plan allowing development and subdivision into ridiculously small properties are filled up with concrete, the topsoil is scraped off the land leaving clay that doesn't absorb. The drainage may be

sufficient on the new properties, but that extra storm water that used to be absorbed has to go somewhere - this is why we are seeing flooding, not climate change

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop using climate change theory. Its cope for the overdevelopment of the suburbs.

I'd also like you to dismiss UN agenda 2030 with WEF smart cities or 15min cities. That is a globalist ideology. We should be shaping New Zealand to suit New Zealanders.

We are only 1.6mil in this city....

Future Development Plan 2023 #7714

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

This will have a major negative impact on peoples wellbeing - like rats in a cage.

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

We already see how connected communities were before dense housing and how disconnected they are now with more dense housing. People tightly packed in poorly designed housing sounds like a nightmare to me.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

As our climate changes...hmmm. 😂

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?

Why don't you just stop making Auckland bigger (population). Small communities with space and plenty of nature around them sounds nice to me. (I used to be able to do all my shopping in Browns Bay). Can you also stop putting in raised crossings, especially when the crossing is barely used; stop the roadworks everywhere so that we can have an occasional journey without them; stop inhumane night roadworks. By the way, public transport needs a lot of work to make it user friendly on the Shore...

Future Development Plan 2023 #7724

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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?

You should drop the charade of UN 2030 under the guise of 'man made climate change' when it's geo engineering and propoganda that's the problem. Shame on you unelected bureaucrats.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7731

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Your 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7744

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Your 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

Housing density is ridiculous - allowing 7+ units to be built on a section that previously held one modest sized house, is not only unsightly, but also a strain on the waste water infrastructure and roads/ traffic. The city does not have the exisiting infrastructure and it's not something that can be done AFTER it is required for the city to function well.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

No thank you to the freedom stripping of "convenient" 15 min cities.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop wasting tax and rates money on council luxuries and instead spend it on fixing roads and waste water ways to keep up with population growth.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7750

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

It is completely untrue both in the animal world and human world that cramming more people, more animals into smaller areas is better for their physical and mental health. Too many people in a residential area disturbs the peace of the neighbourhood, the peace of mind , increases the stress as people have to negotiate many other people in the same area , using the same resources . More people in an area of residence creates more pollution in that area which also means more stress to the Inhabitants. It is a scientific fact that mental stress affects directly the physical health in numerous ways, thus placing greater burden on the national health care system. Greater intensity of population with greater surveillance as its clear is intended , creates a distressed population. Human rights would clearly be reduced greatly.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Terrible idea if you think that all development should be near existing local centres . Create more " local centres " in other areas rather than intensify and overwhelm existing local centres . Other than workplaces , how do people not already have access to services, facilities etc if they so desire? And if their desire is to be further away from this, more peace, quiet, fresher air, grow fresher food, live their life the way they judge is physically, mentally and financially healthiest for them , why does that not take any priority of consideration over emissions etc. . Humans are not caged animals . If a workplace is not easily accessible , the market evolves to a balance of what is acceptably accessible for a job, a service . If people want to live close to their work , they would decide that. People want to live live close to natural resources too, beaches, rivers, bush, mountains , hills. That is " Mauri enhancing". Not shopping malls , supermarkets, concrete jungles interspersed with fake natural spaces with little freedom.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

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Resilient infrastructure

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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

Terrible idea if you think that all development should be near existing local centres . Create more " local centres " in other areas rather than intensify and overwhelm existing local centres . Other than workplaces , how do people not already have access to services, facilities etc if they so desire? And if their desire is to be further away from this, more peace, quiet, fresher air, grow fresher food, live their life the way they judge is physically, mentally and financially healthiest for them , why does that not take any priority of consideration over emissions etc. . Humans are not caged animals . If a workplace is not easily accessible , the market evolves to a balance of what is acceptably accessible for a job, a service . If people want to live close to their work , they would decide that. People want to live live close to natural resources too, beaches, rivers, bush, mountains , hills. That is " Mauri enhancing". Not shopping malls , supermarkets, concrete jungles interspersed with fake natural spaces with little freedom.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

People need to feel that they have the space to grow, feel nurtured and unstressed. . High density , restriction of choice of where to live will result in more stress, conflict , disturbed emotional health , discontent at a time where all of this has become much worse than say forty years ago when people had more space, freedom , less conflict , more peaceful quiet. To further intensify will be a major mistake in the wrong direction that will have severe consequences for our country.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7754

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Your 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 #7755

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Your 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
Councils are civil servants.

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
What a freecitizen does has nothing to do with councils

Avoiding hazards

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why
The climate has changed forever.

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?

Disagree

Tell us why
If it is voted on , and only if it is so.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Release land for houses. The main component of un affordable housing is the crazy price of land.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7759

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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

Already too packed with infrastructure and Transport that cannot support

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Tell us why

Why don't you just put people in prisons

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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change is a known fallacy which is not really a threat apart from the ideology of those pushing it ... focus the engineering and budget on things that count

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Go woke your going broke

Future Development Plan 2023 #7764

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Your 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7772

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

I disagree with compact cities.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

I believe it is great to be close together but I do not agree with this way

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 #7785

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

We have seen enough. Life is simply happier without this cintent.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Lower the insurances in these areas as an alternative.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Start at restoring natural habitats everywhere. Replace concrete basins with aquatic basins where marinelife thrive.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Restore natural niche habitats.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7788

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Your 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.

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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

History shows that panic about the impact of global warming icecaps melted sea lines covered in water by particular dates according to Al Gore, Greta etc have proven untrue. NIWA records are fault and incomplete, climate fear mongering continues. As has happened over history climate has always had periods and patterns of change

I agree infrastructure and planning in regard to areas that are more likely to flood and storm water inadequacies with intensive housing, and declining quality of waterway outlets and how and where homes are built is important to adapt to natural climate fluctuations.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 is good to manage our environment without co governance and respecting private property owners

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland is a concrete jungle building design is very unattractive

Chemicals going into the urban waterways from toxic cleaners, medical drugs, food additives, spike protein, pesticides, fluoride (known and researched to be harmful) plastic and GMO foods etc all going into our sea are causing harm to our seabed- none of this is mentioned in the government media

Promotion of man made foods - Monsantas of this world continue to create toxins under the guise of weed sprays fertilisers etc need held accountable (not Farmers or food growers or people spraying weeds etc in urban gardens, parks etc.

Stop taxing citizens due to the inadequacies of chemical producers.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7798

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Dense, intensive housing creates more strain on old infrastructure and utilities, putting strain on areas. New outer suburb areas that are planned with community focused suburbs ,with green spaces for every house hold, is kinder on the environment and infrastructure/ utilities

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

People do not cycle or walk to work! Mother's do not cycle their children to school! Public transport is unreliable and not practiccal to do weekly supermarket shopping or take children to the doctors. Cars are priority , roads for cars, car parks and multi lane roads to ease conjestion .

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Proper planned new infrastructure and maintenance and upgrades of old infrastructure is needed to reduce flooding and erosion of land .

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Good planned green areas with good natural drainage with the land / terrain. Limit intensive housing and keep areas to house land sections of no less than 600sqm per section , so people can plant backyard gardens to grow their own food , and take pride in caring for the land

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Get rid of Net Zero and carbon goals. Focus on what rate payers want and not on what is the latest " jargon" is for climate change targets . We need good roads, and better traffic flow NOT cycleways , and public transport as only way to move around Auckland. Get rid of 15 min city nonsense. Get rid of low speed zones , keep 50 km an hour in suburbs and city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7800

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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

Many of Auckland's existing urban areas already lack essential infrastructure such as adequate storm water and sewerage. I do not believe that denser more compact cities improve quality of life in fact the reverse is much more likely.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Sounds very much like the UN 15 minute cities plan. This 15 minute city plan is just an attempt to control people and take away basic freedoms. Given the opportunity people will choose to access

facilities that are close. In practice however this is not always possible to achieve. Let people make their own decisions as to the best place for them to reside and how to live their lives.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

Climate has always changed and will always continue to do so. It is a myth that this change is driven by human CO2 emissions, so no changes need to be made to limit CO2 emissions. However it is sensible to take into account natural hazard risk when approving developments. For example great care should be taken in areas prone to flooding.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

I am all for protecting the environment but this question is too vague and lacks enough information to be able to comment. Support or otherwise would depend on the specific proposal at the time.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Why is there an assumption that Auckland should continue to grow?

Council should prioritise providing infrastructure that meets existing needs and basic services before pushing for further growth.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7801

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Too generalized. Auckland is spread over a large area. Some areas may cope with more intensification, in others will not. Denser cities do NOT necessarily improve the quality of life of residents. Real town planning and proper consultation should take into account the existing local population and the amenity values of a particular area. It should not be driven by the dictates of central government.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Good to have access to facilities and shops but what is being proposed sounds like " a 15/20 minute city". I disagree entirely with the concept of 15/20 minute cities , which are, in fact, designed to restrict movement and curtail natural rights and freedoms.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 climate has always changed and will continue to do so. This is not predominately driven by man-made climate change but by various natural processes. It is sensible to factor in the natural environment or
known risks (not imaginary ones) when planning.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

Again, too generalised. It depends on each specific area as to what the best solutions may be. Some low- tech solutions like swales and rain gardens may be good or partial solutions,

irrespective of "climate change" but this would depend on the local conditions and land availability.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I do not think that unfettered growth is beneficial. Consideration should be given to what services are, and will be available. What population level can the hospitals, doctors, dentists, ambulance services, schools, roads and infrastructure support? I do not think that Auckland has a good enough supply of these services for the existing population.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7808

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Keep the green bits green and not a concrete jungle all over

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

I don't believe in needing everything local. I like to travel, I like to visit different areas of the city and I like to see friends from different parts of 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?

I don't know

Tell us why
Is there any evidence that this is really going to happen?

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why
I like the idea of decentralisation as much as possible and let local communities take ownership

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

If Auckland is considering the move to a 15 minute city type model, then I will not be in support.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7809

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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
KLAUS SCHWAB you will own nothing and be happy WEF

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Nobel prize winning scientists say otherwise...the sun is the main factor not cows

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

What in earth is Mauri enhancing.. plus climate change pseudo science

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Decentralized involve people more

Future Development Plan 2023 #7814

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

I disagree with the statement that "denser cities result in improvements ... to people's well-being". It is well-documented by numerous studies that denser cities have higher rates of crime and mental illness.
Kiwis return to NZ after their OEs and immigrants come to NZ precisely because we do not have and do not want dense cities full of shoe-box sized apartments. I am one of those many returnees. If people want a denser city, they are welcome to go and live there, in another country, and experience it for themselves.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

First of all, I don't think we need easier access than what we have. Secondly, paradoxically, limiting transport to only walking, cycling or public transport, would actually limit Aucklanders' ease of access and restrict it further. I think people are entitled to travel wherever they like and as far as they like, however often they like. If people want to go beyond the limitations of public transport, they are allowed to. They should not be limited to whatever the council, government or contractors deem 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.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

All over the world, and even within NZ the rate of sea level rising varies - because it is tectonic plates shifting or submerging, as they always have. Sea levels are not rising. Most places are experiencing no "sea level rise". NASA data (along with many other scientific studies) confirms this. The models that the rising sea level theory is based on are faulty and have already been proven to be incorrect theories.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

“Nature-based” is a very broad term that could easily be misused or applied to anything. I think we can use engineering. Engineering involves understanding the environment, which is nature and natural principles, combined with mathematics, science and technology. Basically all engineering takes nature into account. But we should not need to rule out best solutions because they are not deemed “nature-based”.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7838

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

I strongly oppose any local govt policy that works towards the global UN/WEF agenda to restrict the movement of people confining everyone to 15 or 20 minute cities. The 2030 agenda and sustainable development goals will make poor people poorer and billionaires richer and is devastating to the entire nz economy.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

I strongly oppose any local govt policy that works towards the global UN/WEF agenda to restrict the movement of people confining everyone to 15 or 20 minute cities. The 2030 agenda and sustainable development goals will make poor people poorer and billionaires richer and is devastating to the entire nz economy. The overwhelming public opposition to the 20-minute cities' event in Hamilton on June 8th shows how unpopular this agenda is.

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

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Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7844

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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 lack resources for adequate infrastructure investment, intensification helps limit the infrastructure burden.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Greater local amenities are better for those local communities, reducing travel time is a social boon.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Properties will soon become uninsurable.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Limits costs good for environment, good for society.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7847

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to keep the green belt, and people need to live reasonably close to work centres

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Sounds 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
Safety first. Avoid/minimise the 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
Sounds sensible

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7857

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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 believe we should spread out across the country and bring business to the smaller regions, while also improving transport across cities (and the countryside) rather than just taking people into larger cities CBDs.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

I do not believe we have to focus on climate change but rather make the simple things like healthy fresh food affordable and accessible to everyone. Reduce the cost of power and petrol too, this will help people's health improve and stress levels reduce.
And support smaller businesses rather than the big corporates.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

While I do agree we should not grow in areas when there is severe corrosion. We are focusing on the wrong things. Climate change is not the problem. We need to focus on helping the poor access work, help them move into better areas, get people off benefits. Stop making it so easy for people to be lazy.
The council needs to focus on cleaning these areas and get people who own their properties to bring the standard of their properties up to a much higher standard.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

The roads need to be repaired regularly. Each new development needs to have at least 2 car parks off street.

Council needs to start cleaning grass verges and drains regularly. Pay these people generously so as to retain staff.

We need to slow down the development and spread it out, improve public transport in multiple directions not just to main centres, and reduce the cost of it. Also stop businesses like parking buildings charging so much.

Get the council to take responsibility for the infrastructure mistakes it has already made and pay for all the houses who were destroyed in the floods.
Stop monetising everything.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Simplify, focus on healthy accessible food for everyone, make health care about looking after our bodies rather than medicating.

Go back to basics with school and get teachers to teach the basics, well.

Make it harder to get on a benefits. Get those people working for their benefit.

Maintain our roads and out door areas regularly so people want to get out and use them.

Stop making climate change the problem. It's not a problem the world economic forum is leading us down the wrong path. And New Zealand is going down hill fast because of it!

Future Development Plan 2023 #7860

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Already too many cheap townhouses

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Global warming and cooling is cyclical according to the sun activity

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate is not dependent on man, we have 0 impact on the roaring 40s which are directly above the pole

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7872

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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 statement "Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing" is nonsense. I have 20 years practicing as a qualified psychotherapist and 10 years prior to that working as a qualified economist. Squashing people into smaller spaces does not improve their wellbeing. NZ has abundant open space. Population density would in no way "improve the environment" and is not even remotely needed. This ideology requires a critical and sensible rethink.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 current control and usury ideology that lies behind the "15 minute community" concept makes it dangerous and completely unacceptable. NO amount of dressing it up as such as sensible, good or kind with change 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Using the totally debunked climate change ideology as a precept to give yourself over-reaching and undemocratic power/s is not acceptable.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Nature based infrastructure on preexisting public land only.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7876

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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

When denser and more compact city centers and suburbs are created it still requires green space. Recreational areas to support the wellbeing of the people. It would be a terrible move if parks and green allies would disappear in favor of developing more housing/high-rise housing.

Existing infrastructure in already existing city centers will not be able to handle added pressure with more people living in those areas. It would require major overhauls and development of existing infrastructure.
It also is important to keep the different characters of the cities suburbs. This is part of the pleasures and thrills of living in a big city. You have many different areas, characters, flavours, designs close together. You can choose were to go to shop as certain retailers are usually only in certain suburbs, certain socio-economic areas.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

This suggestions would only be desirable for some areas. In general daily needs can already be met in all local centers. To satisfy other needs people like to visit other centers and areas of the city. That's what makes it special.

To completely rely on public transport, walking and cycling will make it necessary to develop the infrastructure. Public transport has been improved over the past decade, but too often, the systems are not working. There are even discussions to stop parts of public transport like the Gulf Harbour Ferry. Cycling in Auckland is absolutely over-rated. Auckland is a city of volcanic cones. It goes up and down wherever you are. Even with electric bikes cycling and traveling by bike will only suit a small group of people and certainly not a major percentage of the population.
I strongly believe that people do walk where is makes sense to walk to do shopping, to work, for recreational reasons. When walking you would want to be able to use shortcuts etc. However, the topography of Auckland, Auckland's existing infrastructure and Aucklands changeable weather do not invite people to truly see the benefits of walking to meet their daily needs.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

This is a point which has become more imminent over recent months and occurring weather patterns.

Most of the damage to housing, roading, people's properties, people's lives became apparent due to neglect and oversights of planning processes during past decades. Housing areas were established in historic wetlands. Housing was consented even with questionmarks if the ground is stable. Roads were cut through hillsites and not safely enough stabilised. That damage in many areas would occur at some stage was for a long time more a question of when not if.

I would welcome a more sensible approach in granting consent to future building and roading projects. Already developed areas in potentially vulnerable locations would require to investigated, However, the home owners and business owners cannot be penalized as it isn't there fault that the locations was designated as a development site. The council should take the responsibility to safe guard those properties in a manner it should have been done years ago.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

I do not believe that the proposal for denser, more compact cities and nature based infrastructure work together. For me it is a contradiction. Nature- based infrastructure requires space which will be sparse in dense and compact cities.

I do welcome a more nature-inspired infrastructure and to develop and change already existing infrastructure adding natural elements which will help especially for the water infrastructure to cope with high water volumes.
For new developments it would be essential to develop the infrastructure first and get systems established before establishing housing.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I would have appreciated it I would have been able to learn about 'Auckland's Future Development Strategy (FDS)' much earlier. If there would have been more notification, more discussion, more announcement - also in the media. I'm sure that many more people would have liked to contribute to the discussion, but somehow it wasn't public at all. +

Future Development Plan 2023 #7880

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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

For now it's okay, as our city's development is much worse than the rest of the world

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 should not only be the central area, it should be accessible for everyone in Great Auckland Area - example, Sydney's train system can let you go everywhere you want.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 makes sense - make sensible investment.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland's infrastructure needs major improvement - as long as we can make it right.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7919

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7924

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

If the reason for this strategy is to build 15min cities then I vehemently disagree

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 15 minute cities are to control in line with globalism

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

You're coming from a place of assuming (wrongly) that climate change is a threat. It is not!

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Hard to tell what this means but because you threw in the false term climate change I suspect it's for ideological reasons which I think Auckland Council should get their collective noses out of

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yes get back to core functions and get rid of 50% of your desk staff (including people whose whole purpose is attending meetings) plus stop your ridiculous unlimited sick leave for your staff.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7931

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

I don't know

Tell us why

Restricted land available leads to higher home prices.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

I'm mainly concerned about future carrot and stick approach to restrict cross town mobility with the attitude to so called climate crisis at the foot of 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

I'm not convinced that climate change effects are such an urgent issue. Councils need to prioritize limited funds very carefully. Most of us can't afford higher rates.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Just catch up with overdue repair and maintenance of existing infrastructure and what's needed as population grows.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Some of what's planned for excessive alarm over climate change needs doing anyway. Keep in mind that ratepayers can't afford any unnecessary spending.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7939

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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
Refer attached submission.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why
Refer attached submission.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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
Refer attached submission.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why
Refer attached submission.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Refer attached submission.

#7939

SENTINEL PLANNING

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eve 1, 150 Hurstmere Road, Takapuna, Auck and
PO Box 33995, Takapuna, Auck and 0740

Submission on
Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053
Consultation Draft

Date: 28 July 2023

To: Auckland Council

Submitter: [redacted]

Property: [redacted]

Key topic: The removal of Hatfields Beach 2 Future Urban Area from the Future Development Strategy

Key points:

A. Our client OPPOSES the removal of their property at 48 Otanerua Road from the Future Development Strategy as staged in the draft (**Draft FDS**). This is because:

   a. none of the reasons given in the Future Development Strategy for removing Hatfields Beach 2 (**HB2**) Future Urban Area (**FUA**) apply to their property; and

   b. 48 Otanerua Road remains feasible for residential development even without the rest of the FUA.

B. Our client PROPOSES that HB2 is not removed from the FDS but that it is reduced in extent to include [redacted], and perhaps that part of [redacted] also zoned Future Urban Zone (**FUZ**).

Explanation:

[redacted]

[1] Our client owns the property at [redacted] It is zoned FUZ under the Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (the **Unitary Plan**) and measures 3.1958 ha in area.

[2] The site contains one residential dwelling, has areas of unprotected non-SEA vegetation, and has a north-facing aspect with varying grade averaging c.1:5.

[3] Access to the site is currently via a private road over [redacted] secured by an existing right of way. The property also adjoins an unformed legal road (**Paper Road**) along its southeastern boundary.

[4] A subdivision consent was granted this month (July 2023) for a 14-lot residential subdivision on the neighbouring site to the east at [redacted] and which includes the creation of a new accessway over [redacted] to connect to the private road.

Hatfields Beach 2 FUA

[5] Hatfields Beach 2 FUA is proposed in the council's Auckland Future Land Supply Strategy 2017 (**FULSS**) as delivering an anticipated dwelling capacity of c.671 dwellings, and to be development-ready in the first half of Decade Two of the strategy (2028-2032).

[6] The council has produced the Future Urban Areas Evidence Report (**FUA-ER**) to support the positions reached in the Draft FDS. It is the only evidence or analysis provided to support the council's positions on FUAs. Pages 57-57 of the FUA-ER discuss HB2 and identifies the following:

- Substantial stormwater infrastructure required
- 30% within 1% AEP flood plain
- 30% within coastal inundation constraints
- "Significant proportion" is alluvium/colluvium and settlement risks
- 50% Vulnerable to liquefaction
- High risk of slope instability
- Extent of SEA coverage and non-protected vegetation
- Stream extent and scattered natural wetlands
- Free from any natural, cultural or historic heritage areas, and no sites of significance to mana whenua
- Presence of ONL that surrounds the FUA
- Potential for higher VKT and CO_2 emissions due to these settlements being relatively distance from high quality existing or planned public transport.

[7] None of these features are mapped. The only figure provided in the FUA-ER is one to show the HB2's general location.

[8] The FUA-ER concludes by recommending that the whole of the HB2 should be removed due to significant hazard constraints, which it lists as being one third vulnerable to flooding and coastal inundation, and large parts where settlement risks may be present and/or liquefaction damage is possible.

[9] There is no evidence presented or discussed to support any other alternative response, such as whether only part of HB2 should be removed.

[10] There is no attempt to map the features listed to determine whether any of the land might remain feasible for development.

The Draft FDS and its reasoning

[11] The Draft FDS summarises and generally repeats the recommendation of the FUA-ER to remove HB2 from the FDS:

> **Hatfields Beach 2**
>
> The whole of the Hatfields Beach 2 is recommended for removal due to:
>
> - Significant hazard constraints, including approximately 30% of the FUA covered by the 1% AEP flood plain, which is wide in extent and will incur significant costs to appropriately mitigate. Approximately 30% of this FUA is also vulnerable to coastal inundation, which will be difficult and costly to appropriately mitigate. Due to the low-lying nature of areas abutting the coast, mean high water springs is likely to extend into the site under a high emissions scenario (2m sea level rise), unless hard defences are implemented.
>
> - A significant proportion of the FUA consists of alluvium / colluvium geology, where settlement risks may be present. Approximately 50% of the FUA has been identified as vulnerable to liquefaction damage. There is also a small area identified as being high risk of slope instability.

[12] **NONE** of the constraints listed above apply to our client's site at [redacted]. This is easily demonstrated by analysing the information referred to in the FUA-ER:

Floodplain

[13] Figure 1 above shows the council's Unitary Plan GeoMaps viewer with the 1% AEP Floodplain' layer applied. This demonstrated that the floodplain does NOT extend to [redacted] or to its primary access.

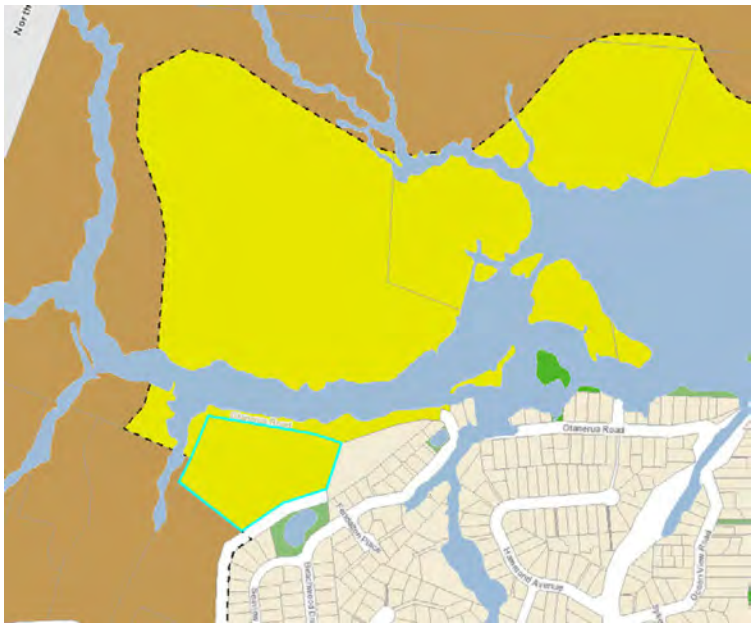


Figure 1 – oodp a n re at ve to [redacted] (out ned n cyan).

Coastal inundation

[14] Figure 2 shows the council's Unitary Plan GeoMaps viewer with the Coastal Inundation' layers (including 1% AEP plus 2 m sea level rise) applied. This demonstrates that coastal inundation does NOT extend to [redacted] or to its primary access.

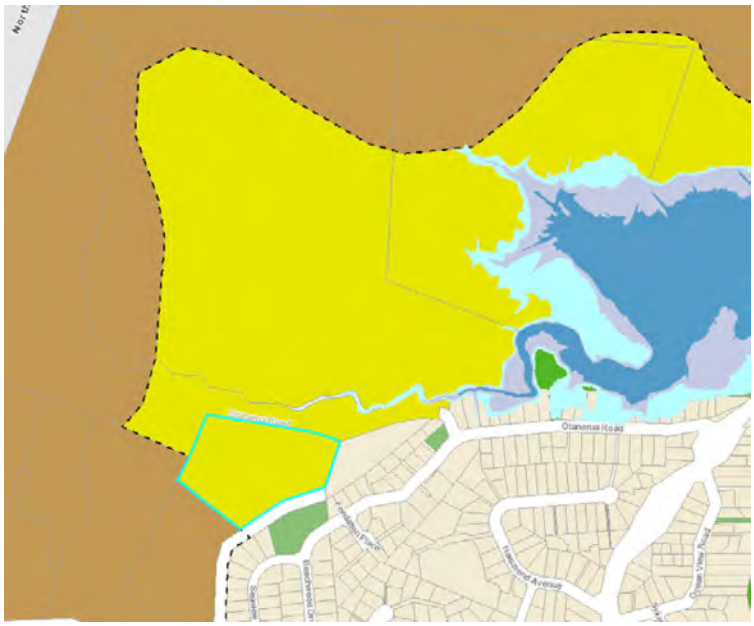


Figure 2 – Coasta nundat on re at ve to [redacted] (out ned n cyan).

Colluvium/alluvium settlement risk

[15] Figure 3 shows the council's Unitary Plan GeoMaps viewer with the GNS Geology Units 1:250,000 (QMap)' layer applied.

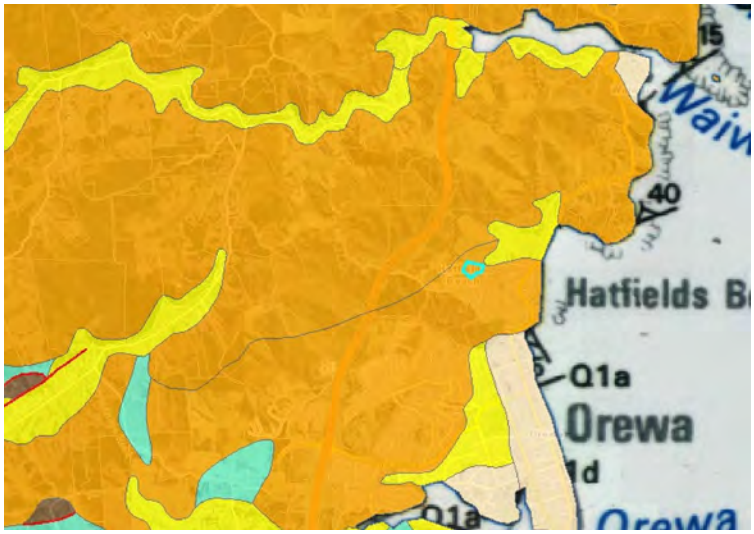


Figure 3 – Geo ogy re at ve to [redacted] (out ned n cyan).

[16] This demonstrates that [redacted] is within an area of Neogene sedimentary rock (orange) (Waitemata Group and either Pakiri or East Coast Bays Formmation). It is NOT within the area of Holocene river deposits that are part of the Tauranga Group (yellow) (i.e. alluvial).

Liquifaction

[17] Figure 4 shows the council's Unitary Plan GeoMaps viewer with the Liquefaction Vulnerability Areas – Level B Calibrated Assessment' layer applied. This demonstrates that [redacted] is classified as being Very Low Liquefaction Vulnerability'.



Figure 4 – L quefact on r sk re at ve to [redacted] out ned n cyan).

Slope instability

[18] The council's mapped data for potential slope instability is not publicly available. However, it is noted that the site has an average slope of c.1:5 and that no major geotechnical concerns were raised as part of the recently granted subdivision on the neighbouring site at [redacted].

Limitations identified in the FULSS

[19] Under the current FULSS, HB2 is timetabled for the first half of Decade Two (2028-2032) with key triggers being:

> Hatfields Beach: Wastewater upgrades are necessary to service new development and are likely to take until the early 2020's. With limited water supply, large scale development will require new transmission lines from Albany, which is likely to take ten years following commencement of design.

[20] The council's Proposed Plan Change 78: Intensification places a Waster/Wastewater Constraints qualifying matter over [redacted] and the wider Hatfields Beach area. Future development of more than one dwelling per site would require a resource consent where they key consideration is whether there is sufficient capacity in the network.

[21] In light of the Draft FDS it would appear that the council and Watercare do not plan to make any significant investments in the wastewater network for Hatfields Beach.

[22] Section 6.0 of the attached Technical Memo by Eight6 Engineering Ltd identifies that [redacted] could be serviced for wastewater by:

- Connection to the public reticulated network subject to downstream capacity assessment
- Individual on-site wastewater treatment and disposal
- Individual site septic tank storage with private collection and removal
- Communal on-site on-site wastewater treatment and disposal

[23] The FULSS explains that HB2 has an anticipated dwelling capacity of 671. The maximum anticipated dwelling capacity for [redacted] is c.25-42 (assuming 600-1,000 m^2 lots and 20% for accessways). This is significantly less than 671 and stands a much better chance of connection to the public wastewater network.

General feasibility for development of [redacted]

[24] The attached Technical Memo by Eight6 Engineering Ltd identifies that [redacted] is feasible for development in terms of servicing:

- Future development of the property can use either the existing formed private road over [redacted] or the Paper Road for pedestrian and vehicle access.
- The site is outside the 1% AEP floodplain.
- Future development will be able to provide an appropriate assessment to mitigate impacts on the downstream environment.
- The site can be serviced for wastewater either by reticulation or on-site solutions.
- There are nearby water supply lines that can be extended into the site. Alternatively on-site rainwater tanks or underground water tanks with private deliveries of potable supply can be arranged.
- There is suitable legal access to the site to provide power, gas and telecommunication services.

#7939

Conclusion

[25] The analysis and evidence contained in the FUA-ER to support the removal of the HB2 from the FDS is easily refuted and none of the constraints identify apply to [redacted]

[26] In broad terms, the property at [redacted] is feasible for modest development.

[27] After careful and specific consideration of the evidence contained in the FUA-ER, there is nothing support the position that [redacted] should be removed.

[28] There is therefore no reason to remove [redacted] from the FDS as part of the HB2. On the contrary, the evidence supports its retention.

Our client is willing to engage and discuss their submission further with council staff and can be contacted via Sentinel Planning.

Thank you for considering this submission.

Gerard McCarten
Planning Manager, Sentinel Planning Ltd

Attachment nfrastructure Assessment Memo, E ghty6 Eng neer ng Ltd

#7939

Attachment

Infrastructure Assessment Memo, Eighty6 Engineering Ltd

#7939

Technical Memo

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

Feasibility study

[redacted]

EIGHTY6 ENGINEERING

Prepared by: [redacted]
Reviewed by:
Approved by:

Version: B
Date: 29.06.2023

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This technical memorandum is prepared to investigate the feasibility of the existing infrastructure for future development at [redacted]

2.0 SITE INFORMATION

The site is legally described as LOT 1 DP525458 and within Future Urban Zone. It occupies an irregular pentagon shape and has a total area of 3.1958 ha. Access to the site is via a private accessway from the Beachwood Drive.

From the GIS aerial image (Figure 1), there is an existing house and a private driveway within the site. The remaining area is predominantly covered in grass and vegetation. There is a significant height difference across the site, ranging from about RL49m at the southern corner to the northern boundary at RL11m. The height difference is approximately 38m over a distance of 176m, with an average gradient of approximately 21.6%.

[redacted]

FIGURE 1: Site contour and aerial image (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps, 2023)

As of the writing of this memo, there is no specific proposal currently available for the site. However, it is anticipated that the property owner intends to develop the land parcel in the future.

3.0 ROADING

According to the GIS GeoMaps, an unformed legal road (or "paper road") is recorded but not yet been developed. Refer to Figure 2, the purple outline indicates the paper road. The site also has existing legal access via a right of way easement over the existing formed access road within [redacted], which connects to [redacted] to the east. Future development of [redacted] can be provided by either or both of these routes, depending on the developed layout.

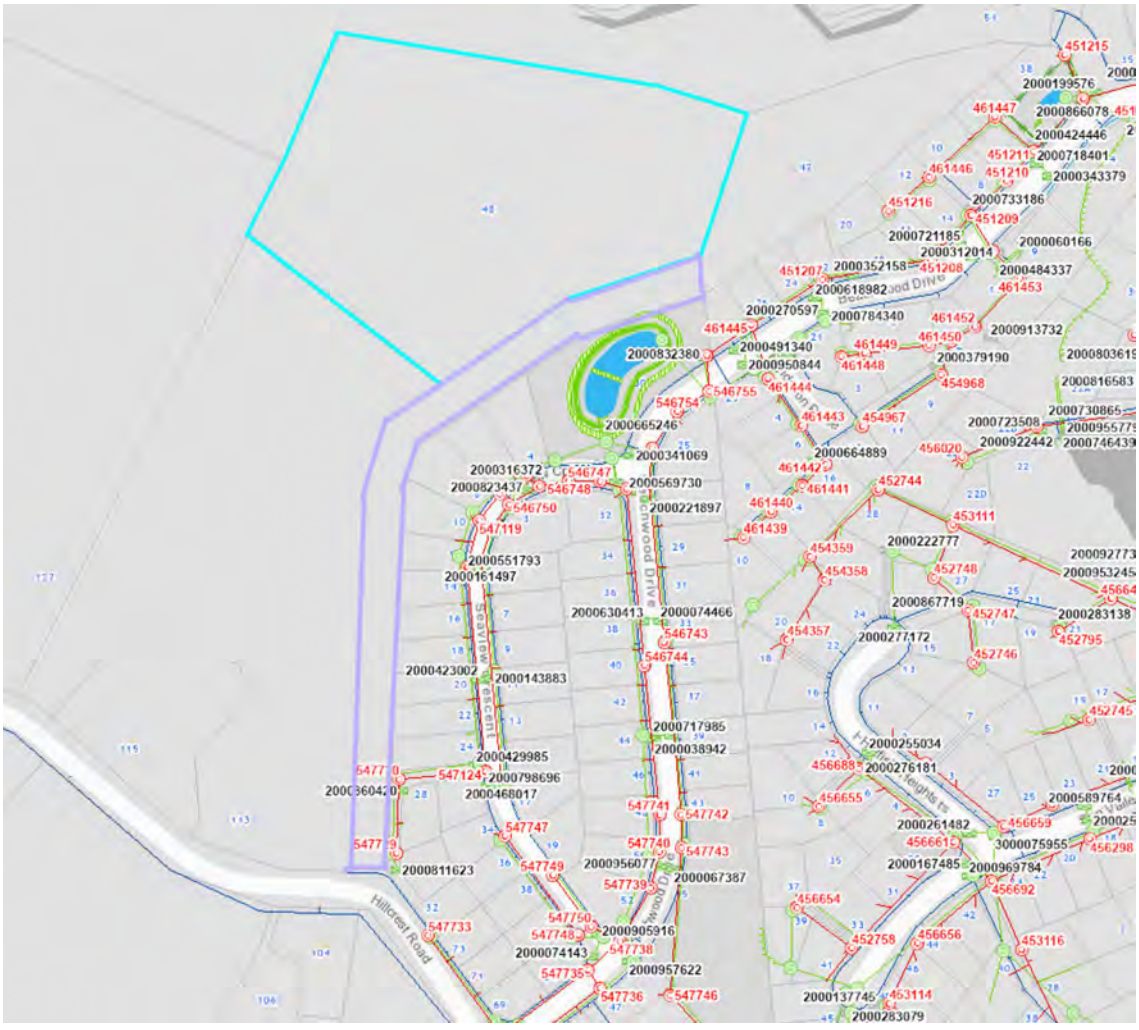


FIGURE 2: Site image (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps, 2023)

4.0 STORMWATER

The site's contour slopes towards the north boundary, with the lowest point being at the north boundary. Given the slope, it is expected that the stormwater generated within the site will be collected into the future public stormwater network and discharged into the stream at the north via an engineered outfall. To reduce the impact of stormwater on the receiving environment, stormwater management comply to Auckland Council guideline shall be considered in the future development.

According to the GIS data, two overland flow paths (OLFP) generated from the middle of the site and flow downstream to merge with the major OLFP at the north. However, it is important to note that the site is located outside flood prone area and is not susceptible to flooding. Refer to Figure 3 for the OLFPs information.

The site falls within Hatfields catchment. A rapid food assessment completed by DHI (2013) indicated that the maximum water depth within Hatfield catchment reaches 4.7m (Figure 4 and 5). Based on the GIS contour information, the invert of the OLFP is approximately at RL 5.0 m, and the maximum water depth as per the flood assessment is 4.7m, resulting in a maximum water level of RL 9.7m. The lowest point within the site, is at RL 11.0 m will not be affected by the flood plain.

The OLFP within the site can be modified to accommodate the changes for future development, however it is advisable not to alter the exit point to avoid exacerbating the downstream environment.

A flood assessment shall be undertaken to evaluate the potential impact of the future development on the downstream environment and provide recommendations for the mitigation measures.



FIGURE 3: Flood plain and OLFP information (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps, 2023)

General information	Model type	MIKE FLOOD
	Timestep (seconds)	0.2
	Simulation duration	6 hours
	Open coastal boundary	Yes
Culverts schematization	Number of MIKE 11 culverts	2
	Number of bridges cut through in bathymetry	0
Linear features	Motorway 'burnt in'	Yes
	Railway 'burnt in'	No
Hydrology	Curve number	90
	Rainfall depth	247mm
Issues	NA	
Results	Mass balance	4.31%
	Maximum speed	4.5 m/s
	Maximum Depth	4.7 m
	Hazard Classification	3
Comments	NA	

FIGURE 4: Table extracted from Appendix C Hatfields Catchment RFHA (source: Rapid Flood Assessment by DHI, 2013)

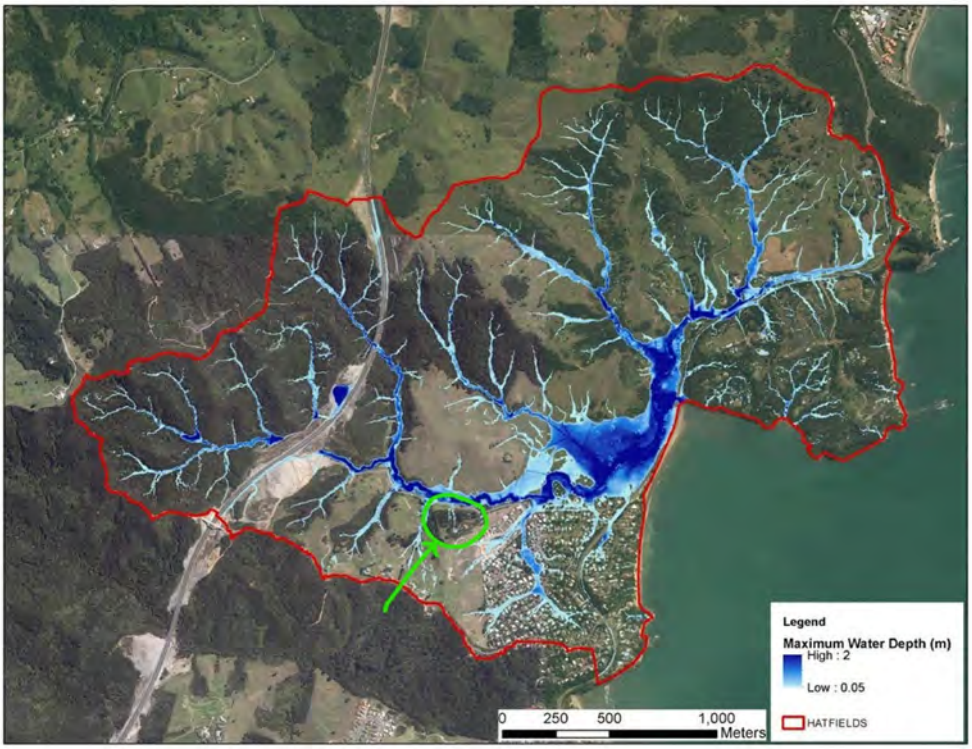


Figure C-4: Hatfields maximum depth

FIGURE 5: Hatfields maximum depth, figure extracted from Appendix C Hatfields Catchment RFHA (source: Rapid Flood Assessment by DHI, 2013)

5.0 COASTAL INUNDATION

According to the GIS GeoMaps, the site is not affected by the coastal inundation (Figure 6).

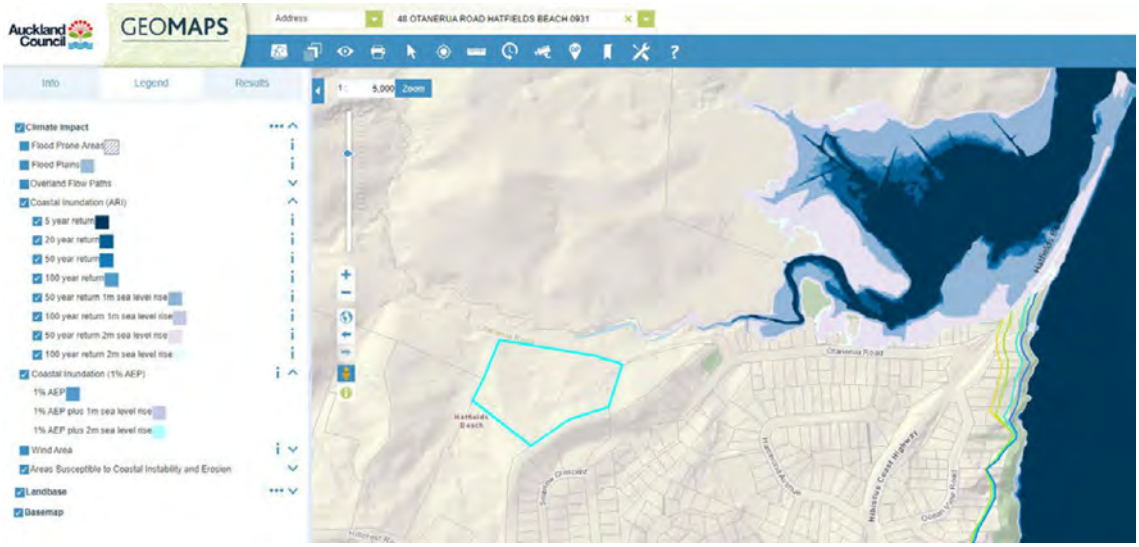


FIGURE 6: Coastal inundation information (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps, 2023)

6.0 WASTEWATER

The adjacent property, [redacted], is currently under resource consent assessment (BUN60350291). The future wastewater network for the site is anticipated to connect to the new wastewater network within [redacted].

According to Auckland Future Urban Land Supply Strategy (July 2017),

Hatfields Beach: Wastewater upgrades are necessary to service new development and are likely to take until the early 2020's. With limited water supply, large scale development will require new transmission lines from Albany, which is likely to take ten years following commencement of design

Therefore, further consultation needs to be conducted with WSL to assess the downstream capacity and the connection point.

To address concerns about downstream capacity, alternative wastewater management solutions such as on-site treatment systems and septic tanks can be considered when a public sewer system is not feasible for the development. Another option is the establishment of a communal on-site wastewater treatment facility to cater for the entire site.

An assessment shall be undertaken to evaluate the suitability and implementation of these options. Additionally, further consultation shall be conducted with WSL to review the capacity of the downstream network.

7.0 WATER SUPPLY

According to the GIS GeoMaps, there is an existing dia. 100mm PE that terminates at Hillcrest Road. A new water main can be extended from the existing network via the paper road.

Similar to wastewater, it has been identified there is a possibility of encountering water supply issues during a large scale development. Further consultation with Watercare shall be made to assess the capacity.

There are a few options which can be considered to address the water supply issue.

One option is the installation of the rain water tank with water treatment system, rain water can be collected and stored in these tanks. The rain tank needs to be appropriately sized considering the possibility of prolonged dry periods and to ensure that there is a sufficient water to meet the needs.

Alternatively, an underground tank can be designed and allow the water truck to come and regularly fill the tank to ensure an adequate supply of portable water.

These are general options to consider, further assessment will be required to determine the site specific design and implementation of the best practical options based on site's characteristic and council requirement.

8.0 UTILITIES

It is envisaged that utilities such as power, gas and telecommunication can be extended from the Hillcrest Road into the subject site via paper road.

Further consultation shall be made with the utilities provider to confirm the connection point and capacity.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The information gathered to date confirms the site is feasible for future development through provisions of stormwater, wastewater, utilities, and water supply. Consultation with the relevant authorities is needed to confirm the supply capacity and connection point.

10.0 LIMITATIONS

This technical memo is for the use by client for [redacted], for the objectives described herein. Conclusions and recommendations within this technical memo were based on desktop investigations using data collected from Council GeoMaps.

The author accepts no responsibility for the content of this memo if it is used by any other party or for any other objective. Any use of or reliance on the information contained in this report for decisions made by third parties is the responsibility of these third parties. The author accepts no responsibility for damage incurred by third parties resulting from the use of or reliance on this report, or if the report is used by any party for purposes other than the objectives described herein. This report has been prepared for the project described to us and its extent is limited to the scope of work agreed between the client and the author. No responsibility is accepted by

the author for the accuracy of information provided by third parties and/or the use of any part of this report in any other context or for any other purposes

Future Development Plan 2023 #7969

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

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

The erosion & climate change is nothing new. Its the cycle of nature. Climate has been changing for centuries the proof is there if you want to see it

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland City should be spread far and wide to the outskirts encouraging farming and people to grow their own veggies not restricted buy rules and regulation put in by the council. People should be encouraged to have their own water tanks in the city and not have small sections/ sites with more buildings & concrete which is less Earth & trees to soak up the rain & stabilise our land.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7976

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

This is just a band-aid measure. As soon as your proposed approach has no more possible infill your town planners will have to do then what you should do now. Develop some new cities/towns with requirements for things like solar panels, capturing roof water, recycling shower/bath water to flush toilets, and other ecological considerations like flood control.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 brainer

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7988

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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

With respect, it's a mistake to centrally plan this. Central planning tends takes a narrow view of the problem & its possible solutions as it's created by just a few, who often think the along the same lines.
Rather, let people do their thing with lesser restrictions. Try to structure services to respond to that as it evolves. Yes, this is a more piecemeal approach & not as compelling perhaps as a grand plan but this is actually what will happen anyway over time, as the future is unpredictable.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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, it's better to let folk organically develop rather than pursue a preconceived 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?

Disagree

Tell us why
Again, let folks in those areas make the call.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #8017

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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

Housing shortage. People with less than 1ha should have the option to subdivide.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Easily accessibility. We need a rail system that's logical. Better footpaths and street lights in our rural areas. Safer roads. Not just a reduced speed limit.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 on road safety. Not just speed. Quality of roading. Safe places to turn into roads. Foot paths.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Give people the freedom with their own property. There is a housing crisis. People have been land banking to one day subdivide. Let them do it.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8043

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

I disagree that a denser city improves people's wellbeing. I would suggest it's more likely wellbeing comes from being able to attain private ownership of property that includes green space, fresh air and enough room to grow a family.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

I feel a better approach is to encourage migration to rural communities to grow and strengthen the small towns that may be struggling through low population. All of the accessibility you talk of can still be achieved, without the need for the high rise housing you are advocating.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

The sea is not rising. Go take a look at your local beach. It's just not.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

How about doing a better job of maintaining current infrastructure? The residents of slip damaged Muriwai are having to unblock silted drains because the job is not being done by Counsil staff.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8044

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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 should concentrate on developing Auckland's existing urban areas with care, to avoid any environmental impact to greenfield and agricultural land. The goal must be to create compact city with great transport links. Plan to avoid urban development in hazardous flood-able 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

Residents will benefit from well planned local amenities. Allowing development in remote greenfield sites with poor services (e.g. public transport links) is not good urban planning.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 must protect the well being of our future residents from the developments in hazardous areas. It has quickly become apparent how fragile many Auckland locations are to the effects of climate change.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

Nature-based Infrastructure/ solutions are just one of the many tools available to manage the interaction between urban development and the environment. I don't feel it should have a "policy or strategy". We have seen Natural flood prevention infrastructure fail locally in Torbay, due to poor maintenance.

Good planning coupled with good engineering is essential to achieve good outcomes. Far too often we have only one or neither brought to bear.
I don't think the FDS should get distracted by the method, rather than focusing on the outcome.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Protecting transport corridors decades in advance of the planning need is a severe imposition on landowners and places a large financial risk on the Requiring Authority.

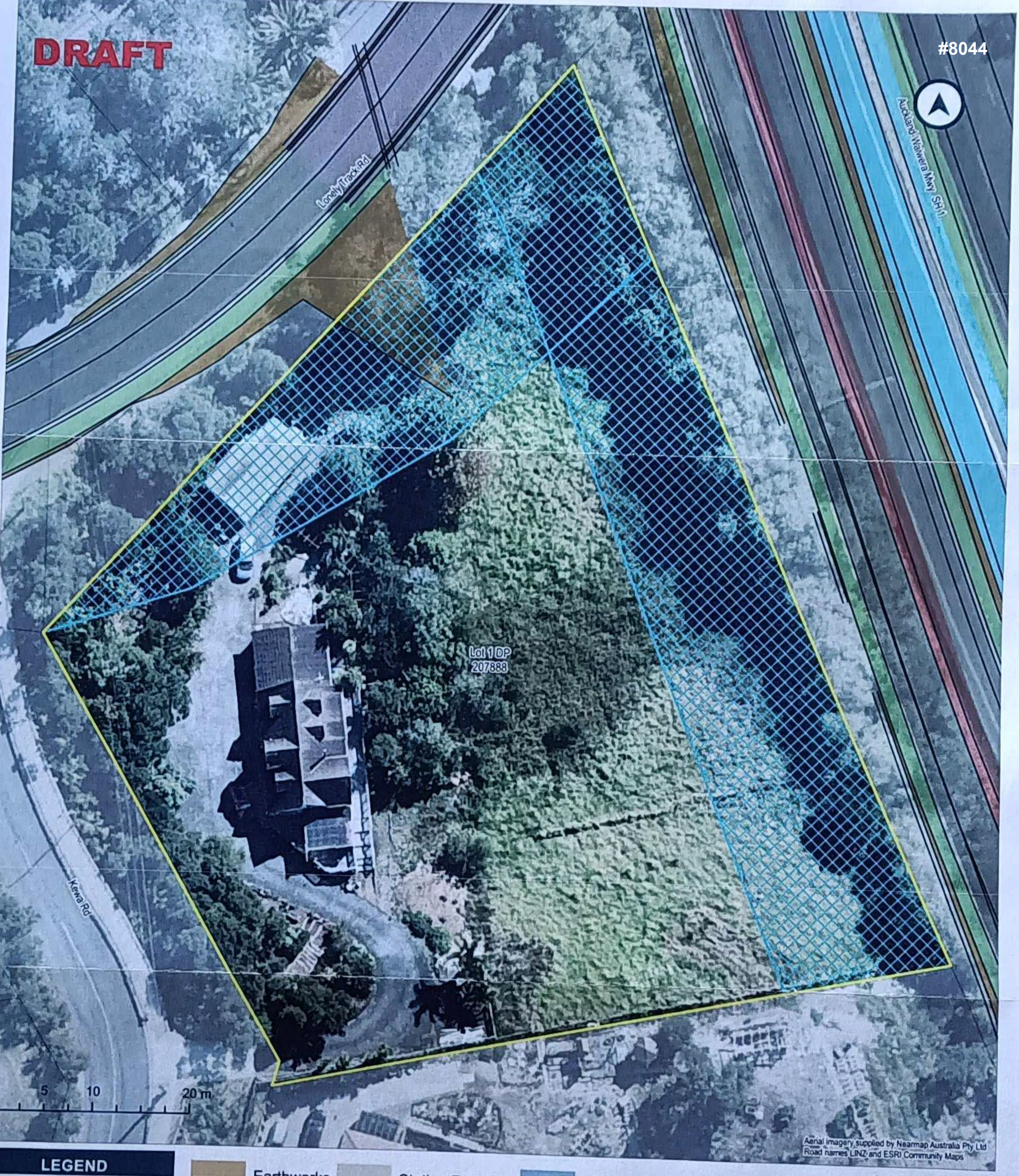
Notices of Requirements and Designations usurp private property rights and diminish the value of the affect properties. It should never be done unless the public works need is real and certain.

Resale of affected properties (including mine as attached), will become impossible in many instances and under s.185 of the RMA, the Requiring Authority will be obliged to purchase the properties. This financial risk to the public sector could amount to some hundreds of millions of dollars and be decades in advance of of the Authority's funding intentions. The financial obligation to purchase properties will exist from the moment that the NoR's are lodged with AC. Pausing the process is the only financially prudent option.

Only after the FDS is finalised and AC has completed any further investigations into the suitability of the RTC, will Waka Kotahi and Auckland Transport be in a position to make sound decision on the optimal strategic transport network for this district and either confirm or amend the proposed NoR's accordingly.

DRAFT

#8044



LEGEND

- Your Property
- Indicative area of your property within draft designation boundary
- Earthworks
- Verge
- Bridge
- Station Footprint
- Road Corridor
- Footpath
- Cycleway
- Verge Material/Median
- Stormwater Wetland/ Attenuation Device/ Swale

Owner ID:303541
Title No: NA136B/574
[redacted]
NOR 4;NOR 1

Date : 26/05/2023

NOTES
1. Property Boundary data derived from Land Information New Zealand
2. This map shows the area of land that may be affected by the route
3. This plan may not include all the land in your ownership over a wider area
4. Blue hatched area for the proposed designation may also include areas to enable temporary construction works to take place

This map contains data derived in part or wholly from sources other than those party to the Supporting Growth Alliance, and therefore, no representations or warranties are made by those party to the Supporting Growth Alliance as to the accuracy or completeness of this information.

Map intended for distribution as a PDF document. Scale may be incorrect when printed.

The recipient receives this information in confidence and in good faith to assist with discussions with the members of the Te Tupu Ngātahi Supporting Growth team. In receiving this information, the recipient acknowledges that this information is in draft form and may be subject to further amendments including (but not limited to) prior to the lodgment of the notice/s of requirement for the North Area projects, and as part of any subsequent detailed design process. The recipient further acknowledges that Te Tupu Ngātahi has no obligation to provide any such amendments or updates to the recipient as part of this process or otherwise.

WAKA KOTAHI NZ TRANSPORT AGENCY

New Zealand Government

Path: \\Beca.nat\projects\3810934\TGN01 Map\06 ArcGIS Pro\02 North\SGA_Pro_N_PropertyPlans.aprx Name: SGA-EN-N-014-Overlaps

Future Development Plan 2023 #8055

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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

Infrastructure is poor in so many areas now. Increasing growth will only exacerbate the problem. Humans do not thrive in concrete jungles.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Might sound sensible but would restrict freedom and ability to gain employment in chosen fields. Again, humans do not thrive in concrete jungles.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Areas exposed to risk of environmental hazards exist in inner city areas as well as on the fringes.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The real answer to Auckland's problems would be to restrict population growth by centering more employment options and further immigration in smaller New Zealand centres which could do with growth.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8062

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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?

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. **What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. **What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8071

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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

People should be able to live wherever they want, especially if is closer to nature, its their choice, many lived like this for years and dealt with the pros and cons of that lifestyle.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 depends on people individually, resilience is build through hardship and conquering life problems!

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

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?

I dont agree or like high density cities. I believe people should have a choice like it has been all the time.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8075

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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

Please see attached submission.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Please see attached submission.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 see attached submission.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Please see attached submission.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please see attached submission.

AK Have Your Say

Aktive Submission

Auckland Council – Future Development Strategy

Introduction

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission on the Auckland Council Future Development Strategy ("FDS"). The growth and development of Tāmaki Makaurau over the next 30 years will have an impact on not only where people live, but how they live their lives, how they get to work, play and everything in between and most importantly on their health and wellbeing. The importance of planning for this growth effectively cannot be overstated.

We already know that historical growth patterns and infrastructure investments have resulted in inequitable access to community facilities, open spaces, services and resources and that any future planning needs to ensure access to this community infrastructure is equitable for the entire population.

Aktive exists to enable and inspire Aucklanders to lead more active lives through physical activity and has a particular interest in the health and wellbeing of our people and how the built and natural environment can facilitate positive outcomes in these areas.

We are a charitable trust established to support Tāmaki Makaurau becoming the world's most active city. We are a key strategic partner of Sport NZ, Auckland Council and major grant-makers and funders. With this support, Aktive is able to invest into a range of delivery partners, organisations and projects that aim to get more people active in Tāmaki Makaurau, with a focus on tamariki and rangatahi in low participation communities, girls 10 to 18 years, Māori, Indian, Chinese and Pacific ethnicities and those living with disabilities.

We know being physically active has a positive effect on society, improving the wellbeing of people and communities and contributing to the hauora (health and wellbeing) of our young people. There is a significant amount of research demonstrating the benefit of play, recreation and sport:

- Physical activity brings $372 million of healthcare savings for Tāmaki Makaurau and contributing to 279 fewer deaths[1];
- Participation in sport brings 74.3 million hours of meaningful, positive social interaction each year[2];
- Evidence is emerging that underspending on facilities leads directly to lower participation levels[3];
- Sport and recreation operating spend has a direct and significant correlation with participation levels[4];
- Physical activity has a positive link to improved educational outcomes, leading to an increased $8.6 million of GDP growth for Auckland[5];
- Physical activity brings $210 million of savings to Auckland through increased productivity levels, due to reduced sickness costs[6].

[1] ACW Auckland City Report 2018, Portas Consulting. Available at: https://aktive.org.nz/resource-hub/insights-research/
[2] Ibid
[3] Ibid
[4] Ibid
[5] Ibid
[6] Ibid

We believe that the direction shown by the FDS helps to support our vision of making Tāmaki Makaurau the world's most active city. It will do this by focusing growth in existing areas, making active transport a viable option to get around and ensuring facilities and open spaces are more accessible to greater numbers of people. However, we want to ensure that health and wellbeing are at the core of this future development.

Summary of our Submission

Having reviewed the Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053 Consultation Draft document, the overview document and the feedback form, we make the following comments:

1. Greater emphasis needs to be placed on how existing infrastructure will be used to cater for growing populations within the existing urban areas
2. Greater emphasis needs to be placed on the role and social value of community infrastructure
3. There needs to be an acknowledgement that there is an existing shortage in infrastructure to support physical activity and that there will need to be both an increase in the quality and/or capacity of existing infrastructure as well as the development of new infrastructure to cater for the growing and diverse population of Tāmaki Makaurau
4. There needs to be more detail around how the FDS will address disparity and achieve equal outcomes for our communities in terms of access to community facilities and open space
5. Health and well-being outcomes need to be better defined and brought to the forefront throughout the document
6. Planning and pricing policy need to ensure that no communities are left out, leading to even greater inequity
7. Community facilities and open spaces should be acknowledged as key pieces of resilient infrastructure that can be used to respond to climate events
8. The impacts of climate change need to be considered when designing new facilities and the wider network of community facilities.

Response to the Consultation Document

We acknowledge the over-arching challenges set out in the consultation draft and agree that historic patterns of "hard and soft" (not that we support this terminology) infrastructure investment, or lack thereof, have resulted in inequitable levels of accessibility and the distribution of goods, services, employment and resources. This is particularly apparent in our sector with the location and quality of sport and recreation facilities and fields.

We accept that infrastructure is costly and the Council's capacity to provide infrastructure is not unlimited, however as urban density increases investing in the facilities which build strong and resilient communities is essential. We believe that Auckland Council must work with Kainga Ora and the Ministry of Education to invest in and provide community sport and recreation infrastructure to meet current and future needs.

We agree that with intensification as the basis for accommodating growth, infrastructure investment must provide a sustainable foundation for communities to thrive and that good design includes the quality of the city structure and the design of public places and spaces for people and nature, as well as building and house design. We support the principle that investments are prioritised in the parts of the region that need it most – to address disparities and serve communities of greatest need. The approach helps informs the work that we do.

We support Principle 1(b) to strengthen neighbourhoods with centres at their hearts to enable people to live locally and access most of their daily needs by active modes and public transport and that strong centres must incorporate open and green spaces. This supports an active population and connects communities.

We support Principle 2(b) to prioritise integrated, nature based, regenerative and resilient infrastructure and prioritising investments that are nature-based, regenerative and mauri enhancing. Recent climate events in Tāmaki Makaurau have reinforced the importance of green open spaces as assets to absorb stormwater and flow waters. Our green spaces serve multiple functions and should be viewed with a wider lens than just areas of sport and recreation. We agree that the total economic value in decision making should consider social cultural and environmental outcomes and should take a whole-of-life approach. We also submit that the Social Return on Investment approach is a critical lens.

We support Principle 3 (b) to make the best use of existing infrastructure and have seen great outcomes achieved through the regional field sand carpeting programme (which we would like to see accelerated). However, this Principle also creates challenges where there are existing shortfalls of facilities or field access. It is not clear from the consultation document how this shortfall can be addressed through the proposed approach to urban intensification.

Purchasing new open space in existing urban areas is challenging and generally cost prohibitive – how this is to be achieved needs to be considered and addressed. A series of small pocket parks does not create a useful open space network, limits use options and has operational cost implications.

We strongly agree that as Tāmaki Makaurau intensifies and private outdoor space diminishes, the quality, function, distribution and accessibility of public open space becomes increasingly important and that, although the primary function of public open space is often recreation or social utility, it can also be used as detention basins to protect communities from hazards and to protect areas of biodiversity or natural and cultural heritage. While consideration of development infrastructure investment usually focusses on the pipes and roads, it is important to note that open space, playing fields and sport facilities is the infrastructure which creates and sustains communities. Without this infrastructure "quality" is lost from the "quality compact" approach to growth.

Response to Consultation Questions

Focusing growth

Question 1: What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Aktive supports focusing growth on existing urban areas as this has the ability to enhance accessibility for residents. This will enable people to use more methods of transport such as walking, cycling, and public transportation to access services, community facilities and open spaces, leading to a more active population.

The view to address disparities in infrastructure and services by taking a regional and whole of society view to planning decisions is very important as we know that there is already a significant disparity across different areas due to different levels of investment from legacy councils.

The FDS notes that a key consideration when looking at spatial environments is the insufficient integration of well-being and environmental outcomes with housing development. We fully support this consideration, particularly where it states: "*Wider sustainability and community well-being outcomes are as important for long term success, but have not had the same level of attention as increasing the number of dwellings.*"

Aktive supports the overall approach for development within existing urban areas. We would also like the following to be considered:

Existing infrastructure
Greater emphasis needs to be placed on how existing infrastructure will be used more effectively and will cater for growing populations within the existing urban areas. Aktive agrees with Council's approach that "Development in the existing urban area supports the most efficient use of infrastructure for the least monetary cost over time." However, there is no reference to how this existing infrastructure will need to significantly increase its capacity to cater for higher use. The FDS simply references the fact that much of the infrastructure required already exists and that renewal of infrastructure can be accommodated at marginal cost without considering the upgrade of this infrastructure.

We know that there is already a significant shortage when it comes to recreation and sport facilities in Tāmaki Makaurau. In terms of indoor courts there is currently shortfall of around 30 courts with limited opportunities for expanding the use of existing facilities. The demand for indoor court facilities will increase rapidly, with projections indicating a 20 per cent to 25per cent increase by 2033 and an 18 per cent to 34 per cent increase by 2043[7]. Similarly, evidence indicates that many field-based sports clubs are already operating at capacity within their existing facilities, with demand likely to grow significantly This shortage of suitable sports fields is particularly pronounced in central and south Auckland.

To ensure that the growing population in existing urban areas is catered for, there will need to be both an increase in the quality and/or capacity of existing infrastructure (including fields) and the development of new infrastructure to cater for the increased population. We also need to make sure that this infrastructure is fit for purpose, i.e. as noted

[7] Auckland Indoor Sports Court Facility Plan, Visitor Solutions, 2017

previously developing pocket parks to address the demand for open space or small community halls to address the demand for community facilities do little to create good outcomes for sport and recreation.

We would like to see the importance of community facilities and open spaces better reflected in the FDS.

Addressing disparities
Aktive would also like to see more detail around how the FDS will address disparity and achieve equal outcomes for our communities. The FDS talks to how different communities experience different on-the-ground outcomes due to historic growth patterns and how disparities in our communities need to be addressed. For Aktive this is obvious when it comes to investment and support for play, recreation and sport and we are working strategically with our partners to help address these disparities with targeted approaches across the region.

We would like to see in the FDS specifically how the spatial planning will not only address current, but also historic groups that have traditionally been disadvantaged such as Māori, Pasifika, disabled people, older adults and others.

Wider outcomes
As stated above, the FDS acknowledges that community well-being outcomes are as important as the number of dwellings developed. We would like to see these outcomes better defined and brought to the forefront throughout the document to ensure any planning considers the importance of physical activity and health.

We believe that one of the most important factors to be considered in planning, that has a significant impact on health and well-being, is the availability and accessibility of community facilities and open spaces. These facilities have significant impacts on mental health, physical activity, social connectedness and the prevention of chronic diseases.[8]

Accessible Local Centres

Question 2: What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Aktive supports Council's focus on development near local centres to ensure people have easy access to all their required services and facilities.

Enabling people to live locally and access most of their daily needs by active modes or public transport is essential. Active forms of transport lead to improved mental health and prevention of chronic diseases as well as being an effective way to integrate physical activity into everyday life for the majority of the population, at little personal or societal cost.[9]

While planning for people to live locally is ideal, we still need to ensure that this planning is supported by sufficient services and resources to enable this. As stated above, we already know that there is a significant shortage of recreation and sport facilities across the region and that existing facilities are aging and requiring significant investment to be fit for purpose.

Aktive supports the overall model for development near local centres and submit that community facilities and open spaces, including recreation and sport facilities need to be prioritised as **core infrastructure** that needs to be considered and developed alongside the increase in density as opposed to retrofitted afterwards.

Resilient infrastructure

Question 4: What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Aktive supports the approach of prioritising infrastructure that is resilient and regenerative and responds to the impacts of climate change.

[8] UN-Habitat and World Health Organization (2020). Integrating health in urban and territorial planning: A sourcebook.
[9] Healthy Transport = Healthy Lives, 2012, British Medical Association

Recreation and sport facilities play a crucial role in promoting development that avoids hazards and prioritises resilient and regenerative infrastructure. These facilities act as multifunctional spaces that not only provide opportunities for physical activity and community engagement, but also contribute to the overall resilience of our urban areas. Facilities such as sports fields, playgrounds, golf courses and other open spaces, when properly designed and managed, can serve as valuable components of hazard mitigation strategies. They can be designed to act as detention basins capable of temporarily storing excess stormwater during heavy rainfall events.

By incorporating features such as permeable surfaces, swales, and bio-retention areas within these facilities, they can effectively manage stormwater runoff, reduce the risk of flooding, and alleviate pressure on traditional drainage systems. This integrated approach to infrastructure ensures that these facilities not only provide safe and enjoyable spaces for physical activity but also contribute to the overall resilience and adaptability of our communities.

It is also critical that community facilities are appropriately future proofed against the impacts of climate change. This relates both to new facilities designed with reduced embodied carbon construction and with sustainable operational principles, such as energy efficiency and water reduction. As evidenced by the recent climate events in Auckland it is important that community facilities are located in areas that are not subject to natural hazards or in high-risk areas.

The loss of critical indoor facilities in Tāmaki Makaurau following the January 2023 flood event has had a long-term impact on activity levels. As the frequency of extreme weather events increases, we must ensure that we have a resilient network. The design and make-up of the network is also critical to reduce people's reliance on private transport.

Other feedback

Question 5: Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Urban Areas

The FDS proposes that there will still be a need to develop new urban areas. We agree with the coordinated approach identified and that sequencing and timing are crucial to ensure development is undertaken efficiently.

However, most of the triggers for identifying when future urban areas can be developed are transport and wastewater related. This ignores the multitude of other factors that need to be developed to ensure any future urban areas are suitable for people to live in. We think that community facilities and open spaces need to be added as a "Other factor to consider" when reviewing potential future urban areas.

Conclusion

Aktive generally supports the direction of the Auckland Council Future Development Strategy and its vision for a vibrant and active Tāmaki Makaurau. We believe that inclusive communities can be created by developing in existing urban areas based around local centres with appropriate investment to address shortfalls and inequity. We know that giving people more options for transport including walking and cycling and easier access to community facilities and open spaces will lead to greater levels of physical activity.

A critical element to ensuring this planning and intensification is done correctly is to consider health and well-being as a key outcome for development as opposed to simply the number of dwellings. Infrastructure, in particular community facilities and open spaces, are integral in enabling people to live healthy, active lives.

We want it to be acknowledged that there are already disparities and shortages in the level of provision of facilities and resources across the region and that for recreation and sport facilities there will not only be a need to invest into existing facilities to ensure they have capacity but also to invest into new facilities to cater for growth.

We know that the future is going to be difficult with our adaptation to fighting climate change as this will have a huge impact on where and what can be developed across the region. We want to ensure that in this process that those who have already disadvantaged are not ignored and are included in planning to stop further inequity. We also want to see recreation and sport infrastructure as being an important aspect in addressing climate change through cutting edge and creative development.

We welcome the ongoing opportunity to work together with Auckland Council to ensure that Tāmaki Makaurau is able to plan to cater for a growing and diversifying population, to provide opportunities for everyone to have an active life and to realise the vision of Auckland becoming the World's Most Active City | Tāmaki Makaurau – te tāone ngangahau rawa o te ao.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8123

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8128

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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

You need to be able to maintain and service existing infrastructure and assets to an appropriate degree,

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoid building the Dairy Flat Town centre in the most flood prone area in Dairy Flat.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Only build infrastructure that is fit for purpose and that naturebased may not be the most efficient option,

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Do not keep growing a city if you cannot maintain what already exists ie bus and train service poor roads,slips,potholes floodwater retention.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8190

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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

Generally support this, but intensification needs to suit the suburb - especially special character areas like Devonport and parts of Remuera, Parnell, Ponsonby....

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8195

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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

No, there are many areas that need more development and/or improvement.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Communities actually become more resilient and connected when they lend a hand to their neighbour, help each other and together serve a purpose higher than themselves. NOT because they work, shop and eat in the same area!

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

The local community should decide whether there is a particular need; if so, development should not be hampered.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Nature is important and climate is ever changing; that should never negate people's needs or take priority over common sense.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Decentralise Auckland. Bring back the Regional Councils to better serve the community in their own areas.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8204

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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 #8207

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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

Resources are needed elsewhere

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This would build up already built up areas, while neglecting areas where work is desperately 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Doing this doesn't help anyone

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Catering to international ESG
(Environmental, social, governance) does nothing for new zealanders

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop catering to unelected overseas powers and start listening to new Zealanders on a local level. The EU, WHO and WEF have no place here

Future Development Plan 2023 #8217

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8219

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

I don't know

Tell us why

Why does Auckland have to grow? How are denser cities improving the environment?

Who's environment and how? Squeezing people into densely populated areas, as Auckland is becoming, is creating Concentration camps. It is not the way people are intended to live and certainly not a place for children to grow up in. It is unnatural and out of balance with nature and is stress inducing.
Over the last few decades I have silently watched how Auckland has become a City not many people want to live in but have to due to work and is shunned by the rest of the country. And now Council wants to intensify that. These planed approaches are not for the people but will work against them. It already has! I don't like it and am not supportive of 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

Work and living needs to be separate for healthy and balanced life. Cramming businesses, housing and shops together may make everything easily accessible and may have some benefits for some, but it can very easily also be the only option that is being made available if people are forced to stay local. Which is not promoting autonomy and takes away choices and with that demoralises the population.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

I can see some logic in this! Our planet is changing and always has and will continue to with or without human interference! Us people are not very smart the way we have developed out cities and we are still not smart and continue developing where housing should not be!
Going forward, I don't think Auckland needs to grow any further! I am slightly concerned about the " we will further investigate appropriate actions". Appropriate for whom? We don't want property owners living in vulnerable areas to be forced of their property. Right!?

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Councils approach is not very clear. Decentralise how and what is involved? Who truly benefits from this? What has Council in mind when talking about nature-based infrastructure? Evolving technology?

What does that mean and what does that look like and how will the ratepayers benefit?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Thank you for the opportunity to have a say!

Nothing is as certain as change, however the change that happens has to be for the benefit of the people/ratepayers who live in this city and that is not happening! Auckland is turning into an ugly City! Wherever you look trees disappear and rabbit boxes are being erected for people to live it. That is not sustainable living and it certainly is not for the best interest of ratepayers.

There is a lot of jargon being used in this consultation which does not give ratepayers any clarity on how plans will effect ratepayers! Proper transparent public consultations are important without twisting words and meanings.

I like to question why does Auckland have to grow? This country has many beautiful cities that have protentional for growth.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8234

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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

congestion is already a problem. focusing only on these areas without improving the transport system will push people away to the greenfield areas.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

You cannot (should not) force people to live and work in close proximity. they should be free to choose.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

of course you should not build in flood plains!

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change should not be the only driver. Economic, social and practical solutions should take precedent over climate change

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8239

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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
Decentralising 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?

Disagree

Tell us why
We don't want 15 minute cities.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why
You are starting with an assumption that may or may not be correct.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why
This starts with an unproven assumption.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

No 15 minute cities.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8243

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

It will over populate Auckland, the infrastructure as we can see in other parts of Auckalnd is inadequate. I am doubtful that Dairy Flat will also receive adequate infustrature. It's a flood zone!!!!

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Keep Dairy Flat as life style blocks. That is why people move 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 hope that this would be the case, but I don't see it happening adequately.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #8245

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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

Although I agree, the following are important needs to be put in place:

A - Amenity Improvememts

Improved levels of amenities, for more intensive housing, both on individual sites and in the surrounding area.

Some newer builds have minimal on-site amenity space and some compromise the sunlight of close neighbours; some are in areas where there are few outdoor amenities such as parks and other community facilities

B - Sections and areas prone to flooding or sea level rise

Some parts of Auckland may be appropriate for more intensive development; however, far more limitations should be put on building in overland flow paths, low areas of catchments, on floodplains and/or very close to sea level. Under-grounded streams should be daylighted and given space to expand during heavy rainfall.

More care needs to be taken to avoid extensive non permeable hard surfaces so that land can act like a sponge.

All this requires either very specific zoning, or clear, strong criteria, that development proposals must meet.

C - Transport infrastructure, and services

The Council and Auckland Transport (AT) need to ensure that intensified areas are well served by public and active transport infrastructure and services. This is particularly the case for more remote, and often lower socio-economic communities. Creative solutions need to be investigated in such areas to support climate friendly transport.

Transport infrastructure and services need to be protected from flooding and other adverse weather/ climate events, and be resilient, to ensure people can rely on public, climate friendly modes of travel.

D - Council requirements and flood risk, etc

The Council also needs to consider how its own requirements can worsen the flood risk in lower parts of catchments, e.g. requiring hard, concrete for driveways and parking.

Traditionally, the Council has prevented communities from planting grass verges. While in some streets the Council has planted trees, residents are not supposed to do so. Auckland - and the Council - need a more flexible approach to planting on grass verges. This would help retention of water during heavy rain events, improve the amenity of many of those living on the planted up streets, particularly where there is little opportunity to plant on private land, as is more likely in the future.

I would like to see the Council welcome planting initiatives, and support communities to do so. I am impressed by what Nelson Council has done planting fruit trees in many parks and reserves. They have a leaflet outlining what fruit is planted where and when it will ripen. This is a huge community amenity.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people’s daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I strongly agree. Research shows that humans are wired for connection. The more people can work locally and have community facilities for recreation, entertainment, and education, the stronger and more resilient the community will be. For this, communities need good appropriate facilities such as halls, libraries, sports grounds, parks and swimming pools and/or good safe beaches. As housing becomes more intensified good quality facilities that are safe from flooding are even more

important. Local public transport is also important to encourage and support people accessing community facilities without using their car.

Disparities between communities should be rectified, particularly as intensification of housing takes place. Lack of facilities often occurs within lower socio-economic 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

A - Adaptation Response to Climate Change

I strongly support the Council adapting its response to take more account of climate change (FDS, p 17.) It is very important to avoid future growth in areas exposed to moderate or significant risk. l strongly support down zoning areas likely to be prone to natural hazards, e.g. flooding, in the future, including at Takanini and Hatfields Beach. I live at Hatfields Beach and look after pest traps and undertake weeding in a local bush reserve. There has been repeated flooding of the low area near the stream that has not flooded in previous years that I have been doing volunteer work there. It is directly across the stream from a large area of flat land that extends back from the beach and associated estuary that has been planned for future development. This would be highly inappropriate!!!

Cliffs have also been collapsing, yet there are new houses (obviously consented by Council in the last five years that have been built only a few metres back from the cliff edges.

Over time, given climate change, the risks are likely to compound. It is important that the Council and the community focus growth in areas that will work well over the next hundred and more years.

I understand (from friends of my adult children who lived there) that Domain Crescent of Muriwai where many houses slipped, was known for slipping in the 1960's yet more expensive houses were consented by Council and built, then purchased by people who were not informed of the history of the area.

B - Sea level rise and flooding

I am extremely concerned to see that the Council is only planning for a sea level rise of two metres. This is unrealistic, given the lack of strong, concerted action on climate change in Aotearoa/ NZ at both national and local levels, and mixed action around the globe.

I note that the severe weather in January and February washed Hatfields Beach back to within 1.5 metres of the road edge in one place. If it had been a high tide in the late afternoon of the Anniversary Weekend floods, the bridge at the Orewa Estuary and at Hatfields Beach may have been washed away or at least badly damaged.

Experts are now pointing out that we are expected to exceed our target of keeping global heating to 1.5–2°C within the next few decades; it is this target that has been expected to constrain sea level rise.

The United Nations Secretary General has indicated that the planet could well reach 3- 3.1°C of warming, given the current trends in global emissions. This higher figure is expected to result in far more, severe storms, and is likely to trigger the melting of significant ice sheets, in both the northern and southern polar areas with significant impacts on sea level.
It is difficult to see how Auckland will be able to exist as a functioning, effective, metropolitan area, given increasing global warming, and a high chance that sea level rise will be far higher than we are currently planning for. There needs to be open and frank discussion by Council with communities in all susceptible areas, and realistic planning undertaken at all levels.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 strongly agree that we need to prioritise investment in nature-based infrastructure across communities, that is restorative, regenerative, better able to adapt to changing conditions.

Council needs to lead this, by providing expert advice and financial support. It also, needs to engage communities; this could occur via education e.g. identifying natural overland flow paths, assisting with swale and rain garden building, and planting. This can help create local jobs as well as community volunteer groups.

Involvement may well look different across different communities. Such involvement may not only support the restoration of nature and help deal with climate change, but also support individual and community wellbeing, cohesion and engagement.

In terms of the adaptation response I strongly prefer natural to hard buffers. If hard buffers such as sea walls and stop banks are to be considered, it should be on a “no or low future hazards and no regrets” basis.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The Council needs to take more of a leadership approach within the Auckland community on climate change. Although the FDS is good, it is insufficient. We cannot wait and expect someone else or central government to take action. Leadership and action is needed on all fronts NOW, alongside far more restrictions on what land, developers can obtain consents for. And we need more open discussion about what the likely forecasts are for climate change; and we need to stay updated with forecasts.

Living near Orewa, which I understand is at most risk from a large tsunami, I am conscious of how sea levels can rise dramatically. A large one would not only flood and damage hundreds of homes and businesses, it would also destroy roads and bridges resulting in Hatfields Beach (and Waiwera) probably becoming cut off and inaccessible. Although there are maps of where water could go to, and a line on the road, I have not heard of any discussions about how such an emergency would be managed both at the time and in the days and weeks afterwards. Severe storms on top of sea level rise, topped by high tides will lead to similar situations.

There are other areas of Auckland that are also vulnerable. This was evidenced by the widespread flooding of many homes and properties this year. Poorer communities have fewer resources and often less access to a good range of infrastructure. Or, such as what happened in Kaukapakapa, the hall and fire station themselves became flooded.

So far more consideration, open discussion, education workshops tailored for each particular area and its vulnerabilities, plus action that builds resilience needs to occur.

Thank you

Barbara

Future Development Plan 2023 #8246

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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

Many don't live or work near where they live and may never be easily accessible by walking, cycling or public transport.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

If areas suffer a one in 100 year event, why spend heaps of money on something that may never happen.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

How much many will this cost and are there effective and proven solutions or is this all based on the hope that it will improve

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

This all sounds very centralised and controlled, not to mention expensive. Be honest with the people and tell us how much this plan will cost. This city and country do not emit and will never contribute to the world's emissions at a catastrophic level ever.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8251

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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 existing infrastructure is inadequate & more costly top upgrade vs development of more city fringe areas. Productive land should be retained.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

3 level residential dwellings should only be permitted within & close to the existing large centres ie. Auckland City, Manukau, Albany & Westgate. Planning consent should be required in all other residential areas.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Latest overseas climate tracking identifies that the climate risks are much lower than current NZ Government worst case planning assumptions & therefore the proposed NZ Government and ACC climate retreat actions are not as urgent or 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

As noted above the climate change assumptions are worst case vs latest evidence & therefore do not warrant the same priority.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

1. A 2nd harbour tunnel crossing (road & rail capable) should be a priority to remove congestion & provide more work/leisure options.

The entire growth plan ignores the benefits/issues of this tunnel crossing.

2. The Rapid Rail from Airport to Auckland City should be cancelled & the Papatoetoe rail line extended to the Airport.

The current business case for RTN is based on 60,000+ new residents living along the rail line & this money could be better spent on a tunnel & infrastructure elsewhere.

Only 6% of the RTN benefit relates to transport costs/benefits.

3. Cycle lanes should be removed from inner city roads thereby reducing inner city congestion.The small number of cyclists using these dedicated cycle lanes during peak hours does not justify their existence.Allow such cyclists to ride on the nearby footpath (even widen the paths)-Inner Brisbane has dual path usage.

Main arterial roads should have no stopping/passing during peak hours to improve traffic flow - Inner Sydney is an example.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8261

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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

After recent flooding events I think more maintenance and investment into upgrading existing urban areas is needed before intensification. Adding more intensive housing will cause too much of a burden on older surrounding houses and deplete already underfunded local community organisations. Investment into greenfield projects is a far better approach in Auckland's growth as we need to create new town centres, communities and new hubs for businesses. As someone who got flooded and lost their home I ended up moving further up in the northern edges of Auckland and live in a greenfields development where the infrastructure is far better designed.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

I agree with investing into local centres with more accessible transport options and community centres but I fail to see how increasing housing and business growth will achieve this? In areas like Sunnynook where already intensive housing has been increased and more developments are being built-in, there has been no improvement on the public transport, road safety or availability of accessible ways of commuting. Where is the investment into parking and accessible drop off zones for Sunnynook Bus Station? The local feeder bus 907 to Sunnynook Station is one of Auckland's most unreliable bus routes https://i.stuff.co.nz/auckland/300846430/aucklands-least-reliable-bus-routes-revealed. What about streets that have both sides of the road filled with cars because the new intensive buildings only allow for one car park? What about the permeable areas and green spaces that can help with flood prone areas like Sunnynook?

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 support is needed for communities that are especially vulnerable to climate change and natural hazards. Investment into temporary accommodation solutions for displaced families is also needed.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Sunnynook park was designed for the 1 in 100 year flood, however not even the accomodations for that event could cope in the Auckland Anniversary floods. Will existing infrastructure be improved to cope with more extreme weather events?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There is concern about the quality of the new builds / terrace houses popping up. Despite having CCC, some of these new builds are producing conerning results after private building inspections. Recently I had a building report done on a new build that had CCC but some of the electrical outlets were swapped out for an unknown brand post CCC inspection. Other concerns were incorrect or missing signage for non-potable water and improperly installed window joinery and flooring. How can we trust that the growth of housing in Auckland also means that we have a high standard of build quality?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8278

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Your 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
No interference from central government will help a lot

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
They are methods that work.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Leave us some historic areas to walk around e.g. Devonport, Birkenhead Point. Don't spoil them!

Future Development Plan 2023 #8425

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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
See attached.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why
See attached.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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
See attached.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 attached.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

See attached.

#8425

Help us shape Auckland's future growth

Feedback must be received by **Monday 31 July 2023.**

Auckland's Future Development Strategy (FDS) sets out the big picture vision for how the city and region should grow over the next 30 years.

Cities can grow in many different ways. We propose that most new housing and business development be in the existing city near town centres, good public transport services and jobs, rather than spread-out across the region.

To protect our environment and ensure new homes are built close to the things that people need – like jobs, education and leisure activities, we propose to reduce greenfield growth. Greenfield growth is development of previously undeveloped land on the edge of Auckland that expands the city.

The draft FDS proposes to improve natural environment outcomes and help to address the impacts of climate change by protecting ecosystems, greening the city, and promoting resilient design solutions.

We want your views on how this "big picture" approach could be improved.

We strongly encourage you to read the proposed approach and accompanying information before answering any of the following questions.

We encourage you to give feedback online at akhaveyoursay.nz/futureauckland, or you can:

Scan and email your completed form to:
futuredevelopmentstrategy@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Post your completed form in an envelope to:
Auckland Council
Attention: Future Development Strategy
Freepost Authority 190153
Private Bag 92300, Victoria Street West
Auckland, 1142

Your details

Your name and feedback will be included in public documents. All other personal details will be kept private.

First name: [redacted] Last name: [redacted]

Email address or postal address: [redacted] **Rawhiti Road, Manly, Whangaparaoa, 0930.**

Your local board: **Hibiscus and Bays Local Board**

Is your feedback on behalf of an organisation or business? (If yes, this confirms you have authority to submit on the organisation's behalf)

☐ Yes ☑ No Name of organisation/business: _____

Important privacy information

The personal information that you provide in this form will be held and protected by Auckland Council in accordance with our privacy policy (available at **aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/privacy** and at our libraries and service centres) and with the Privacy Act 1993. The privacy policy explains how we can use and share your personal information in relation to any interaction you have with the council, and how you can access and correct that information. You should familiarise yourself with this policy before submitting this form.

These questions are optional but will help us understand which groups of the community are engaging with us.

What gender are you?

☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Another gender (please specify): _____

What age group do you belong to?

☐ Under 15 ☐ 15-17 ☐ 18-24 ☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-44

☐ 45-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65-74 ☐ 75+

Which ethnic group(s) do you feel you belong to? (Please select as many as apply)

☐ Pākehā/NZ European ☐ Other European ☐ Māori

☐ Cook Islands Māori ☐ Samoan ☐ Tongan

☐ Indian ☐ Chinese ☐ Southeast Asian

☐ Other (please specify): _____

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☐ People's Panel – to take part in council surveys

☐ OurAuckland – your weekly guide to what's happening in Auckland

☐ Auckland Conversations - free public events, offering ideas, inspiration and action for world-class cities

You can also visit AK Have Your Say at akhaveyoursay.nz to find out about, or register to receive regular updates on, consultation activities happening across Auckland

Your feedback (all questions are optional)

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.

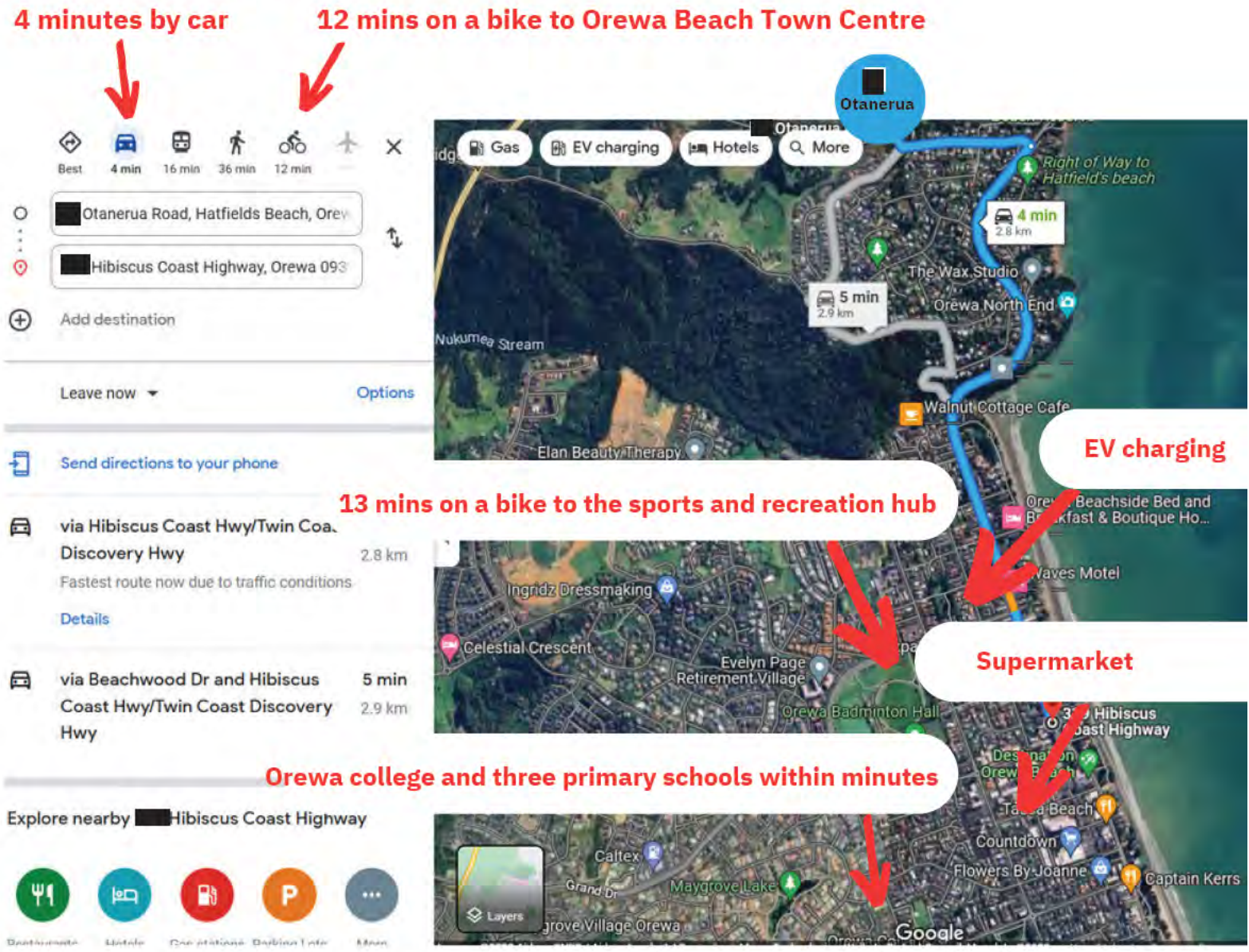
1. **What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

#8425

☑ **Agree in principle - noting feedback below**

This submission is generally supportive of the overall aims of focusing growth in existing urban areas with a key point of feedback being to **retain the Henderson site at [redacted] Otanerua Road as a FUZ**. This site is currently zoned FUZ and retaining this zoning is entirely consistent with the goal of focusing growth within existing urban areas.

The aerial photograph below shows the **close proximity** of [redacted] Otanerua Road to Orewa Beach Town Centre, businesses, cafes, shopping centres, Orewa Library, schools, sports hubs and EV charging. All these are within a 10 - 15 minute bike ride or 4 minute car trip. Retaining the FUZ at this property will **strengthen Orewa Town Centre** and the Hatfield's Beach community.



Have your say on Auckland's Future Development Strategy

The natural character and physical location of the Henderson site at [redacted] Otanerua Road is entirely consistent with the objectives of focused growth, accessibility to town centres, and public transport options.

Retaining the FUZ for [redacted] Otanerua Road will give **more people easy access** to this wide range of existing services, businesses and amenities. Everything for a healthy community is already in place, supporting the goal of achieving equitable growth and change. [redacted] Otanerua can provide additional housing capacity in a short time frame, in a desirable location, with little additional public expenditure being required.

[redacted] Otanerua borders existing residential developments and the current FUZ border (shown in orange below and to the side) along the northern ridgeline creates a natural transition from residential to rural property.

This natural transition between zones helps maintain the mauri (life force) of the natural environment by utilising the land for its **most suitable purpose**. The current FUZ border captures the essence of the land by allowing a larger residential community to grow with the support of an existing community right next door. This larger community will bring new life to Hatfield's Beach and is a logical extension to the Hibiscus Coast local area.



The IHP, who confirmed the Future Urban Zoning for [redacted] Otanerua Road, included the following statement in its recommendation to Council: "Land areas forming the extension are readily developable, provide for substantial growth to meet demand and also provide options at Hibiscus Coast regarding where that growth can occur. The areas are contiguous with the existing urban development, thereby supporting the development of a compact urban form".



Retaining the FUZ for [redacted] Otanerua is essential to see this land developed into a residential community that can grow together with the existing community in Hatfield's Beach.

In the past, the best use of this land was farming, but now it's time for it to become a place more people can call home. The residential development of [redacted] Otanerua Road is the missing piece in the puzzle that will **complement and complete** the Hatfields Beach community.



Retaining the FUZ is important to secure success for the Hatfield's community and wider Hibiscus Coast region by locating growth in an area that is naturally suited to development and close to existing services. This will deliver the greatest benefits, across multiple outcomes, for growth and investment.

The future development of [redacted] Otanerus Road is essential to ensure there is sufficeint housing capactiy in this area. Demand for residential homes in the area, including rental housing is already extremely high and likely to increase. To get the best value for money from infrastructure investment and to service housing shortfalls it's necessary to retain the FUZ at Hatfield's Beach.

Retaining the FUZ will make the **best use of existing infrastructure**. Any future investment in the community will deliver on multiple outcomes including benefits to those across the wider region. Most services are already ready to serve the complete community at Hatfield's Beach.

Accessible local centres

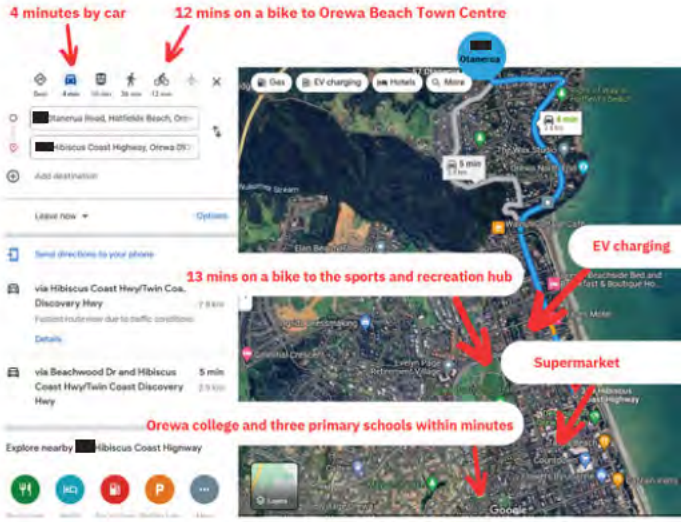
When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

☑ **Agree in principle - noting feedback below**

Orewa Town Centre is **easily accessible** from the Henderson property at [redacted] Otanerua Road. It's near an extensive range of workplaces, amenities, services, shops and facilities (as shown in the map on the right, from page 3) making its future urban zoning completely in agreement with the goal of focusing development near local centres.



[redacted] Otanerua Road is within easy walking distance to the bus stop shown below. Passengers use this bus route to get to Orewa Town Centre in a short time. Easy access to this transport network reduces vehicle kilometres travelled.



The existing network of roads and footpaths that currently connect [redacted] Otanerua Road to the Hatfield's Beach community are already ideal for walking and cycling.

This playground in the photo below is close by. The footpath runs past [redacted] Otanerua then goes on to connect it to the beautiful Alice Eaves Scenic Reserve. These tracks also create access through to Orewa Beach and Town Centre, which is another way those living at the FUZ, at [redacted] Otanerua Road, will be able to connect with the Orewa Town Centre.

This an example of existing infrastructure in the local area that will generate **greater social benefits** and **support greenhouse gas emission reduction** when it's used by more people.



It's notable that Hatfield's beach has one of the most popular boat ramps in the area which already has infrastructure in place and is suitable for all weather and tide conditions.



Other ramps nearby, including Orewa and Waiwera are not always accessible. This is just one of many leisure facilities that are easily accessible from the Henderson property at [redacted] Otanerua Road.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. **What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

☑ Other Tell us why

The Future Development Strategy has identified [redacted] Otanerua Road as an area that is hazard constrained and the proposed way forward is to remove the FUZ. Considering the nature of the site, actual hazards present there, previous evidence and physical inspections this **doesn't seem like an appropriate way forward**.

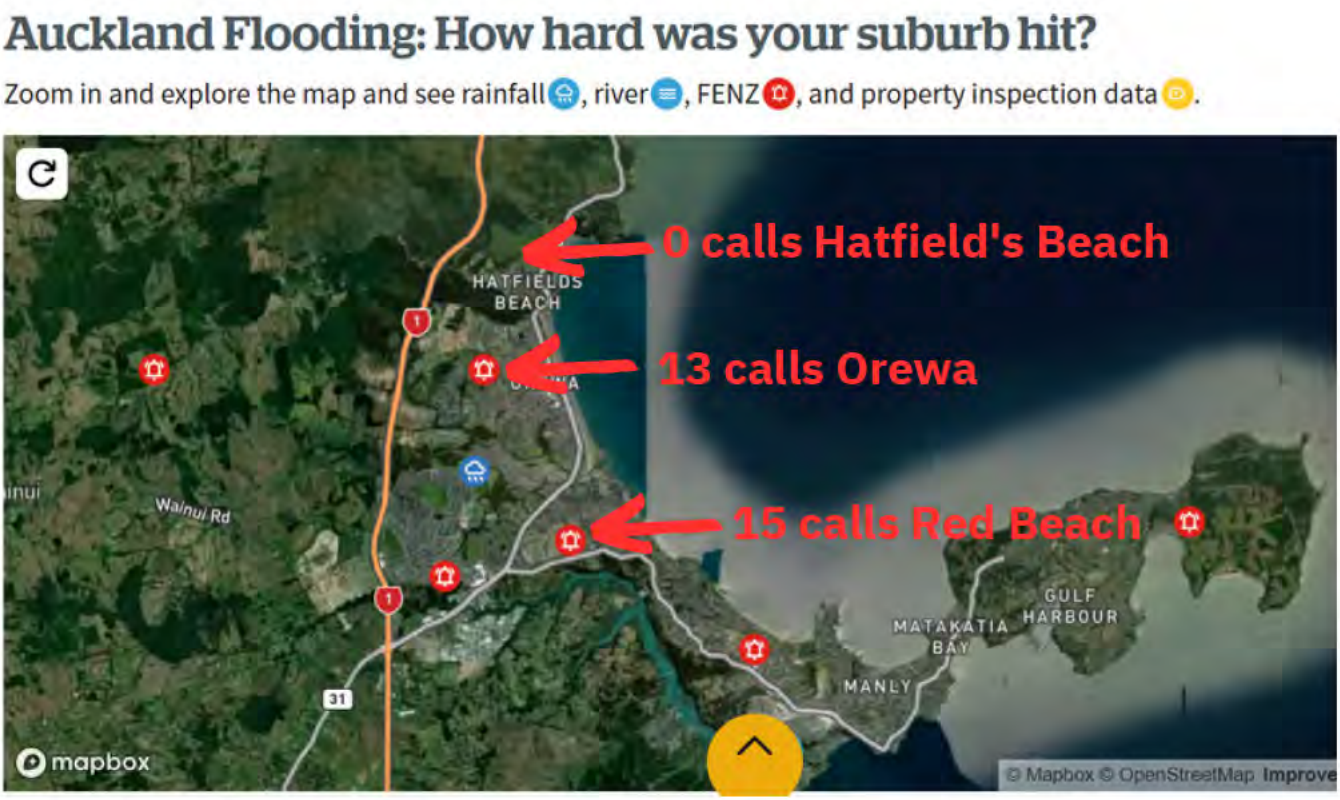
Engineering and design solutions, including nature-based options, are able to mitigate areas that are subject to varying degrees of potential instability and flooding. It is more appropriate to **retain the FUZ** and provide for opportunities for urban intensification within the areas that are free of hazards or can be made so, while leaving areas not suitable for housing, for other uses such as recreation, planting and open space.



Possible use of open space

The constraints have previously been concluded as being able to be addressed and extensive evidence previously submitted by Riley Consultants strongly supports retaining the FUZ at [redacted] Otanerua Road. The IHP who confirmed the Future Urban Zoning for [redacted] Otanerua Road included similar supportive statements in its recommendation to Council.

Studying the impact of recent climate events on land that is proposed for development highlights the extent of the region's vulnerability. Many areas in Auckland that are currently marked for intense growth (Red Beach, Stanmore Bay, Orewa, Dairy Flat) experienced major flooding. See the map of flood related calls to FENZ below (note zero calls from Hatfield's Beach). Most of Auckland is likely to have some degree of hazard.



The Henderson site, shown in the plan to the right from Auckland Council GIS, is presented with Orewa Beach's possible outcome of flooding and coast inundation for reference. The land at [redacted] Otanerua Road has already been investigated by the IHP and Council and found **generally appropriate for urban development**. Therefore, it makes sense to retain [redacted] Otanerua as a FUZ. The loss of housing capacity in the region due to flooding or inundation can be offset by creating additional capacity at Hatfield's Beach, which is a good location.



4. **What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure responds to the impacts of climate change?**

☑ **Agree in principle - noting feedback below**

Tell us why

Prioritising nature-based infrastructure is a reason for retaining the FUZ at [redacted] Otanerua Road. It's likely that prioritising nature-based infrastructure will be **easier and more cost effective** to achieve at [redacted] Otanerua Road, which is largely open space, than through intensification of existing areas, particularly where those areas are already highly developed. The open space areas at the Henderson site create an opportunity to apply nature-based infrastructure solutions.

5. **Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

This submission is **generally supportive** of the overall aims of Auckland's Future Development Strategy with a key point of opposition being the identification of the Henderson site at [redacted] Otanerua Road, currently zoned FUZ, as a "proposed area for removal".

I propose **retaining the FUZ for [redacted] Otanerua Road** because it's entirely consistent with the goals and outcomes of the Future Development Strategy.

- The land at [redacted] Otanerua Road has already been investigated by the IHP and Council and found generally appropriate for urban development.
- The border of the current FUZ along a ridgeline creates a natural transition between zones which helps maintain the mauri (life force) of the natural environment by utilising the land for its most suitable purpose.
- The property's close proximity to Orewa Town Centre aligns with the desired outcome of having development that is interconnected.
- Transport and utility infrastructure are either existing or under construction.
- The location and existing infrastructure support the goal of greenhouse gas emission reduction.
- Minimal upgrading of infrastructure is necessary to enable the land to be developed for residential purposes.
- To service housing shortfalls in the local area it's necessary to retain the FUZ at Hatfield's Beach.
- In the past, the best use of this land was farming, but now it's time for it to become a place more people can call home.
- The development will complement and complete the Hatfield's Beach community and benefit the wider region.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8472

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

'Decreased space for living - Higher costs
- lack of in city green - more uncomfortable

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Reliance on centres means less incentive for expansion exiting real estate more expensive.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Floods bad, we need to prevent it.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
need more for mental health

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8498

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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

I believe Auckland should expand out more and focus on improving the suburban neighbourhoods (e.g public transport with larger range) before focusing on central urban development in the future.

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

Smaller-scale local center development is good because that greatly benefits the suburbs around it and aids their development too.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Further development on these area is likely unsuitable due to the environmental hazards and would end up as a wasted investment of resources.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

I believe that nature-based infrastructure should be prioritised especially for future development and sustainability. A nature-based city seems like something on movies but I believe practical steps such as those mentioned above can be due to make this a reality, especially since NZ is viewed as 'green' and nature-friendly.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8539

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Tell us why

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Tell us why

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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?

Please see attached submission

CIVILPLAN CONSULTANTS

Submission on the Draft Future Development Strategy 2023

To: Auckland Council

Name of Submitters: [redacted]
[redacted]
Wainui Heights Limited

Address for Service: C/- CivilPlan Consultants Limited
PO Box 97796
Manukau City
Auckland 2241

Attn [redacted]

Telephone: [redacted]

Email: [redacted]

This is a submission on Draft Future Development Strategy 2023 ("the proposal" or "draft FDS").

The submitters (listed above) are owners of land at Upper Orewa Road and Russell Road in Wainui. They are directly affected by the draft FDS's decisions related to the Upper Orewa future urban area.

1. General Submission

The submitters have a number of general concerns with the draft FDS. This includes:

a) The flawed method by which the draft FDS determines that sufficient development capacity will be enabled and the lack of detail provided as to how this will occur, including whether the requirements under the NPS-UD have been appropriately considered.

b) The overemphasis of 'plan-enabled' development capacity and its interchangeable use with development capacity in general, with limited or no consideration given as to whether that development capacity will also be infrastructure-ready, commercially feasible and reasonably expected to be realised.

c) The apparent lack of consideration given to ensuring that sufficient development capacity is provided in future urban areas to meet demand for housing in new urban areas.

d) The antagonistic view of the FDS towards private plan changes, despite these being solely responsible for delivering that part of the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy that has been implemented.

e) The recommendation for removal or further investigation of various future urban areas without providing sufficient evidence to demonstrate that these areas are not required to provide for sufficient development capacity and disregarding the evidence-based decisions from the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan process regarding the suitability of the existing Future Urban Zones for future growth.

f) The bias in favour of infrastructure projects that are already funded, with no analysis provided to demonstrate that those infrastructure projects are more efficient at enabling sufficient development capacity than other infrastructure projects that have not been considered.

g) The inappropriate reliance on infrastructure funding decisions, often made by parties external to Auckland Council, to determine urban form outcomes, rather than infrastructure delivery being informed by urban form decisions.

h) The overemphasis on 'uncertainty' and the subsequent unwillingness to extrapolate known, existing data to predict future outcomes (that can then be reviewed as actual outcomes can be measured).

Further detail regarding these matters is outlined in the following sections.

1.1 Sufficient Development Capacity Assessment

The attached report has undertaken a review of whether the draft FDS has sufficiently met the requirements in clause 3.2 of the National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020 ('NPS-UD') that require Auckland Council to demonstrate that at least sufficient development capacity for housing can be provided in the Auckland Region to meet expected demand. This report identifies a number of shortcomings that does not provide the submitters with confidence that Auckland Council has accurately addressed all of the relevant requirements under the NPS-UD.

For that reason, all conclusions and recommendations of the draft FDS that are reliant on Auckland Council's finding that there is sufficient development capacity within the existing urban area to meet short, medium and long term expected housing demand should be disregarded and not relied upon.

1.2 Sufficient Development Capacity in Demand in Future Urban Areas

Clause 3.2(1)(a) of the NPS-UD requires local authorities to provide at least sufficient development capacity to meet demand for housing in existing and new urban areas.

The draft FDS states that in recent years over 80% of growth has occurred within existing urban areas. Figures from Auckland Council's monthly housing updates specify that around 15% of growth is occurring within future urban areas (within the existing Rural Urban Boundary) and around 5% of growth is occurring within rural zones.

Based on these trends, the submitters would expect that the draft FDS would provide capacity for housing supply equivalent to at least 15% of demand within future urban areas, and that this capacity be commercially feasible and reasonably expected to be realised.

The FDS has not identified to what extent sufficient development capacity is being provided for within future urban areas in comparison to existing urban areas. While Appendix 4 to the draft FDS indicates that 12% of net development capacity is within greenfield areas, this is only 'plan-enabled' capacity and not development capacity that passes all of the tests specified under the NPS-UD (refer to the attached report for more details of these).

The FDS should specify how the identified future urban areas provide development capacity that is infrastructure-ready, commercially feasible and reasonably expected to be realised for approximately 5,000 dwellings in the short term, 12,000 dwellings in the medium term and 30,000 dwellings in the long term (being 15% of the estimated dwelling demand). While these figures may appear to be low and easily achievable, a detailed assessment is expected to find that:

a) In relation to short term capacity, there are few live zoned greenfield development sites that have all development infrastructure already in place that is sufficient to enable development of all of the otherwise available development capacity.

b) In relation to medium term capacity, all development infrastructure for live zoned greenfield development sites is often not funded within the next ten years under a Long Term Plan.

c) The extent to which development capacity is reasonably expected to be realised within the next 30 years will be significantly dependant on the size, shape and ownership of land within the future urban area. For example, large areas of land owned by a proven greenfield developer are significantly more likely to realise available development capacity than smaller or irregularly shaped countryside living lots under disparate ownership.

d) The rate at which development capacity is reasonably expected to be realised in future urban areas will be over a long period of time, reflecting the staged nature of greenfield development. Therefore, the short term 'reasonably expected to be realised' development capacity of a live-zoned and infrastructure-ready greenfield area will be much less than the total plan-enabled, infrastructure-ready development capacity available.

This would then demonstrate how the anticipated demand for housing within greenfield areas can realistically be provided for through future urban areas.

To clarify, the submitters do not seek any relief related to existing urban areas or the delivery of infrastructure to service feasible and reasonably expected to be realised plan-enabled capacity within existing urban areas. That approach will provide for intensification within existing urban areas to the extent that can be supported by market forces.

However, there would still be demand for housing typologies predominantly provided within new urban areas that would not be met by the development capacity provided within existing urban areas. To meet the requirements under clause 3.2 of the NPS-UD, the draft FDS needs to ensure that a wide range of development capacity is provided within the Auckland Region to meet the wide range of demands for housing, including for housing within new urban areas.

1.3 Role of Private Plan Changes

The draft FDS is critical regarding the role of private plan changes since the AUP was made operative with respect to enabling development within future urban areas. In particular, it states "*Rather than the sequenced approach provided for through the FULSS, live zoning has come through private plan changes ahead of time*."

HGL disagrees with the inference in this statement that private plan changes have caused the sequencing provided through the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy 2017 ('FULSS') to not be achieved.

The FULSS set out that between 2018 and 2022, several future urban areas – including Warkworth North, Whenuapai and Drury West – with a cumulative area of 2,060 ha would become development ready. Auckland Council failed to implement that plan. During this timeframe, only a single public plan change was notified – Plan Change 5, covering 360 ha of land at Whenuapai – but that was ultimately withdrawn. At the same time, a series of private plan change requests achieved live zoning of 347 ha (19% of the total cumulative area) prior to 2022. There remains a cumulative area of 1,509 ha of Future Urban Zoned land that has not been live zoned within the timeframe specified in the FULSS.

The FULSS then set out that between 2023 and 2027, additional future urban areas at Pukekohe and Takanini with a cumulative area of 1,144 ha would become development ready. A single private plan change request covering an area of 30 ha has been made operative in this area this year, within the FULSS timeframe.

It is accepted that a number of plan changes have been made for future urban areas set out in the FULSS as being development ready between 2028 and 2032, most notably several plan changes in Drury. A cumulative area of 347 ha has been live zoned approximately 5 years prior to the timeframe anticipated under the FULSS. However, it is important to note that:

a) Three of the six plan changes (PC52, PC 58 and PC72) were for discrete areas (all less than 10 ha and a very small proportion of the relevant future urban area) that directly adjoined the existing urban area, without the need for any significant infrastructure upgrades.

b) The area of 'out-of-sequence' live zoning (347 ha) is significantly smaller than the area of future urban zoning that Council failed to live zone within the FULSS 2018 to 2022 timeframe (1,509 ha).

c) In the case of the Drury plan changes, the live zoned area (339 ha) is still less than the Future Urban Zones in nearby Drury West Stage 1 and Paerata that were meant to have been live zoned between 2018 and 2022 (420 ha).

d) The bulk infrastructure necessary to enable development within all of the live zoned Drury future urban areas is not currently in place and will constrain the extent of development that can occur prior to 2028. However, it is considered highly unlikely that this infrastructure would have been in place between 2028 to 2032, as anticipated by the FULSS, without the private plan requests having been made.

Therefore, HGL seeks that the draft FDS be amended to reflect the role that private plan changes have had to play to implement the FULSS, noting Auckland Council has not made operative any public plan changes for any of the land planned to be development ready prior to 2022, thus private plan change requests are the only reason that there has been any implementation of the FULSS.

1.4 Implications For Future Urban Zoned Land

The draft FDS states the following in relation to future urban areas:

- "[the FDS] does not focus on identifying significant additional plan enabled development capacity" (page 30).
- "there will be less reliance on expansion into future urban areas and what growth there is will be phased over a longer timeframe" (pages 16 and 32)
- "future urban areas will provide for limited urban expansion" (page 39).

The draft FDS subsequently makes the recommendation that a significant proportion of future urban zones under the AUP should be removed, with these areas either specifically referred to or identified for 'future investigation'. This is seemingly on the basis that their removal would not affect the ability for Council to provide for sufficient development capacity.

As outlined above, the submitters consider that Auckland Council has not provided a sufficient evidence base to determine that there is sufficient development capacity in the short term, medium term and long term – including in relation to demand for housing in new urban areas – without the need for growth within all previously-identified future urban areas.

Therefore, the submitters seek that the draft FDS does not recommend removal of any future urban zones, nor that any future urban zones be subject to further investigation as to whether the future urban zone should be removed. Instead, such areas should be retained as future urban zones given that, as was determined through the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan process, they are suitable for future urban development when necessary to provide for sufficient development capacity – which, given the points raised above, may be much sooner than Auckland Council is estimating.

The submitters also strongly oppose the approach of the draft FDS to specify that some future urban areas will be "subject to further investigation", rather than undertaking that investigation prior to development of the FDS. This leads to significant uncertainty for affected landowners.

1.5 Offsetting Principle

Page 23 of the draft FDS sets out the following principle:

> "*The approach will be that, where plan-enabled capacity is reduced or constrained, over time forgone capacity will be offset by creating additional capacity in good locations elsewhere, so that overall capacity is broadly maintained.*"

The general sentiment of this principle is supported, although the submitters are concerned regarding how it is currently presented in the draft FDS. In particular:

a) It is unclear how this principle correlates with the position elsewhere in the draft FDS to remove or investigate removal of land currently zoned Future Urban under the AUP. Using the estimations under the FULSS, the removal of these future urban areas would reduce plan-enabled development capacity by approximately 50,000 dwellings (although this is likely greater in light of the MDRS). It is unclear where this development capacity is being offset to accord with this principle.

b) Providing for plan-enabled capacity in one area to offset reductions and constraints in another area does not directly ensure that sufficient development capacity remains provided for. As outlined in the report attached as Attachment 1, whether development capacity is plan-enabled is only one of many tests that must be passed in order for that development capacity to be sufficient. Plan-enabled development capacity that is also infrastructure ready and commercially feasible is not equivalent to plan-enabled development capacity that is not infrastructure ready or commercially feasible. Therefore, any offsetting of development capacity should give regard to these matters as well.

c) With reference to clause 3.2(1)(b) of the NPS-UD, any offsetting should have regard to whether equivalent building typologies are being provided for. For example, development capacity that met demand for detached dwellings should not be offset by development capacity that relies on intensification that delivers attached typologies/apartments.

d) The principle takes a vague approach as to when forgone capacity will be offset, stating this would occur "over time". It is considered necessary for offsetting to occur concurrently to reductions or constraints to capacity, as part of the same decisions. For example:

- A plan change that makes development capacity no longer plan-enabled should include, as part of the same request, an equivalent increase in plan-enabled development capacity that is also infrastructure-ready and commercially feasible in a similar location.
- A Long Term Plan that delays delivery of infrastructure intended to serve development capacity should also bring forward funding for infrastructure that would enable equivalent development capacity elsewhere.

On this basis, the submitters seek that the draft FDS amend its offsetting principle as follows:

> *The approach will be that, where ~~plan-enabled~~ development capacity is reduced or constrained in a manner that results in it no longer being plan-enabled, infrastructure-ready or commercially feasible, ~~over time~~ the forgone capacity will be concurrently offset by creating ~~additional~~ at least equivalent capacity (including in terms of number, typology and general location) that is plan-enabled, infrastructure-ready or commercially feasible ~~in good locations~~ elsewhere, so that overall capacity is ~~broadly~~ maintained.*

1.6 Infrastructure Integration

The draft FDS states (on page 29) that "*It is important however that as much sufficient feasible development capacity as possible, where it is likely to be taken up, is infrastructure-ready*". Principle 3 (on pages 19 and 20) then outlines that Council will make efficient and equitable infrastructure investments.

Appendix 3 of the draft FDS is titled 'Infrastructure to support development capacity'. This includes a table that is specified to "*show the likely bulk/significant development infrastructure and additional infrastructure required to support or service the development capacity*". The following paragraph then states that "*The projects identified have been either committed and funded or signalled*", with a subsequent note that the tables "*are not exhaustive*". This indicates that there has been inadequate consideration given to the specific infrastructure projects that need to be delivered to enable sufficient development capacity, including whether any additional infrastructure projects are required to be funded.

When read as a whole, the draft FDS appears to take the approach that, as there is (allegedly) abundant development capacity across the Auckland region, uptake of this development will align with committed infrastructure projects, resulting in sufficient development capacity being easily achieved. This effectively results in decisions that have been made by infrastructure providers separate to Auckland Council (Auckland Transport and Watercare, for example) directing decisions on urban form. This is a far-from-ideal method of strategically planning for growth.

Instead, the draft FDS should identify the preferred locations for urban growth, identify what development infrastructure is necessary to make that development capacity infrastructure-ready and then use that analysis to determine funding priorities for development infrastructure. This may include bringing forward the timeframe for a project, identifying the need for funding for an additional project or delaying funding of a project that has limited benefits of enabling sufficient development capacity. This approach is consistent with clause 3.17 of the NPS-UD where local authorities are 'strongly encouraged' to use the FDS to inform long-term plans, infrastructure strategies and regional land transport plans. Decisions on urban form should not be beholden to decisions made by infrastructure providers.

Decisions on the extent of Future Urban Zones made during the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan process is a good example of where decisions on urban growth and urban form were made in a holistic manner, rather than being dictated by infrastructure funding decisions. It is therefore disappointing to see that the draft FDS intends to relitigate the suitability of those areas for urban growth, partly on the basis of there being no commitment to delivering development infrastructure to those areas.

To address this matter, the submitters seek that the draft FDS specifically identify the extent to which the 'committed' infrastructure projects support development capacity, by identifying the areas benefitted and the increase in sufficient development capacity that is directly enabled by the infrastructure (i.e. the extent of plan-enabled, feasible and reasonably expected to be realised development capacity that is only made infrastructure-ready as a result of the investment). These results should then be used as a method to prioritise development infrastructure, to then inform funding decisions.

1.7 Infrastructure Funding

The FDS appears to be taking the stance that the budget envelope for infrastructure is fixed and that, once committed projects are accounted for, there is minimal funding available to provide for any additional development infrastructure.

While setting a limited budget for development infrastructure may be politically advantageous, the NPS-UD requires an FDS to identify what development infrastructure is required to provide for sufficient development capacity and then the decision on how that is to be funded is to be determined. A FDS is not expected to only identify development infrastructure that fits within existing budgets.

Once a FDS has identified what development infrastructure is necessary to provide for sufficient development capacity, the long-term plan should then determine how that infrastructure will be funded. Auckland Council has multiple mechanisms available to it, including targeted rates, special levies (under the Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020), development contributions and general taxation.

1.8 The Impact of Uncertainty

As it reads, the draft FDS has been prepared under a cloud of 'uncertainty'. The second paragraph of the executive summary and most paragraphs in section 1.1 refer to it being 'a time of uncertainty', setting this scene early in the document.

This theme of uncertainty and constant change is carried through the document, including the following statements:

- "There are ongoing changes to the workforce, economy, interest rates, inflation, and project viability. There is also ongoing behaviour change such as increases in working from home and online retail and a greater awareness of the environmental impacts our lifestyles have." (page 12)
- "There is significant uncertainty in forecasting the location and timing of required infrastructure to support growth that will occur over the next thirty years." (page 13)
- "The future is uncertain. There will be many changes in the global and local political, environmental, social, economic and cultural landscapes that will influence how we grow and will impact on the success of Tāmaki Makaurau." (page 25)
- "The feasibility of plan enabled development also changes over time, as preferences change, new amenities are created, and accessibility though transport investment improves." (pages 29 to 30)
- "Most growth is expected in sectors that prefer to locate in commercial areas. However, the exact nature of economic changes and related business land needs are uncertain." (page 46)
- "There is particular uncertainty around the timing and delivery of medium and long-term projects due to the constrained financial environment and current planning underway." (Appendix page 10)

It is accepted that change is inevitable and that this change is often uncertain. However, on review of the provisions of the NPS-UD that the draft FDS is prepared under, it is considered that a FDS need not concern itself with predicting the future but rather focus on the facts of what is currently known and reasonably expected. This could be extrapolated across the next 30 years, including to determine the expected demand for housing and business development capacity.

Instead, the FDS does not provide a clear calculation of sufficient development capacity, simply referring to "much of" the available development capacity being commercially feasible and stating that infrastructure-readiness will simply occur 'as is necessary'.

It is accepted that the FDS will not be perfect and will need to be amended to address on-going uncertainty – but this is what the review requirements under clause 3.16 of the NPS-UD are designed to address.

2. Site-Specific Submission

The land to which this submission specifically relates to is henceforth referred to as the 'Upper Orewa land'. This land is generally those properties currently within the Future Urban Zone under the AUP that are to the west of the Northern Motorway and to the north of the Orewa River, but excluding the "Ara Hills" land (also known as the "Hall Farm" land) that is currently being developed in accordance with a resource consent obtained in 2017 This land is indicated in Figure 1, below.

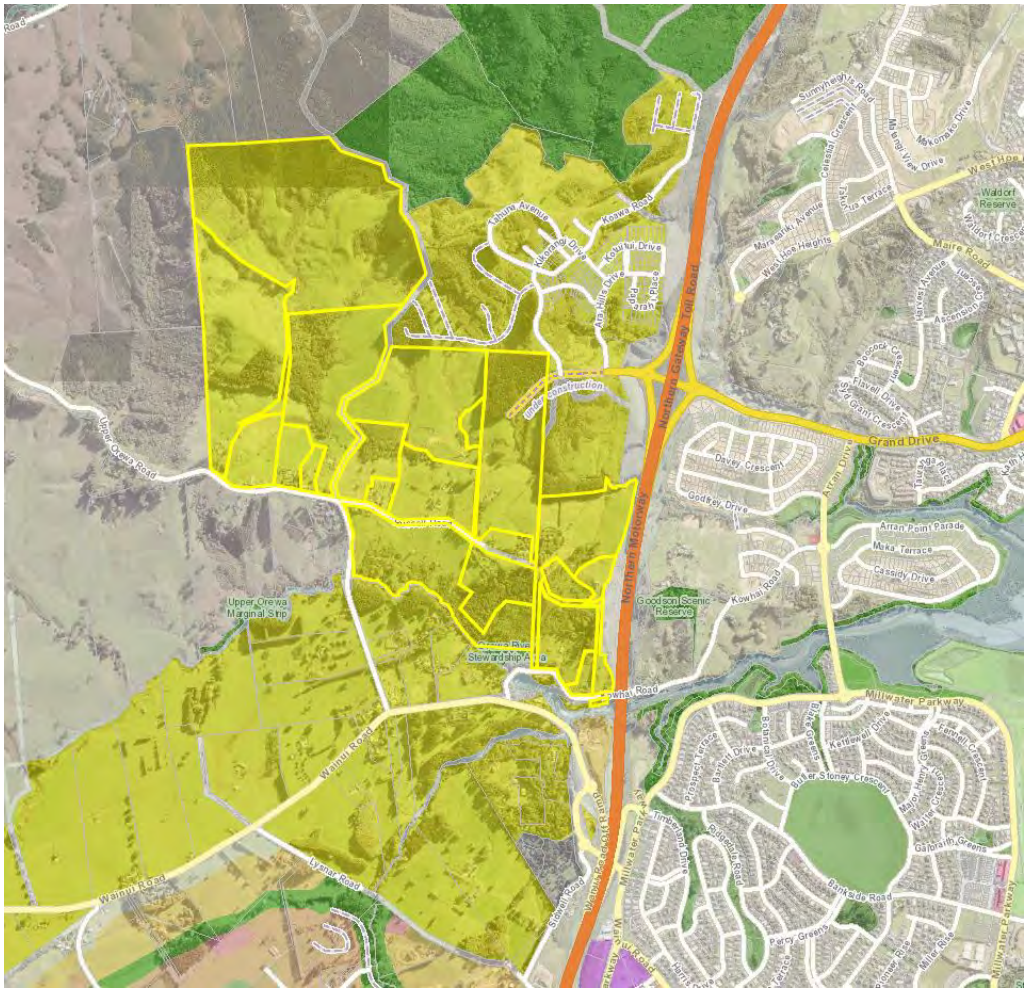


Figure 1: Location and Extent of the Upper Orewa Land

The Upper Orewa land and the Ara Hills land together form a distinct area that is bordered by the following defensible boundaries:

- To the north and west, areas of native bush that have been identified in the AUP as Significant Ecological Areas. This includes the Nukumea Scenic Reserve.
- To the south, the ridgeline that aligns with Upper Orewa Road and then either the ridgeline that aligns with Russell Road or the Orewa River (noting that some of the area between these latter features is identified in the AUP as Significant Ecological Areas) – refer to Figure 2, below.

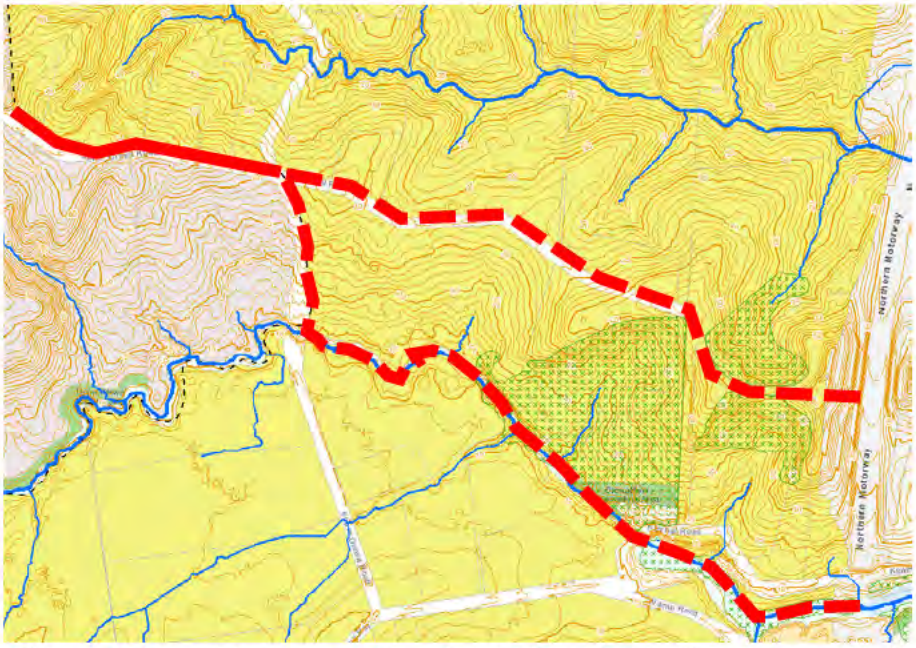


Figure 2: Defensible Southern Boundary Options for the Upper Orewa land

- To the east, the Northern Motorway.

The Future Urban Land Supply ('FULSS') and the draft FDS have both included the Upper Orewa land as part of the "Upper Orewa" development area. In both instances, the Upper Orewa development area extends further south to include all Future Urban zoned land north of the Weiti Precinct, with the Ara Hills land being identified as the "Upper Orewa Resource Consent Area". While this submission primarily relates to the Upper Orewa land, it could similarly apply to the Upper Orewa development area as a whole.

The FULSS identified the Upper Orewa development area to be development ready between 2033 and 2037, alongside the remainder of the Wainui East, Silverdale and Dairy Flat. However, under the draft FDS, the Upper Orewa development area is recommended for further investigation and not planned to support development before 2050+. The same conclusion has been made for the Wainui East, Silverdale and Dairy Flat areas. Appendix Page 33 of the draft FDS specifies the reasons that the Upper Orewa area is recommended for further investigation, which relate to infrastructure, urban form, emissions/VKT reduction and natural hazards.

It is noted that these matters appear to have been considered by Council on the basis that all of the land currently within the Upper Orewa development area would provide for medium or high-density residential development. While this approach is understood in light of the Medium Density Residential Standards requirements now included in the Resource Management Act 1991, it fails to recognise that there is an additional urban residential zone that would be available to apply when rezoning Future Urban zoned sites that is not subject to the MDRS: the Large Lot zone.

The AUP zone summary for Large Lot, which is unaffected by Plan Change 78, states that the zone is to apply on the periphery of urban areas to address one or more of the following factors:

- Landscape qualities of an area;
- Land not suited to conventional residential subdivision due to a lack of reticulated services; or
- Physical limitations such as topography or natural hazards.

Therefore, land developed in accordance with the Large Lot zone will have fewer demands on infrastructure and result in fewer natural hazard risks. Given the topography of the Upper Orewa land and the proximity of sensitive ecological areas, the Large Lot zone may be found, at the time that structure planning is undertaken, to be the most appropriate zone for part of this land.

With this in mind, the relevance of the reasons provided on Appendix Page 33 of the draft FDS as to why development at Upper Orewa should be subject to further investigation is considered in turn:

- <u>Transport infrastructure</u>:

  The draft FDS identifies that rapid transit, frequent transit routes, key arterials and provision of active modes are required to support development in the Upper Orewa area and achieve strategic outcomes.

  Supporting Growth has recently consulted on and determined the preferred strategic transport requirements for the North Auckland Future Urban zones. For the Upper Orewa land, the only identified requirement is an arterial road between Grand Drive and Upper Orewa Road. The first section of this road is partly being delivered as part of the Ara Hills development. No public transport or active mode projects were identified within the Upper Orewa land.

  It is therefore considered that development of the Upper Orewa land is reliant on a single major transport project. As is already occurring with Ara Hills, subdivision of the Upper Orewa land can provide for this road corridor as necessary, given that the provision of road access would be required for such development. Some urban development may also be able to proceed prior to the full completion of this road, with a staged rollout based on traffic demands – with the specific details of this to be determined through a future plan change process.

- Wastewater infrastructure:

  The draft FDS specifies that a Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrade is required to support development in the Upper Orewa area.

  However, this infrastructure may not be necessary to service Large Lot development if structure planning determines this to be the most appropriate land use pattern for part of the Upper Orewa land.

  Otherwise, upgrades to Army Bay Wastewater Treatment Plant are already identified as necessary to facilitate urban development in Silverdale West, currently anticipated to occur in Decades Two and Three (2033+). The submitters consider that upgrades to this plant should provide capacity for the full potential development scenario in its catchment (including the Upper Orewa land) to avoid ongoing and incremental upgrades in the future.

- Urban form and business land retention:

  The draft FDS specifies that further consideration is needed to understand the relationship of Upper Orewa to the rest of the future urban area and nearby existing urban area and the impact any changes might have on planned infrastructure such as rapid transit.

  This appears to be a matter more appropriate for a structure planning exercise, rather than a matter that should be considered by the draft FDS or when determining to zone land Future Urban (or not).

  If looking only at the urban form implications of removing the Future Urban zone from the Upper Orewa area, this is considered to only result in adverse effects, given that:

  - Urban development of the Ara Hills land in accordance with its resource consent will continue regardless of the site's zoning.
  - The eastern and southern boundaries of the Ara Hills land do not follow any obvious natural or physical features that would provide an appropriate defensible boundary.
  - The urbanised Ara Hills land will be disconnected from the urbanisation occurring within the Wainui Precinct – a gap that the existing Future Urban zone intends to close.

  Because of this, the existing Future Urban zones are considered to be a significantly more defensible Rural Urban Boundary than an alternative RUB around the Ara Hills land and the Wainui Precinct.

- Emissions/VKT reduction:

  The draft FDS considers that there is the potential for the Upper Orewa area to result in higher vehicle kilometres travelled and CO_2 emissions than other future urban areas due to its relative distance from high quality public transport, a wide range of jobs, education and other services. In relation to this:

  - The Ara Hills development has been designed to accommodate a bus station adjacent to the Grand Drive motorway interchange (as per the conditions of their resource consent).
  - It is considered feasible for feeder bus services to be established to provide connections to the rapid transit network currently available at Silverdale and/or proposed at Milldale.
  - The land is in relatively close proximity to the Orewa town centre (3 km), the emerging Milldale local centre (3 km), business land at Millwater (2 km), business land at Silverdale (4 km) and future business land at Silverdale West (3 km), which would provide for the majority of residents' needs, including for jobs and education.
  - Should a Large Lot zoning be determined to be the most appropriate land use for at least part of the Upper Orewa land, the number of vehicle trips generated would be (compared to a Mixed Housing Urban zone scenario) significantly lower than what is currently assumed.

  In addition, the anticipated increased use of private vehicles that do not rely on carbon-emitting fuels will result in a reduced correlation between vehicle kilometres travelled and CO_2 emissions. Should the Upper Orewa land not be developed until at least 2050 (as proposed by the draft FDS) or even 2030 (as per the relief sought), the majority of new vehicles are expected to be electrically powered. Therefore, the potential for future urban development to increase vehicle kilometres travelled should not be conclusive that CO_2 emissions will similarly increase.

- Natural hazards:

  The draft FDS identifies "some" of the future urban area is exposed to flooding and coastal hazard risks, and also identifies moderate-risk slope instability in the north-western portion.

  Within the Upper Orewa land, the land identified on Auckland Council's Geomaps as a being subject to the 1% flood plain is predominantly the land along stream corridors and their associated gullies, with no existing or potential widespread flood plains. Coastal hazards are only in relation to a small area adjacent to the Orewa Stream that are unlikely to be developed, due to existing road corridors or identified Significant Ecological Areas. Unlike the existing Orewa urban area, the Upper Orewa land would not be at risk of tsunami. Therefore, the overwhelming majority of the developable land within the Upper Orewa area should be able to provide for urban development with limited risks from these natural hazards.

Given the topography of the land, it is accepted that there is the potential for slope instability risks in the Upper Orewa land. However, the Ara Hills development has occurred on similar topography and demonstrates that it is likely to be feasible to provide for medium density housing at this land. Where slope stability risks in specific areas of the Upper Orewa land make higher densities inappropriate, the Large Lot zone is an urban zone that can be applied. The actual risks and detailed land use response to those areas subject to such risks would be determined through a structure planning process, not through a Future Development Strategy.

Overall, the submitters consider there to be insufficient grounds for Council to identify the Upper Orewa FUZ land as an area where further investigation is required to potentially remove the current Future Urban zoning under the AUP, and for it to not provide for long term development capacity in the Auckland region.

In addition, the majority of these matters were already considered during the determination on the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan. The Upper Orewa land was notified to be within the Countryside Living zone or Rural Production zone, but submissions sought that the land be subject to the Future Urban Zone instead. The recommendation of the Independent Hearings Panel, which was adopted as a decision by Auckland Council, to apply land Future Urban zone was on the basis that locating the Rural Urban Boundary in its current position met the relevant criteria in the regional policy statement and was consistent with its best practice approaches. The submitters consider that there is insufficient rationale for Auckland Council to now be putting forward a proposal that is inconsistent with that earlier determination.

3. Relief Sought

As outlined in the sections above, the submitters request the following relief:

a) That Auckland Council releases an updated FDS or Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment that includes significantly greater detail as to how sufficient development capacity for housing can be provided, including an assessment of how the development capacity is reasonably expected to be realised and how the decisions in the draft FDS (such as to remove or significantly delay roll out of future urban areas) does not prevent sufficient development capacity from being achieved in the short term, medium term and long term.

b) That Auckland Council undertakes a full assessment of all infrastructure needs for various development areas – both brownfield and greenfield – to meet demand for housing that is otherwise reasonably expected to be realised. Where the lack of infrastructure is the only obstacle to realising development capacity in that area, the FDS should identify the provision of that infrastructure as a priority.

c) That the FDS does not recommend removal of any future urban areas, or investigations into doing so.

d) That the FDS does not ignore the evidence-based decision making through the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan process that determined existing Future Urban Zoned areas were appropriate for urban growth.

e) That the FDS be amended to delete "*Private plan changes severely undermine coordination*" as a key consideration (on page 39) and alter the assessment, conclusions and recommendations subsequently made in the draft FDS as necessary, on the basis that private plan change requests are the only reason that there has been any implementation of the FULSS to date.

f) That the offsetting principle in the draft FDS be amended as follows, with offsetting of development capacity required as part of plan changes and Long Term Plans that directly impact achievement of sufficient development capacity:

> *The approach will be that, where ~~plan enabled~~ development capacity is reduced or constrained in a manner that results in it no longer being plan-enabled, infrastructure-ready or commercially feasible, ~~over time~~ the forgone capacity will be concurrently offset by creating ~~additional~~ at least equivalent capacity (including in terms of number, typology and general location) that is plan-enabled, infrastructure-ready or commercially feasible ~~in good locations~~ elsewhere, so that overall capacity is ~~broadly~~ maintained.*

g) That the FDS specifically identifies the extent to which the 'committed' infrastructure projects support development capacity to inform prioritisation of these projects (including in relation other infrastructure projects not identified in the draft FDS). This will ensure that existing and planned infrastructure decisions do not determine the form and timing of urban growth in Auckland.

h) That the identification of infrastructure projects that are necessary to enable sufficient development capacity in the FDS is not influenced by existing budgets, noting that there are a variety of alternative funding opportunities that are being underutilised by Council, including targeted rates and special levies under Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020.

i) That the FDS be prepared on the basis of extrapolating known, existing data rather than avoiding providing detail on the basis of expected uncertainty. The mandated review process allows for necessary amendments to be made where actual outcomes do not match those anticipated by the FDS.

j) That the Upper Orewa area have the "subject to further investigation" notation removed and be identified as medium or long term future area (2030+ or 2035+), to be consistent with the FULSS).

Signature: [redacted].....

Aaron Grey – Associate, CivilPlan Consultants Ltd
on behalf of Alan, Dion and Melanie Mayes, Rod Clarke, and Wainui Heights Limited

Date: 31 July 2023

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CIVILPLAN CONSULTANTS

SUFFICIENT DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY IN AUCKLAND

Project Name:	Auckland FDS 2023 Submissions
Client:	Various Clients
CP Project No:	2418
CP Document No:	PR01v1
Date of Issue:	20 July 2023
Originator:	[redacted] Senior Planner
Reviewer:	[redacted] CivilPlan Associate

1. Introduction

This report provides a review of whether the Draft Future Development Strategy 2023 ('draft FDS') released by Auckland Council on 6 June 2023 has sufficiently met the requirements under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020 ('NPS-UD') related to demonstrating that at least sufficient development capacity for housing can be provided in the Auckland Region.

2. Requirements for Providing Sufficient Development Capacity

Clause 3.13 of the NPS-UD specifies the purpose and content of an FDS. This includes:

- Under clause 3.13(1)(a)(ii), that an FDS must set out how a local authority intends to provide at least sufficient development capacity, as required by clauses 3.2 and 3.3, over the next 30 years to meet expected demand.
- Under clause 3.13(2)(a), that every FDS must spatially identify the broad locations in which development capacity will be provided over the long term, in both existing and future urban areas, to meet the requirements of clauses 3.2 and 3.3.

These provisions clearly identify a link between the contents of an FDS and the requirements under clauses 3.2 and 3.3 of the NPS-UD. Those clauses relate to providing sufficient development capacity for housing and business land, respectively. The following assessment relates only to development capacity for housing, although there will be some correlation with the development capacity for business land requirements of the NPS-UD.

Clause 3.2 of the NPS-UD identifies a number of requirements to be met in order to demonstrate that sufficient development capacity for housing is being provided. This includes:

- That the following types of demand be considered:
  - Demand both within existing urban areas and for new urban areas (clause 3.2(1)(a)); and
  - Demand for both standalone dwellings and attached dwellings (clause 3.2(1)(b)).
- That sufficiency be demonstrated for the short term, medium term and long term (clause 3.2(1)(c)).
- The following tests to determine the development capacity of land:
  - That the capacity is plan-enabled (clause 3.2(2)(a)); and
  - That the capacity is infrastructure-ready (clause 3.2(2)(b)); and
  - That the capacity is feasible (part of clause 3.2(2)(c)); and
  - That the capacity is reasonably expected to be realised (part of clause 3.2(2)(c)).
- That a competitiveness margin be applied above expected demand (clause 3.2(2)(d).

The below assessment will be limited as to whether the capacity indicated by the draft FDS meets each of the tests listed under clause 3.2(2) of the NPS-UD in relation to each of the terms specified in clause 3.2(1)(c) of the NPS-UD.

While the draft FDS addresses a few of these matters, the level of detail in analysis provided, including with the supporting analysis reports and referenced documents, is considered to be lacking (as covered in the subsequent sections). In addition, the draft FDS is seemingly silent on a number of these matters.

3. Plan-enabled Capacity

Clause 3.4(1) of the NPS-UD identifies how development capacity for housing is plan-enabled in relation to the short term, medium term and long term. The term 'zoned' (used in that clause) is then defined in clause 3.4(2). For the short and medium term, this consists of permitted, controlled or restricted discretionary activities within an operative and proposed plan, respectively.

The majority of urban zones under the AUP provide no limit on the number of dwellings that can be provided as a permitted, controlled or restricted discretionary activity. In such zones, establishing any number of dwellings is a restricted discretionary activity and infringement to building standards (which would otherwise control density) is a restricted discretionary activity. Therefore, the plan-enabled development capacity for housing in the short term (and subsequently in the medium and long terms as well) is theoretically unlimited. It is however noted that in some locations, such as the Single House zone, plan-enabled development capacity remains limited by plan provisions.

In comparison, the draft FDS states that the estimated total plan-enabled dwelling capacity in Auckland is 2,345,500. A detailed methodology as to how this figure has been determined is not provided in the draft FDS or other material referenced by the draft FDS (including the PC78 section 32 reports). The draft FDS does not identify whether this figure relates to the short term, medium term or long term.

Therefore, the approach taken by the draft FDS to determine plan-enabled development capacity for housing is not considered to be consistent with the requirements of the NPS-UD.

4. Infrastructure-Ready Capacity

Clause 3.4(3) of the NPS-UD identifies how development capacity for housing is infrastructure-ready in relation to the short term, medium term and long term. The term 'development capacity' is defined in clause 1.4(1). In summary:

- Short term infrastructure-ready capacity is where there is adequate existing network infrastructure for water supply, wastewater disposal and stormwater management and sufficient existing land transport infrastructure to support the development of the land, without any further infrastructure works or upgrades being necessary.
- Medium term infrastructure-ready capacity also includes where the above-mentioned infrastructure necessary to enable development is funded in a long term plan.
- Long term infrastructure-ready capacity also includes where the above-mentioned infrastructure necessary to enable development is identified in an Infrastructure Strategy.

Given the definition of 'development capacity' under the NPS-UD, this single test of 'infrastructure-ready' actually consists of four separate assessments, each related to the four types of infrastructure (water supply, wastewater disposal, stormwater management and land transport).

The draft FDS uses the term 'infrastructure-ready' a total of two times, both within the same paragraph on page 29. These mentions specify that not all plan-enabled and feasible capacity needs to be infrastructure-ready, but that as much capacity as possible should be. While both of these are accurate statements, no further information is provided as to the estimated development capacity that is and will be infrastructure-ready, and the locations of these. Appendix 3 of the FDS lists various infrastructure projects planned within the next three decades, but it does not directly link any of these projects to quantified increases in development capacity as a result of their delivery.

Therefore, the approach taken by the draft FDS to determine infrastructure-ready development capacity for housing is not considered to be consistent with the requirements of the NPS-UD.

In order to determine infrastructure-ready development capacity, it would have been expected that the FDS identify the capacity of infrastructure networks (wastewater, water supply, stormwater and roading) on a catchment basis, in order to identify what additional capacity is available without any upgrades and as a result of planned upgrades.

The Housing Development Capacity Assessment ('HCA') prepared by Auckland Council in 2021 included an assessment of the water supply and wastewater networks across Auckland and identified that that, of the net-plan enabled capacity identified in that document, only 57% was serviced in the short term, 77% in the medium term and 99% in the long term. However, more specific data, including the geographical distribution of this, was not provided. That HDCA also stated that it did not consider land transport capacity at all. This is despite the capacity of the roading network and the availability (and reliability) of public transport and active transport infrastructure in Auckland often struggling to cater for existing development, let alone additional development capacity.

Taking the above into account, significantly more information and assessment should have been undertaken by Auckland Council in order to determine in infrastructure-ready development capacity for housing in the short term, medium and long term. This should have necessitated assessments of the capacity of each of the four infrastructure types and then overlap those layers to carry forward the lowest development capacity. This exercise would also be crucial to identify any significant 'gaps' in infrastructure servicing that could be resolved through reallocating funding in the Long Term Plan (i.e. allowing for an increase in medium term development capacity).

5. Feasible Capacity

'Feasible' is defined in clause 1.4(1) of the NPS-UD to mean commercially viable to a developer based on the current relationship between costs and revenue, with reasonable adjustments enabled for the long term. Clause 3.26 specifies that any reasonable method can be used to determine this, but that the method, inputs and assumptions used must be outlined and justified.

The draft FDS states, on page 29, "*much of this* [plan] *enabled capacity is or will be commercially feasible*", without providing any further quantification. However, the overall evidence report for the draft FDS specifies that these conclusions result from the 2021 Housing Capacity Assessment ('HCA') that was prepared in accordance with the requirements in Subpart 5 of the NPS-UD. That HCA identified the method, inputs and assumptions used, being a feasibility model.

The HCA identified that, on an Auckland-wide basis, 840,000 dwellings would be commercially feasible in the short term. This is only 36% of the 2,345,500 dwellings that the draft FDS specifies "*much of*" would be commercially feasible. There is also no clarity as to which geographic areas this feasible development capacity occurs within.

Therefore, the draft FDS is considered to not comply with the requirements of the NPS-UD on the basis that it:

- Does not directly quantify the extent to which development capacity is commercially feasible;
- Does not sufficiently justify its conclusion that "*much of*" the stated 2,345,500 dwelling plan enabled capacity is commercially feasible; and
- Does not specify in what areas of the region commercially feasible development capacity would be provided.

6. Capacity That is Reasonably Expected to be Realised

On review of the draft FDS, Auckland Council appears to have ignored the relevance of whether development capacity is "*reasonably expected to be realised*". That term does not appear in any part of the draft FDS, with the closest references being the sentence "*Ongoing take-up of these opportunities is reasonable expected wherever they are provided*" on page 30, without any justification.

It is assumed that Auckland Council has treated commercially feasible development capacity to be the same as development capacity that is reasonably expected to be realised. However, despite being part of the same clauses (e.g. clause 3.2(2)(c) and clause 3.22), these are presented by the NPS-UD as separate and very different tests. In this regard, it is noted that each of the example methods in clause 3.26(2) outline a two-step process as demonstrated below:

- Clause 3.26(2)(a): The method asks for the following to be estimated separately:
    - "*the number of feasible dwellings (using a feasibility model)*"; and
    - "*the number of dwellings that can reasonably be expected to be realised (using building consents data on the number of sites and extent of allowed capacity that has been previously developed)*".
- Clause 3.26(2)(b): The method specified the following steps:
    - "*estimate the number of feasible dwellings or sites*"; and then
    - "*assess the proportion of these that can reasonably be expected to be developed*"
- Clause 3.26(2)(c): The method refers to integrating information from past trends and future landowner/developer intensions into a feasibility model, inferring that the feasibility model would first be created first.

The feasibility model included in the HDCA prepared by Auckland Council in 2021 does not appear to have integrated information about past development trends and future landowner and developer intentions into the feasibility model.

Therefore, a second step needs to be taken in the draft FDS to estimate the extent to which development capacity is reasonably expected to be realised. This is considered to be a key aspect of determining whether sufficient development capacity is provided.

Without specifically considering the extent to which development capacity is reasonably expected to be realised, the draft FDS appears to be inferring that it is reasonably expected that almost or over two million additional dwellings would be constructed in Auckland within the next 30 years, requiring redevelopment of almost all sites and near-maximisation of development potential (relying predominantly on apartment typologies). This is considered to be highly fanciful.

Auckland Council could have undertaken a review of resource consent and building consent data in relation to each existing the AUP zones to demonstrate the extent of uptake of intensification and urban expansion across existing zones and in different localities, including the rate of uptake (to allow alignment with the short term, medium term and long term timeframes) and the extent to which the actual number of dwellings delivered compared to the maximum feasible development capacity. This would be consistent with the example methods in clause 3.26(2).

In addition, regard would need to be given to the extent to which:

- Existing developed properties are unlikely to be redeveloped due to owners' preferences or non-RMA legal restrictions, such as private covenants on property titles.
- The extent to which developers choose to provide a lower number of dwellings than the maximum capacity available – such as constructing two storey terraced houses are constructed in the THAB zone.
- The extent to which developable land is owned by known developers who have a proven record of realising development capacity when this is achievable.

On this last point, Auckland Council could have directly consulted with owners and developers of large-scale brownfield sites and live zoned greenfield sites to understand their development aspirations and timeframes, to have a solid estimate of what development capacity is reasonably expected to be realised in those areas across the short term, medium term and long term. Development of larger greenfield sites often occurs many years and potentially decades after the land is first live zoned and so it should not be assumed that all available development capacity will be realised in the short term.

It is recognised that the overall evidence report for the draft FDS identifies that a survey was sent to "*property developers on the council's database*". CivilPlan has asked a number of its property developer clients whether they received such a survey, including developers with significant land holdings in live zoned greenfield areas, and found none that were aware of such a survey being conducted by Council. In this regard, it is considered that Council has not satisfactorily undertaken consultation with the development sector prior to preparation of the FDS, as is required by clause 3.15(1)(f) of the NPS-UD.

The final FDS should therefore be updated to ensure that thorough consideration has been given as to whether development capacity is reasonably expected to be realised, including consideration of:

- The likely uptake of development capacity where this is plan-enabled, feasible and infrastructure-ready by giving regard to historic trends, including within the short term, medium term and long term – both in terms of whether any development of a site is likely to occur and the extent to which development maximises (or otherwise) available capacity.
- The planned rollout of development for large-scale brownfield and greenfield properties by established property developers.

6.1 Case Study – Pakuranga THAB

To illustrate a more appropriate approach to determining what would be "*reasonably expected to be realised*", development patterns in an area zoned Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings near Pakuranga Town Centre have been considered further. This area has been chosen as it is known to exhibit a relatively high uptake of development opportunities in recent years, due to opportunities under the AUP and its close proximity to a variety of community, commercial and transport facilities. The sites included in this area are shown in Figure 1, below.



Figure 1: Pakuranga THAB Case Study Area

While this case study assessment relates only to a small area, it is expected that Auckland Council would have sufficient information in their database in order to undertake a similar assessment at scale, including considering different attributes such as across different zones and within brownfield and greenfield settings.

All sites within this case study area have been listed in Table 2, attached, and have been categorised as follows:

- Sites containing dwellings built prior to 2000 (using the Record of Title date as a proxy).
- Sites containing dwellings built between 2000 and 2020. It is assumed that none of these sites would be redeveloped in the next thirty years based on the assumptions of a 50-year timeframe for buildings (meaning it is unlikely that they would be demolished) and a general inability to provide for infill development (due to the historic building and lot patterns).
- Sites containing dwellings built between June 2020 and June 2023. In this case, there are a total of nine developments, each of which related to a single site and dwelling.

The maximum number of dwellings for each of these sites has been calculated using the following assumptions:

- A floor area per storey of 50% of the net site area.
- A building height of four storeys.
- A floor area per dwelling of 120 m².
- All results for each site rounded down.

It is considered that these assumptions are roughly similar to those used by Council to determine 'plan-enabled capacity'. For sites with Record of Titles between 2020 and 2023, maximum capacity has been determined in relation to the sites as they were in June 2020 sites (the sum of the resultant allotments and any access lot).

Using this method, it has determined that the above sites (as of 1 June 2020) had a theoretical maximum capacity of 1,158 dwellings. It has then also determined that at that date there were a total of 118 dwellings on those sites, resulting in a net capacity of 1,040.

However, the 30 sites which contain dwellings built between 2000 and 2020 contributed a gross capacity of 190 dwellings and a net capacity of 160 dwellings. Due to the age of the existing dwellings on these sites, it is considered to be unlikely that any of this capacity would be realised within the next 30 years. Reasonably available development capacity then drops to 880 dwellings.

Similarly, regard needs to be given to the extent to which development does not maximise available capacity. To determine this, Table 1, below, details the number of actual dwellings provided in comparison to the maximum capacity (as per the assumptions above) for each of the developments that have been completed between June 2020 and June 2023. This indicates that only 49.17% of net development capacity (59 of 120 dwellings) was realised, with the rest unrealised.

Table 1: Actual Development Compared to Maximum Capacity

Development	Number of Dwellings	Maximum Capacity	Unrealised Capacity
28 Reeves Road and 25-37 Lewis Road	8	15	7
3A to 3F Ayr Road	6	15	9
1-7/11 Lewis Road	7	13	6
1/8 to 8/8 Reeves Road	8	15	7
1-7/12 Ayr Road	7	14	7
1-8/10 Ayr Road	8	14	6
1-8/2 Ayr Road	8	14	6
1-8/5 Ayr Road	8	15	7
1-8/14 Ayr Road	8	14	6
Total	68	129	61

The assessment of those nine developments between June 2020 and 2023 has also indicated that within a three-year period (equivalent to the short term), only 6.7% of the reasonably available capacity has been realised (59 of 880).

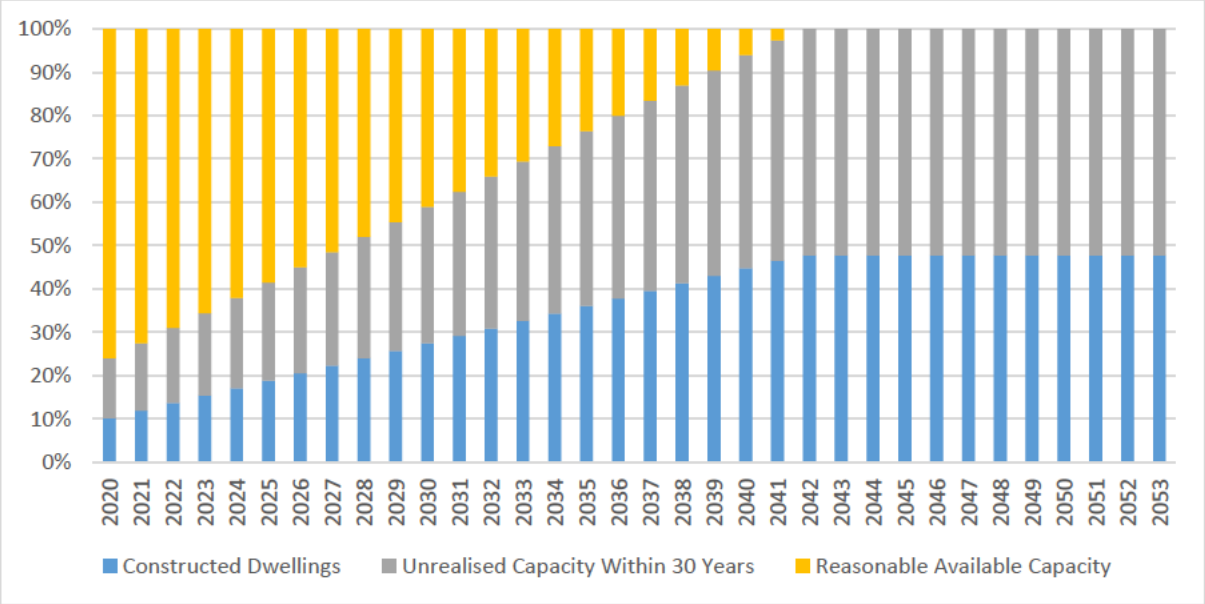
Assuming that a constant uptake of development capacity occurs in the future, a net increase of 20 dwellings per year within this case study area can be confirmed. However, a net increase in the number of dwellings would coincide with an increase in capacity that would be unrealised within the next 30 years, at the ratio of 59:61, matching the findings above. This would mean that for every net increase of 20 dwellings, there would be an increase in unrealised capacity of either 20 or 21 dwellings.

Table 3, attached, has extrapolated this data and shows that:

- Approximately half (52%) of gross development capacity would be unrealised within the next 30 years due to recent and future development not maximising the development capacity of each site.
- Reasonably available capacity would reduce rapidly in the short term and medium term – halving by 2031, before being exhausted by 2041, leaving no reasonably available capacity for a period of at least 12 years.

This is illustrated on Chart 1, below.

Chart 1: Reasonably Realised Dwellings Within the Pakuranga THAB Case Study Area



This all indicates that the draft FDS's position that "*much of*" the plan-enabled capacity will be realised within the next 30 years is likely to be inaccurate. This is likely to be less than half, with most of the stated capacity being 'locked up' due to existing recent development patterns or development capacity not being maximised when redevelopment occurs.

Auckland Council should be required to review this matter and undertake its own analysis of recent development up-take in order to estimate the development capacity that is reasonably expected to be realised.

7. Conclusion

Determining that sufficient development capacity has been provided in accordance with clause 3.2 of the NPS-UD should have required Auckland Council to identify restrictions under each of the following layers (distributed pro-rata when determined on a catchment basis) and then identify the maximum development capacity enabled for each site or neighbourhood that is unrestricted by each layer. This would need to be undertaken three times, in accordance with the short term, medium term and long term.

- For 'plan-enabled' capacity, any restrictions related to zoning –noting that most zones provide for unlimited dwellings as a restricted discretionary activity.
- For 'infrastructure-ready' capacity:
  - Any restrictions to providing for water supply – such as the maximum capacity of bulk pipelines.
  - Any restrictions to providing for wastewater disposal in each catchment – such as the maximum capacity of a pump station.
  - Any restrictions to providing for stormwater disposal in each catchment – although given this relates to impervious areas rather than the number of dwellings, it is expected that this would not be a critical constraint.
  - Any restrictions related to the capacity of the transport network, such as identifying capacity issues with key intersections if additional dwellings are enabled in certain areas.
- For 'feasible' capacity, the results from Council's feasibility model (for each area).
- For 'reasonably expected to be realised' capacity, the number of dwellings indicated to be delivered by developers of large brownfield and greenfield sites within the relevant timeframes or an assumed realisation based on historic trends (similar to the Pakuranga THAB area case study above).

While Auckland Council appears to have considered most these matters to various degrees (but not to the extent anticipated), the draft FDS and its supporting material does not provide any confidence to the submitter that all of the above considerations have been appropriately made as required by the NPS-UD.

By failing to do so, the conclusions reached in the draft FDS regarding (and resulting from) the availability of sufficient development capacity are considered to be insufficiently justified and should not be relied upon.

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Table 2:
Sites within the Pakuranga THAB Case Study Area

Dwelling Count 2020	Dwelling Count 2023	Site Address	Title Identifier	Title Type	Title Age	Site Area	Maximum Capacity*
Pre-2000 Titles							
1	1	1 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1176/44	Freehold	Pre-2000	916 m²	15 dwellings
2	2	4 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA2D/1057	Freehold	Pre-2000	883 m²	14 dwellings
3	3	6 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA19C/1021	Freehold	Pre-2000	1,378 m²	22 dwellings
4	4	6A Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA19C/1022	Freehold	Pre-2000	1,184 m²	19 dwellings
5	5	7 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1171/96	Freehold	Pre-2000	913 m²	15 dwellings
6	6	8 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1324/53	Freehold	Pre-2000	883 m²	14 dwellings
		9 Ayr Road Pakuranga 2010				913 m²	15 dwellings
7	7	1/9 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA75D/292	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
8	8	2/9 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA79D/44	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
9	9	11 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1171/94	Freehold	Pre-2000	916 m²	15 dwellings
		13 Ayr Road Pakuranga 2010				916 m²	15 dwellings
10	10	1/13 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA70C/707	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
11	11	2/13 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA72B/591	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
		15 Ayr Road Pakuranga 2010				918 m²	15 dwellings
12	12	1/15 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA86C/662	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
13	13	2/15 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA89B/984	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
		17 Ayr Road Pakuranga 2010				918 m²	15 dwellings
14	14	1/17 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA57C/851	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
15	15	17B Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA57C/852	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
16	16	16 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1191/61	Freehold	Pre-2000	883 m²	14 dwellings
17	17	18 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1333/96	Freehold	Pre-2000	883 m²	14 dwellings
		19 Ayr Road Pakuranga 2010				921 m²	15 dwellings
18	18	1/19 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA70C/307	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
19	19	2/19 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA88A/793	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
20	20	20 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1198/57	Freehold	Pre-2000	883 m²	14 dwellings
21	21	21 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA26A/1320	Freehold	Pre-2000	923 m²	15 dwellings
22	22	22 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1171/93	Freehold	Pre-2000	893 m²	14 dwellings
23	23	23 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1832/4	Freehold	Pre-2000	923 m²	15 dwellings
24	24	1 Bennett Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1331/67	Freehold	Pre-2000	878 m²	14 dwellings
		3 Bennett Road Pakuranga 2010				1,492 m²	24 dwellings
25	25	3 Bennett Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA70C/564	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
26	26	3A Bennett Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA74B/189	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
27	27	5 Bennett Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA14B/416	Freehold	Pre-2000	1,012 m²	16 dwellings
		6 Bennett Road Pakuranga 2010				1,439 m²	23 dwellings
28	28	1/6 Bennett Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA63A/117	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
29	29	2/6 Bennett Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA63A/118	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
30	30	8 Bennett Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1186/36	Freehold	Pre-2000	1,472 m²	24 dwellings
31	31	1 Lewis Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA1170/15	Freehold	Pre-2000	1,340 m²	22 dwellings
32	32	3 Lewis Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA26A/196	Freehold	Pre-2000	827 m²	13 dwellings
33	33	5 Lewis Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA1176/48	Freehold	Pre-2000	827 m²	13 dwellings
34	34	9 Lewis Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA1315/72	Freehold	Pre-2000	827 m²	13 dwellings
35	35	7 Lewis Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA1186/38	Freehold	Pre-2000	827 m²	13 dwellings
36	36	15 Lewis Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA1317/68	Freehold	Pre-2000	827 m²	13 dwellings
		183 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga 2010				1,846 m²	30 dwellings
37	37	1/183 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA63D/964	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
38	38	3/183 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA122A/389	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
39	39	4/183 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA122A/390	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
40	40	185 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	32786	Cross-lease	Pre-2000**		
41	41	187 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA128B/922	Freehold	Pre-2000	429 m²	7 dwellings
42	42	187A Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA128B/923	Freehold	Pre-2000	330 m²	5 dwellings
		189 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga 2010				961 m²	16 dwellings
43	43	1/189 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA25A/40	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
44	44	2/189 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA25A/41	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
45	45	3/189 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA56A/611	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
46	46	195 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1093/264	Freehold	Pre-2000	923 m²	15 dwellings
47	47	197 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1083/84	Freehold	Pre-2000	923 m²	15 dwellings
48	48	199 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1087/49	Freehold	Pre-2000	923 m²	15 dwellings
49	49	207 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA1138/122	Freehold	Pre-2000	923 m²	15 dwellings
		209 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga 2010				954 m²	15 dwellings
50	50	1/209 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA79D/932	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
51	51	2/209 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	NA81C/821	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		

Dwelling Count 2020	2023	Site Address	Title Identifier	Type	Age	Site Area	Maximum Capacity*
52	52	6 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA28A/1036	Freehold	Pre-2000	928 m²	15 dwellings
53	53	10 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA1325/47	Freehold	Pre-2000	928 m²	15 dwellings
		12 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights 2010				928 m²	15 dwellings
54	54	1/12 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA61B/118	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
55	55	2/12 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA61B/119	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
		14 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights 2010				928 m²	15 dwellings
56	56	1/14 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA76A/160	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
57	57	14A Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA86A/108	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
		16 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights 2010				928 m²	15 dwellings
58	58	1/16 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA64C/573	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
59	59	2/16 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA64C/574	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
60	60	18 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA1570/33	Freehold	Pre-2000	928 m²	15 dwellings
		20 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights 2010				928 m²	15 dwellings
61	61	1/20 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA84C/738	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
62	62	2/20 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA87C/864	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
		22 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights 2010				928 m²	15 dwellings
63	63	1/22 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA57D/205	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
64	64	2/22 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA61B/1138	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
65	65	24A Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA129C/912	Freehold	Pre-2000	293 m²	4 dwellings
66	66	24B Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA129C/913	Freehold	Pre-2000	210 m²	3 dwellings
67	67	24C Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA133A/899	Freehold	Pre-2000	275 m²	4 dwellings
68	68	24D Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA133A/900	Freehold	Pre-2000	324 m²	5 dwellings
69	69	26 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA120C/63	Freehold	Pre-2000	594 m²	9 dwellings
70	70	29 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA13C/872	Freehold	Pre-2000	931 m²	15 dwellings
71	71	31 Reeves Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	896095	Freehold	Pre-2000**	466 m²	7 dwellings
72	72	31A Reeves Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	896096	Freehold	Pre-2000**	404 m²	6 dwellings
		33 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights 2010				870 m²	14 dwellings
71	71	1/33 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA79B/948	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
72	72	2/33 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA79B/949	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
		35 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights 2010				870 m²	14 dwellings
73	73	1/35 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA62D/451	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
74	74	2/35 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA62D/452	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
		37 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights 2010				870 m²	14 dwellings
75	75	1/37 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA90B/269	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
76	76	2/37 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA90B/270	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
77	77	39 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA12B/1366	Freehold	Pre-2000	949 m²	15 dwellings
		41 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights 2010				789 m²	13 dwellings
78	78	1/41 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA56D/329	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
79	79	41B Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	NA56D/330	Cross-lease	Pre-2000		
						Total Dwellings on Pre-2000 Titles:	79
						Total Max Capacity of Pre-2000 Titles:	839
						Total Net Capacity of 2000-2020 Titles:	760
		2000-2020 Titles					
80	80	25 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	57086	Freehold	18/12/2002	431 m²	7 dwellings
81	81	25A Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	57087	Freehold	18/12/2002	400 m²	6 dwellings
82	82	201 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	401752	Freehold	27/03/2008	523 m²	8 dwellings
83	83	191 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	425498	Freehold	14/07/2009	596 m²	9 dwellings
84	84	193A Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	425499	Freehold	14/07/2009	428 m²	7 dwellings
85	85	193 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	425565	Freehold	14/07/2009	469 m²	7 dwellings
86	86	191A Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	425566	Freehold	14/07/2009	439 m²	7 dwellings
87	87	203 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	489993	Freehold	17/09/2009	538 m²	8 dwellings
88	88	205A Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	500390	Freehold	14/10/2009	373 m²	6 dwellings
89	89	4 Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	490431	Freehold	27/10/2010	520 m²	8 dwellings
90	90	4A Reeves Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	490432	Freehold	27/10/2010	408 m²	6 dwellings
91	91	205 Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	534906	Freehold	6/10/2010	275 m²	4 dwellings
92	92	205B Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	576040	Freehold	17/05/2012	292 m²	4 dwellings
93	93	205C Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	576041	Freehold	17/05/2012	417 m²	6 dwellings
94	94	205D Pakuranga Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	576042	Freehold	17/05/2012	389 m²	6 dwellings
95	95	24 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	583142	Freehold	17/09/2012	416 m²	6 dwellings
96	96	26 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 1706	583143	Freehold	17/09/2012	401 m²	6 dwellings
97	97	13 Lewis Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	614175	Freehold	9/04/2014	421 m²	7 dwellings
98	98	13A Lewis Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	614176	Freehold	9/04/2014	405 m²	6 dwellings
99	99	27 Ayr Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	654744	Freehold	4/02/2016	519 m²	8 dwellings
100	100	21 Lewis Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	654743	Freehold	4/02/2016	238 m²	3 dwellings
101	101	23 Lewis Road Pakuranga Heights Auckland 2010	654742	Freehold	4/02/2016	303 m²	5 dwellings

Dwelling Count 2020	Dwelling Count 2023	Site Address	Title Identifier	Title Type	Title Age	Site Area	Maximum Capacity*
102	102	7 Bennett Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	728814	Freehold	18/05/2016	507 m²	8 dwellings
103	103	7A Bennett Road Pakuranga Auckland 2010	728815	Freehold	18/05/2016	496 m²	8 dwellings
104	104	4A Bennett Road PAKURANGA 2010	810292	Freehold	16/05/2018	374 m²	6 dwellings
105	105	4B Bennett Road PAKURANGA 2010	810293	Freehold	16/05/2018	367 m²	6 dwellings
106	106	4C Bennett Road PAKURANGA 2010	810294	Freehold	16/05/2018	401 m²	6 dwellings
107	107	2A Bennett Road PAKURANGA 2010	810297	Freehold	16/05/2018	389 m²	6 dwellings
108	108	2B Bennett Road PAKURANGA 2010	810296	Freehold	16/05/2018	352 m²	5 dwellings
109	109	2C Bennett Road PAKURANGA 2010	810295	Freehold	16/05/2018	354 m²	5 dwellings
					Total Dwellings on 2000-2020 Titles:		30
					Total Max Capacity of 2000-2020 Titles:		190
					Total Net Capacity of 2000-2020 Titles:		160
		2020-2023 Development Sites					
110		28 Reeves Road and 25-37 Lewis Road				959 m²	15 dwellings
	110	28 Reeves Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	933948	Freehold	30/07/2020		
	111	37 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	933949	Freehold	30/07/2020		
	112	35 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	933950	Freehold	30/07/2020		
	113	33 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	933951	Freehold	30/07/2020		
	114	31 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	933952	Freehold	30/07/2020		
	115	29 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	933953	Freehold	30/07/2020		
	116	27 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	933954	Freehold	30/07/2020		
	117	25 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	933955	Freehold	30/07/2020		
111		3A to 3F Ayr Road				911 m²	15 dwellings
	118	3A Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	962329	Freehold	27/04/2021		
	119	3B Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	962330	Freehold	27/04/2021		
	120	3C Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	962331	Freehold	27/04/2021		
	121	3D Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	962332	Freehold	27/04/2021		
	122	3E Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	962333	Freehold	27/04/2021		
	123	3F Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	962334	Freehold	27/04/2021		
112		1/11 to 7/11 Lewis Road				822 m²	13 dwellings
	124	1/11 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	986211	Freehold	9/06/2021		
	125	2/11 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	986212	Freehold	9/06/2021		
	126	3/11 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	986213	Freehold	9/06/2021		
	127	4/11 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	986214	Freehold	9/06/2021		
	128	5/11 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	986215	Freehold	9/06/2021		
	129	6/11 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	986216	Freehold	9/06/2021		
	130	7/11 Lewis Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	986217	Freehold	9/06/2021		
113		1/8 to 8/8 Reeves Road				924 m²	15 dwellings
	131	1/8 Reeves Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	960582	Freehold	20/06/2021		
	132	2/8 Reeves Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	960583	Freehold	20/06/2021		
	133	3/8 Reeves Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	960584	Freehold	20/06/2021		
	134	4/8 Reeves Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	960585	Freehold	20/06/2021		
	135	5/8 Reeves Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	960586	Freehold	20/06/2021		
	136	6/8 Reeves Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	960587	Freehold	20/06/2021		
	137	7/8 Reeves Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	960588	Freehold	20/06/2021		
	138	8/8 Reeves Road PAKURANGA HEIGHTS 2010	960589	Freehold	20/06/2021		
114		1/12 to 7/12 Ayr Road				881 m²	14 dwellings
	139	1/12 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	964087	Freehold	18/07/2021		
	140	2/12 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	964088	Freehold	18/07/2021		
	141	3/12 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	964089	Freehold	18/07/2021		
	142	4/12 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	964090	Freehold	18/07/2021		
	143	5/12 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	964091	Freehold	18/07/2021		
	144	6/12 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	964092	Freehold	18/07/2021		
	145	7/12 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	964093	Freehold	18/07/2021		
115		1/10 to 8/10 Ayr Road				882 m²	14 dwellings
	146	1/10 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1001496	Freehold	14/10/2021		
	147	2/10 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1001497	Freehold	14/10/2021		
	148	3/10 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1001498	Freehold	14/10/2021		
	149	4/10 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1001499	Freehold	14/10/2021		
	150	5/10 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1001500	Freehold	14/10/2021		
	151	6/10 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1001501	Freehold	14/10/2021		
	152	7/10 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1001502	Freehold	14/10/2021		
	153	8/10 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1001503	Freehold	14/10/2021		

Dwelling Count 2020	Dwelling Count 2023	Site Address	Title Identifier	Title Type	Title Age	Site Area	Maximum Capacity*
116		1/2 to 8/2 Ayr Road				880 m²	14 dwellings
	154	1/2 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1028539	Freehold	11/05/2022		
	155	2/2 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1028540	Freehold	11/05/2022		
	156	3/2 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1028541	Freehold	11/05/2022		
	157	4/2 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1028542	Freehold	11/05/2022		
	158	5/2 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1028543	Freehold	11/05/2022		
	159	6/2 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1028544	Freehold	11/05/2022		
	160	7/2 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1028545	Freehold	11/05/2022		
	161	8/2 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1028546	Freehold	11/05/2022		
117		1/5 to 8/5 Ayr Road				910 m²	15 dwellings
	162	1/5 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1065638	Freehold	10/03/2023		
	163	2/5 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1065639	Freehold	10/03/2023		
	164	3/5 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1065640	Freehold	10/03/2023		
	165	4/5 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1065641	Freehold	10/03/2023		
	166	5/5 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1065642	Freehold	10/03/2023		
	167	6/5 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1065643	Freehold	10/03/2023		
	168	7/5 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1065644	Freehold	10/03/2023		
	169	8/5 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1065645	Freehold	10/03/2023		
118		1/14 to 8/14 Ayr Road				881 m²	14 dwellings
	170	8/14 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1011015	Freehold	10/05/2023		
	171	7/14 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1011016	Freehold	10/05/2023		
	172	6/14 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1011017	Freehold	10/05/2023		
	173	5/14 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1011018	Freehold	10/05/2023		
	174	4/14 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1011019	Freehold	10/05/2023		
	175	3/14 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1011020	Freehold	10/05/2023		
	176	2/14 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1011021	Freehold	10/05/2023		
	177	1/14 Ayr Road PAKURANGA 2010	1011022	Freehold	10/05/2023		
					Total Max Capacity of 2020-2023 Development Sites:		129
					Total Net Capacity of 2020-2023 Development Sites:		120
					Realised Gross Capacity of 2020-2023 Development Sites:		68
					Realised Net Capacity of 2020-2023 Development Sites:		59
					Unrealised Capacity of 2020-2023 Development Sites:		61
		All Sites					
					Total Max Capacity of all Sites:		1158

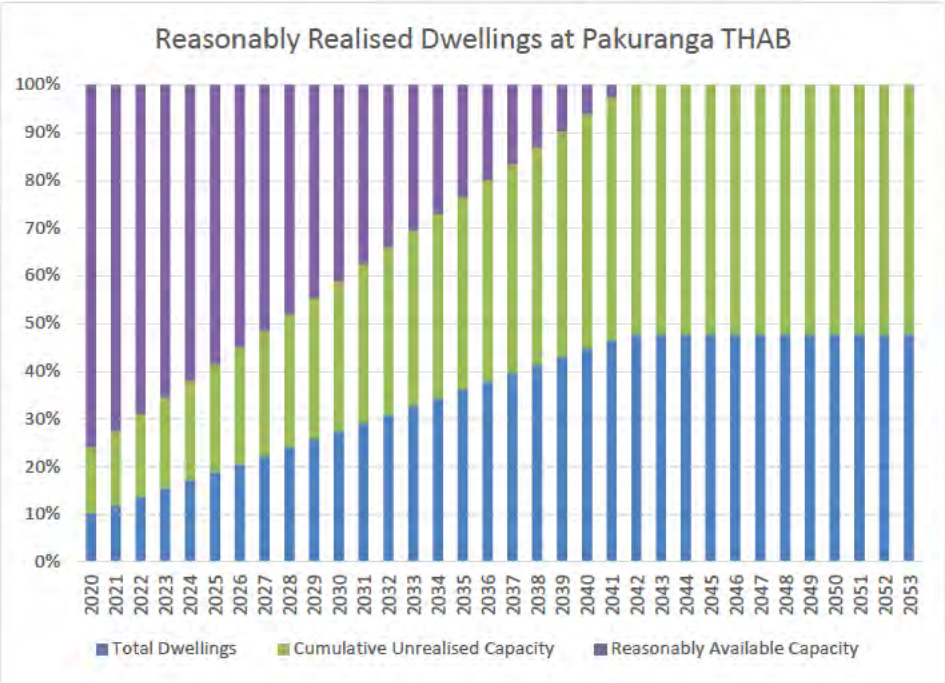
* Maximum Capacity Calculation: Site area times 50% building coverage times 4 storeys, all divided by 120 m² area per dwelling, rounded down to nearest whole number

$$\frac{S \times 50\% \times 4}{120}$$

** While these sites have Records of Titles that were issued after 2000, these Titles created sites around existing dwellings constructed prior to 2000

Table 3:
Extrapolation of Capacity Over Time within the Pakuranga THAB Case Study Area

Year	Additional Dwellings (Net)	Additional Unrealised Capacity	Total Dwellings	Cumulative Unrealised Capacity	Reasonably Available Capacity
2020			118 *(10%)*	160 *(14%)*	880 *(76%)*
2021	20	20	138 *(12%)*	180 *(16%)*	840 *(73%)*
2022	20	21	158 *(14%)*	201 *(17%)*	799 *(69%)*
2023	**20**	**20**	**178 *(15%)***	**221 *(19%)***	**759 *(66%)***
2024	20	21	198 *(17%)*	242 *(21%)*	718 *(62%)*
2025	20	20	218 *(19%)*	262 *(23%)*	678 *(59%)*
2026	**20**	**21**	**238 *(21%)***	**283 *(24%)***	**637 *(55%)***
2027	20	20	258 *(22%)*	303 *(26%)*	597 *(52%)*
2028	20	21	278 *(24%)*	324 *(28%)*	556 *(48%)*
2029	20	20	298 *(26%)*	344 *(30%)*	516 *(45%)*
2030	20	21	318 *(27%)*	365 *(32%)*	475 *(41%)*
2031	20	20	338 *(29%)*	385 *(33%)*	435 *(38%)*
2032	20	21	358 *(31%)*	406 *(35%)*	394 *(34%)*
2033	**20**	**20**	**378 *(33%)***	**426 *(37%)***	**354 *(31%)***
2034	20	21	398 *(34%)*	447 *(39%)*	313 *(27%)*
2035	20	20	418 *(36%)*	467 *(40%)*	273 *(24%)*
2036	20	21	438 *(38%)*	488 *(42%)*	232 *(20%)*
2037	20	20	458 *(40%)*	508 *(44%)*	192 *(17%)*
2038	20	21	478 *(41%)*	529 *(46%)*	151 *(13%)*
2039	20	20	498 *(43%)*	549 *(47%)*	111 *(10%)*
2040	20	21	518 *(45%)*	570 *(49%)*	70 *(6%)*
2041	20	20	538 *(46%)*	590 *(51%)*	30 *(3%)*
2042	15	15	553 *(48%)*	605 *(52%)*	0 *(0%)*
2043	0	0	553 *(48%)*	605 *(52%)*	0 *(0%)*
2044	0	0	553 *(48%)*	605 *(52%)*	0 *(0%)*
2045	0	0	553 *(48%)*	605 *(52%)*	0 *(0%)*
2046	0	0	553 *(48%)*	605 *(52%)*	0 *(0%)*
2047	0	0	553 *(48%)*	605 *(52%)*	0 *(0%)*
2048	0	0	553 *(48%)*	605 *(52%)*	0 *(0%)*
2049	0	0	553 *(48%)*	605 *(52%)*	0 *(0%)*
2050	0	0	553 *(48%)*	605 *(52%)*	0 *(0%)*
2051	0	0	553 *(48%)*	605 *(52%)*	0 *(0%)*
2052	0	0	553 *(48%)*	605 *(52%)*	0 *(0%)*
2053	**0**	**0**	**553 *(48%)***	**605 *(52%)***	**0 *(0%)***



Future Development Plan 2023 #8545

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Your feedback

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Tell us why

Please see attached submission

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Tell us why

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please see attached submission

Feedback on Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053 Consultation Draft

Submitter details

From: [redacted]

Address for Service: **Peter Hall Planning Limited Email:** [redacted]

Summary and Background

[redacted] owns a 25.3 hectare property at [redacted] Sidwell Road, Wainui East. The land is zoned Future Urban in the Auckland Unitary Plan. Under the Draft Future Development Strategy **(FDS)**, land release for the block is proposed to be changed from 2033-2037 out until to 2050+. [redacted] strongly opposes this changed land release date.

[redacted] property comprises a substantial area of the "Upper Orewa" block identified on the FDS maps (see maps overleaf).

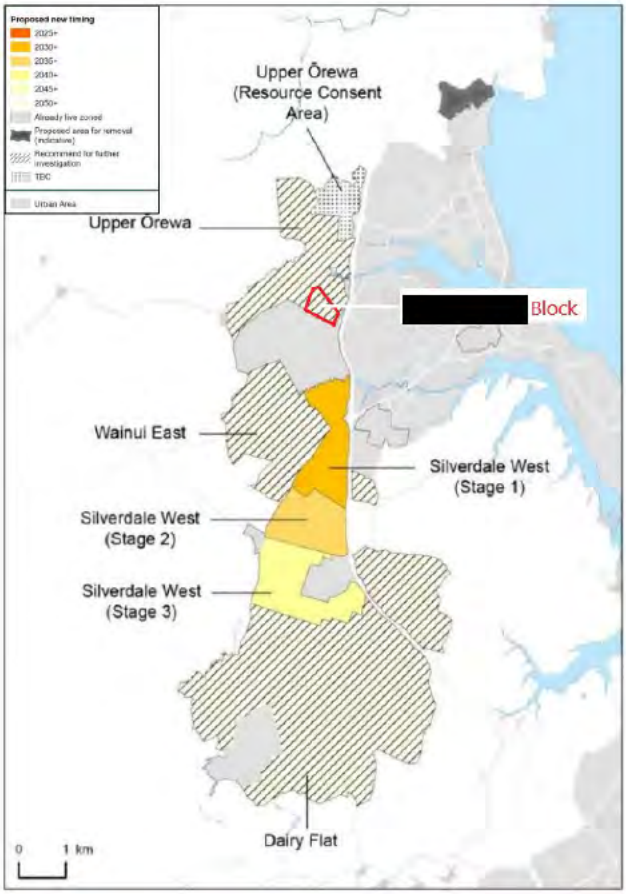
[redacted] farms deer on the property, which he has done so for 40+ years. The property is comprised of gently open rolling hills with small, fenced paddocks. There are no fundamental development constraints identified for the property by the Unitary Plan such as SEAs or landscape overlays.

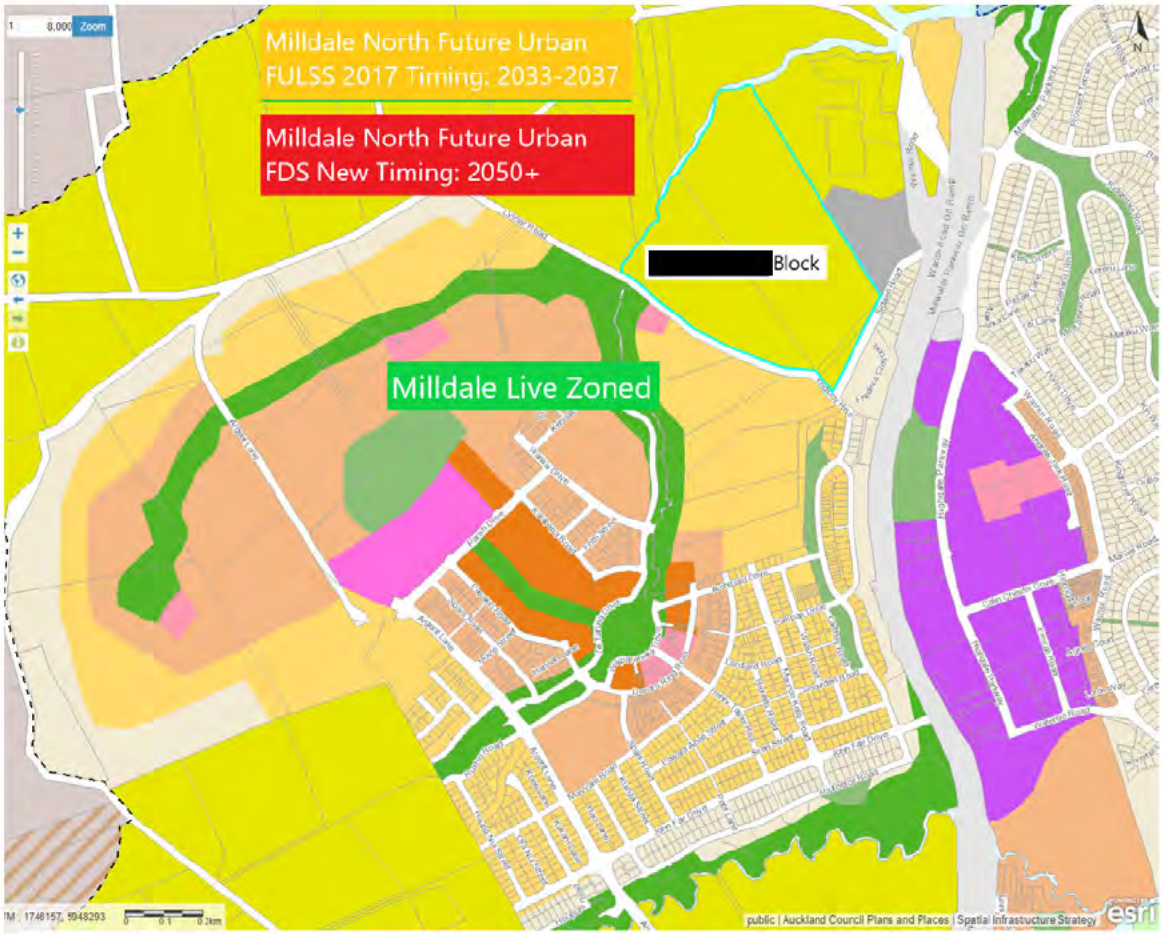
[redacted] land is the largest land holding closest to the Wainui interchange and positioned between this interchange and the Wainui Precinct Plan land. His block shares the same fundamental characteristics as the already developed Wainui Precinct Plan/Milldale to the south which was live zoned initially as an SHA and then through the 2013-2016 Unitary Plan process.

[redacted] provided feedback to the draft FULSS Refresh document in 2017 and in 2018 on the then Draft Auckland Plan 2050 as part of a collective of landowners referred to as the "Wainui Triangle landowners". That feedback was that even the sequencing of 2033-2037 for land release of the Wainui Triangle was illogical because the land is suitable for live zoning for urbanisation immediately; particularly having regard to its urban zoned neighbouring land immediately to the south (where residential development commenced in 2018), on the opposite side of Sidwell Rd where houses have recently been erected, and to the east across the motorway. To now suggest that the [redacted] land, which is essentially an island of (easily developable) greenfield land surrounded by developing urban allotments now requires "further investigation" is illogical.

The Council's zoning approach to date has resulted in an illogical gap in the sequencing for urbanisation for [redacted] land and the wider Milldale North Area. The proposed FDS timing will maintain this illogical zoning pattern for an indefinite time period, not result in sustainable land development that utilises existing and planned infrastructure, and keep the land in a holding pattern during which continuing farming is unsustainable.

Recent structure planning undertaken for the Milldale North land by Fulton Hogan Land Development (which includes the [redacted] block) has confirmed its suitability for urbanisation now and as a logical extension to the already zoned and developed Milldale area, with no planning reason for delay until 2050+.


Proposed new timing
2025+
2030+
2035+
2040+
2045+
2050+
Already live zoned
Proposed area for removal (indicative)
Recommend for further investigation
TBC
Urban Area
Upper Ōrewa (Resource Consent Area)
Upper Ōrewa
[redacted] Block
Wainui East
Silverdale West (Stage 1)
Silverdale West (Stage 2)
Silverdale West (Stage 3)
Dairy Flat
0
1 km


Milldale North Future Urban
FULSS 2017 Timing: 2033-2037
Milldale North Future Urban
FDS New Timing: 2050+
[redacted] Block
Milldale Live Zoned
public | Auckland Council Plans and Places | Spatial Infrastructure Strategy
esri

Detailed Feedback on Future Development Strategy 2023-2053 Consultation Draft ("FDS")

Milldale North Structure Plan Area, including the [redacted] Block, Suitable for Live Zoning Now

- Milldale North, including the [redacted] block and the Wainui Triangle is suitable for live zoning now. Its location and existing and proposed infrastructure set this land apart from other Future Urban zoned greenfields land in the former Rodney district.
- The FULSS 2017 identifies Wainui East (which includes Milldale North), as having capacity to accommodate approximately 7,400 dwellings and centres. While it stages development in Upper Orewa for 2033-2037, it also states that alternative staging may be considered appropriate through a structure planning process.
- [redacted] has inputted into and is supportive of the Structure Plan prepared by Fulton Hogan Land Development for Milldale North, which includes his own block. The Milldale North Structure Plan is a logical extension of the existing Milldale live zoned area that will utilise existing infrastructure, deliver new infrastructure and facilities (including schools, parks and cycleways) and facilitate the delivery of public transport.
- The Structure Plan will enable 2,500 additional dwellings that utilise the infrastructure enabled by a partnership between Auckland Council, Auckland Transport, Crown Infrastructure Partners and FHLD to fund $91 million of roading and wastewater infrastructure.

Milldale North provides a Sustainable Use of Land

- The Structure Plan provides for sustainable urban development, including: a walkable, highly-connected environment that supports cycling and a reduction in reliance on cars; higher residential densities in close proximity to services and key arterials; and provision for public transport on collector roads.
- The Milldale North/[redacted] Block is closer to urban services and public transport than areas zoned urban already at Milldale. In particular: the Montessori primary school is on the northern boundary of the block, it is 3.5 km to Silverdale Retail Centre, 5.5 km to Orewa College, there are 4 Daycares within 2 kms. A new pedestrian/cycle link beneath the motorway near the Wainui interchange provides immediate connection to Orewa and public transport.
- Development of the Milldale North Structure Plan supports the future industrial area within the Silverdale West FUZ and the existing employment areas (Industry and General Business zoning) across the motorway at Highgate and Silverdale.
- Milldale is an example of a new neighbourhood providing modern housing at scale integrated with open space, community services and infrastructure designed to meet anticipated requirements. This is in stark contrast to the ad-hoc provision of infill density as promoted by the Medium Density Residential provisions of the RMA which the FDS appears to rely on over appropriate development of greenfield land. Such an infill approach has no coordinated provision of infrastructure and no ability to deliver housing at scale (being reliant on site-by-site development outcomes). Housing outcomes are often compromised, have low amenity and will be concentrated around employment nodes or existing or planned future public transport.

The FDS will Leave an Unfinished Community at Milldale

- The Unitary Plan has previously deemed Milldale as suitable for urbanisation, through live zoning, the FUZ and a rollout of infrastructure. The urban outcome for this land was deemed appropriate at this time and significant investment, land amalgamation and infrastructure provision decisions have been made on this basis.
- The new residential neighbourhood created here is supported by new and planned new schools, an extensive network of open space, walking and cycling facilities, and planned new bus services. It is close to existing and planned new areas of employment.
- Sustainable outcomes for Milldale rely on a suitable scale of development to support the existing and planned community facilities and employment areas. Without these new employment areas, existing residents will continue to commute to established employment areas, maintaining pressure on existing roading infrastructure.
- Significantly delaying and potentially preventing the urbanisation of the balance of the land at Milldale (including the [redacted] Block) will not allow these outcomes to be fully realised and will leave an unfinished community, which will be an unsustainable use of scarce land resources.

Proposed FDS Puts the [redacted] Block in an Unsustainable Holding Pattern

- The FDS will leave many rural landowners holding fragmented parcels of FUZ which continue to attract a significant rates burden, yet are significantly delayed or held back from development indefinitely.
- Deer farming on the [redacted] property has become increasing unviable and is incompatible with new urban land uses. With residential land use to the immediate south and east, reverse sensitivity effects arise (fertiliser spreading, sound of rutting bucks and weaning deer, and security concerns). Unlike a fully rural environment, there are no longer adjoining paddocks should stock escape, but rather a motorway, interchange, two service stations, and extensive urban land immediately adjacent. Noise, people, lighting, planned cycle paths and traffic are not compatible with farming deer.
- Other farming is not viable: the land unsuited to dairy or grazing stock, due to its physical characteristics / size and is no longer part of a functioning rural location. Cattle are too heavy to run on the soil type on the [redacted] Block, and there are no facilities to run sheep.
- Future Urban Zoning and adjacent development and infrastructure has increased property values, which in turn has increased rates, while the Future Urban zoning restrains development and subdivision opportunities. [redacted] rates have doubled since 2018-2019 and are significantly above a comparable rural landholding in other rural zoned areas.
- [redacted] has strategically released land to others to facilitate urbanisation, in the expectation that this will eventually occur over his own block (not at 2050+).
- The new Milldale sewerage, water and power services have already been installed and pass on both sides of [redacted] property with sufficient capacity to service live zoning of this block. It is an unsustainable use of resources to not utilise these services for another 27+ years.

Outcome Sought in this Feedback on the Future Development Strategy 2023-2053 Consultation Draft

The FDS maps and associated tables be <u>amended</u> to **include the Milldale North Structure Plan area, including the [redacted] Block at [redacted] Sidwell Road Wainui East, as being suitable for urbanisation immediately (ie 2025+)**, for the reasons set out above in this submission.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10060

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Agree

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Agree

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #10067

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Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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?

Develop and use Northport. Let the City grow North. Stop selling off the Southern Market Gardens to housing. Move the University from inner City to Helensville area. Build an international freight airport at South Kaipara. Develop Northland as a market garden to feed Asia fresh market vegetables. Stop the stupid train set built on the premise that arrivals want to gravitate to the Auckland CBD - why go there - it is a mess and an expensive commercial failure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10156

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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

Auckland is already very congested. Those townhouses built on small land show no unified planning and aesthetic feeling, which is frustrating.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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?

Other

Tell us why

Agree conditionally. But what is the criteria?

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland's infrastructure is extremely poor. The government should have a goal. They have been talking about light rail and subway for how many years. Have you actively worked on it?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The consultation this time related to strategic change feels like no consistency with the previous future development plan. The development planned for the next 10 years makes people feel disappointed.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10182

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #10207

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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

Current city and town centres have already been quite crowded. We are losing some special character in some areas which are quite important to make Auckland special and keep the history. Some character houses and historic buildings should not be knocked down to build terrace house. This will make Auckland look ugly.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

These centres have already been very crowded. People will lose the quality of life if they only get to live in the terrace house and apartment. Our kids have no place to do sports and our elderly have no place to do gardening.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

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 should consider to build an express train to connect northern Auckland to downtown which will reduce people driving from Silverdale to Auckland and improve the quality of our environment.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10262

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #10268

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?