Future Development Strategy

Waitematā Local Board

WRITTEN FEEDBACK

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #15

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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #29

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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 ok as long as you preserve character homes eg all bungalows and villas

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

More people on public transport equals more services

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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Don’t allow houses in flood plains unless elevated on stilts

Future Development Plan 2023 #30

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Agree

Tell us why

Continuing sprawl will increase car dependency and make it impossible to meet climate goals. As well a denser city will make the city more walkable and liveable

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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3. What do 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 best way to prevent against disaster is allowing many of the environmental systems that we destroyed return as they may best protect the land

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #44

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Agree

Tell us why

Strong support intensification in our CBD and fringe suburbs, and along transport corridors.

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

Strongly support to reduce vehicle Kilometers travelled and improve health benefits - reducing congestion, emissions and encouraging alternative modes (cycling and walking)

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Agree

Tell us why

Obvious - we should not be consenting developments in flood prone areas and looking at nature based solutions to reduce impact of flood events and build resilience

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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

Same as above

Other feedback

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

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Agree

Tell us why

Absolutely agreed, I think it is important to maintain heritage suburbs like Parnell, Remuera, Freemans Bay, and Herne Bay.
I would go further and say that no greenfield growth should be approved period.

Accessible local centres

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Agree

Tell us why

A support movement towards the concept of a "15 minute city"

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Agree

Tell us why

We need to urgently address already existing issues, leading with the restoration of the Hobson Bay to revitalize what has been contaminated.

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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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Agree but full picture needs to be considered. I.e. whole of life costs, carbon cost, maintenance and operation. Don't just throw the book at it. Look for bang for buck.

Other feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

More density equals better transport links and better infrastructure within those areas.

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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 #99

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Agree

Tell us why

A denser, more connected city will be better to live in, easier to get around and more vibrant, as well as with more affordable housing.

Accessible local centres

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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?

Why are the inner suburbs (mt eden, grey lynn etc) not prioritised for densification and housing development? These are areas which are safe from flooding and need to be intensified.

Future Development Plan 2023 #102

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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

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Other

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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?

Stop putting homeless people in the city. Especially if they have drug and alcohol problems or other mental issues. It creates a bad environment and chases people away from the city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #107

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Agree

Tell us why

we need so much more medium density housing it's not even funny. apartment buildings on every block

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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light rail and well-insulated affordable accomodation in the inner suburbs is sorely needed. bus services should be improved

Future Development Plan 2023 #115

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Agree

Tell us why

I think that housing and business growth needs to take place exclusively within existing urban areas, by cutting back on regulations restricting land use. It is clear that greenfields development is a net loss to the council, to the environment, and to Auckland.

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

Agree

Tell us why

The other side to this equation is that as new public transport avenues open up, areas must be rezoned to allow growth. Under current plans, Kingsland and Onehunga seem to be set to receive

light rail connections in addition to heavy rail and bus routes, and should therefore be zoned appropriately.

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Stopping further growth in exposed areas lessens the risk of litigation and the necessity of payouts for those who would purchase in these areas, and demand for housing can be met instead by increasing density in existing urban areas.

Resilient infrastructure

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Agree

Tell us why

Walkability and access to mixed use developments in cities directly contribute to wellbeing and prosperity of citizens. Urban sprawl is a catalyst for congestion, financial ruin and isolation.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Car dependency is crippling Auckland and preventing it from living up to its full potential. We know that non-automotive modes of transport are superior in many ways, now we just need to implement these solutions.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Fair enough, we shouldn't build in areas that pose a high likelihood of destruction or 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

The "sponge city" is a crucial part of planning that should be implemented in a place as rainy as Auckland.

Other feedback

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

Adjust the RMA to allow exceptions for Auckland developments in order to speed up growth.

Change one-way roads to two-way roads. Route major highways around the city rather than through it.

Change car-centric streets into pedestrian areas.

Encourage developers to build mixed use areas through the use of contribution levels and zoning.

Continue the development of public transport and cycle ways.

Add cycling garages to public areas. My bike was just stolen from Ponsonby road :(literally tonight.

Future Development Plan 2023 #138

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Gentle density is a great way forward. It is very expensive to keep growing outwards. The infrastructure does not have enough rate payers to support it when it is so spread out. Let's do more with 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

Auckland under Cumberland's direction in the 1950s systematically destroyed public transport systems and walking and cycling connections. He decided on an auto centric model based on a 'reckon' of the future which was wrong-headed. It has committed Auckland to 70 years of wasted

time stuck in traffic congestion, fuel costs, pollution and social dislocation. Well done Auckland Council for seeking to undo this lasting damage.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Make sure you keep the areas 'permeable' for walking and cycling to encourage local connections and opportunities for recreation and exercise.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Too much tarmac - too much use of public space for parking private cars. Re-allocate space to planting and create more bike lanes with planting alongside.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #142

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

I believe in building up, rather than out to reduce urban sprawl. With intensification, a range of property types are essential. The construction of apartments alone, erodes local community and uniqueness of suburbs.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Yes, to state the obvious, we should not be building in flood plains or areas susceptible to coastal 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

Yes I agree with prioritizing resilient infrastructure. Usable green space should also be valued highly. With intensification, we see the creation of stormwater reserves and while they provide an essential function and facilitate passive recreation, usable open space such as parks and playing fields are essential for maintaining the physical and mental health of our increasing populations.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #162

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Roads cannot handle the population 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Businesses should be close together to save time for the consumer

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Dont build on flood plains

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

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 #168

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #169

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Most efficient with better long-term outcomes. Provides more choices for people. Allows investment to be focused in places other than 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.

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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 #173

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

To keep the cost of new infrastucutre under 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

reduce travel and its enviornmental imapacts

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Climate change and 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

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #203

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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 #215

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Too space hungry and impractical

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #217

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Your 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 with the reasons that you have suggested regarding developing greenfield sites. The economic, environmental and social costs are not worth the hassle when we could intelligently intensify instead.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 a great idea to focus development around local centres and/or town centres. Being close to existing amenities is great so that we do not have to invest more into building extra services and amenities and to make the most of our existing.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 proposed policy is sensible given that the impacts of the climate crisis will only become more apparent as time goes on.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Another great idea. To overcome the climate crisis we need to rediscover our sacred relationship with te taiao – and if we do, it will be our best and most helpful friend to overcome the issues we will face in the future. I would personally advocate for a more radical approach, however, like unvovering/reclaiming historic waterways (rivers, swamps, foreshores, lakes, etc) that we have paved over. That will greatly help alleviate flooding in the future. One example would be uncovering the Waihorotiu awa underneath Queen Street. Not only would doing so improve our storm resiliency, it would also be a major – and beautiful – draw for the CBD.

Other feedback

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

Please have the courage to stand up against those (for example the National party and their supporters) who will try to persuade you against intensification. Although I am sure they will come out in big numbers to submit during this consultation phase (as they always do with their greater disposable time compared to other groups) think of all the tamariki who don't yet understand how to navigate council systems but dream of a better Tāmaki Makaurau-Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #221

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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

Denser development will help us become more connected with each other, make life more convenient (public transport easier to run, more walkable), and save more of nature for everyone to enjoy.

I think increasing our density - and not our sprawl, is one of the main ways we can improve our city.
Some people may be uncomfortable with this, especially as it is a change from what we have had, but I am 100% behind this change and I have faith in the resilience of our communities to adapt and recognise the benefits in time.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #225

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I agree with the reasons why it would be a good idea as stated in the synapsis before the question.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

The reasons that were stated are good reasons to do so. It is better for our carbon footprint and mauri ora.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
It makes sense and is really good forward 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
It is a Great idea!

Other feedback

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

It would be good to add some wetlands and mangroves in Auckland in the "green areas". Wetland reserves in the parks, reserves and domains would be good too like they have at Michaels Avenue Park in Ellerslie ☺.

Future Development Plan 2023 #228

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 being strangled by its current development pattern of spread out, car-centric, sprawling suburbs. Overreliance on cars has detrimental impacts on the environment, and people's physical and mental health (eg sitting in cars for a long time each day). It causes traffic jams that slow the economy and is dangerous for pedestrians and cyclists. Additionally, the development pattern currently in use results in a larger infrastructure burden per household/ratepayer (roads, pipes, parks etc) and as such harms the fiscal viability of the city. Well-designed intensification combined with public transport and pedestrian/cycling infrastructure is the best answer to all of these issues.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Allowing people to easily access essential shopping, leisure and workplaces close to where they live enhances walkability, health, safety and vibrancy of our neighbourhoods. It also enhances the sense of community ties and supports local businesses (eg pedestrians more likely to visit a store they walk past). I absolutely support this.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 would be creating future issues and willingly allowing people to face potentially life-threatening risk if we allow development in hazardous land. This land should instead be used as green space and other amenities to support the increase in intensification. Having a pro-active rather than reactive approach to this is also very important.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

This a win-win, common sense idea, and sounds great. Working with nature will create a more resilient and attractive city.

Other feedback

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

I support everything proposed in this strategy. I recall that one aspect that has constrained development in Auckland has been "character areas" and local pushback against housing intensification in those areas (Ponsonby, Devonport, etc). I do agree with one aspect of this argument in that a lot of the new intensive development does not look aesthetically pleasing, especially when it contrasts with older buildings. I'd love to see the implementation of development appearance standards in many neighbourhoods, so that new, more intensive development can look like a natural evolution of that neighbourhood (eg weatherboard "villa" appearance attached townhouses). These standards could provide guidelines to developers regarding the style of buildings to ensure that new development is cohesive but also varied (ie do not constrain property owner freedom of colour choice). While I suspect private developers would not want to put in this extra architectural effort as there is no financial incentive, I think it'd be worth introducing these standards to give neighbourhoods a sense of place and identity. This concept need not be constrained to character areas either, I think everywhere in Auckland deserves to look and feel special.

Future Development Plan 2023 #230

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

The infrastructure already exists. A denser city supports better public transport, frees up space for green areas and helps us meet our carbon reduction goals.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I'm a big fan of the 15 minute city. Focusing intensive housing near local centres meets this goal. It also means people can easily walk or cycle to the local services.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

We absolutely should avoid any new building on any areas known to be at risk from natural hazards. We should also investigate managed retreat where appropriate.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Seems very sensible approach. perhaps we could also incentivise people on existing properties to replace impermeable surfaces, install holding tanks, and plant suitable native plants on their own sections.

Other feedback

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

Please plan and build for the future not the past.

Future Development Plan 2023 #231

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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 ridiculously spread out. To support a liveable future it needs to intensify currently developed areas so that public transport becomes more viable. Greater density supports having what facilities you need local as well. Expanding into the countryside will also deprive us of valuable 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Building up around easily accessible business centres, education facilities and transport hubs will make life much more pleasant for people who don't have to undertake stressful car journeys to access these things.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

The recent floods have demonstrated the wisdom of 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

The recent floods show the wisdom of this.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #244

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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 #255

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 with the qualification that Auckland's heritage (both European and Maori) and natural features =(trees and bush, gardens - private & public,and land forms such as gullies and volcanic cones,waterways and harbours are preserved. Aucklands unique natural features are as important to its well-being as developments may 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Yes because accessibility is the key to a vibrant connected community - otherwise new development is
Doomed to be dull .

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 is blessed with an abundant natural environment of vegetation hills valleys waters and harbours that if preserved and enhanced by nature based infrastructure will retain/restore its character and help preserve the built environment in the face of climate change. Prioritise Auckland's natural endowments, with nature based infrastructure to preserve and enhance its growth.

Other feedback

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

Change our public consultation methods and practices towards encouraging and supporting more input from local people and reaching a consensus on contentious issues. Change the present reliance on consultants whose advice can be purchased: do not allow private gain to trump environmental interests. So allow and encourage notification of contentious development, and trust local neighbourhood knowledge. (Take a lesson from the Erebus memorial saga).

Future Development Plan 2023 #266

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 leads to leas overall infrastructure, more amenities per square kilometer and more economical transportation.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #286

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #294

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

urban sprawl is horrible

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do you think 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 #300

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #312

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

We need to move away from urban sprawl, it's better environmentally and financially for Auckland to be more compact and with more housing density

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

As mentioned above

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

This is a no brainer, we shouldn't be developing in areas prone to adverse climate events and flooding. In fact we should be doing managed retreat from these areas.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It's in our best interest to do so

Other feedback

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

These are no brainers, and the council should already be implementing the above. Don't listen to the NIMBYs and the climate deniers and the people obsessed with roads and urban sprawl.

Future Development Plan 2023 #336

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 future proof

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Stop urban sprawl

Future Development Plan 2023 #384

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Makes the most sense. Looking at other cities this has been the most effective method

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #404

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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'm strongly opposed to nimbyism from people in central suburbs refusing to allow intensification (and I say this as a homeowner/ratepayer in a central suburb). The answer from such individuals is always to just keep pushing people further and further away from the city cente, which is unfair, unrealistic, and creates additional pressures on our already strained public transport system.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #423

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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

Financially, this is the only method of growth that makes sense, and won't put us into debt for decades to come. Environmentally this method of growth minimises impact. Socially, this method of growth improves housing availability, lowers barriers of entry for firsts home buyers and lowers cost of living, which all impact on the crime & anti social behaviour rate.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Cheap and more reliable than immensely expensive infrastructure projects

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #429

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Our contribution to climate change is insignificant and makes no difference to the overall situation

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Will make no difference to climate change

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why
Will make no difference 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?

Disagree

Tell us why
Makes no difference to climate change

Other feedback

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

Makes no difference to climate change

Future Development Plan 2023 #436

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Your 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 just continue to spread without increased public transport options

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
This is a no brainer.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Provided this isn't at the expense of continuing upgrading to meet current requirements. Intensified housing requires more work on existing infrastructure - water, drainage, sewerage, transport etc

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #466

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Your 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

Trying to squeeze growing population into existing areas is a recipe for higher real estate prices. As a property owner i quite like that idea but it strains existing infrastructure (sewerage, stormwater, electricity, roads, gas) so an independent cost comparison needs to be done between upgrading existing infrastructure capacity vs new infrastructure in areas by allowing city to expand laterally. Removing the restrictions on land re-zoning would be good start to free up more land for 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

Makes sense IF the infrastructure has the capacity and any upgrade costs are fully costed in

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Let property owners make their own decisions. The Council has not demonstrated any competence with the central planning approach so giving it up is a good start.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

what does mauri-enhancing mean? This is just PC gibberish. Prove the case with independent studies before doing this.

Other feedback

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

Stop the central planning approach. It has been a miserable failure despite the Council spending itself into financial oblivion that requires ongoing rates increases. Time for some fiscal restraint. A freeze on all hiring till Council staff levels are at the pre-merger numbers would be a good start, impose fiscal discipline by Council focusing on its core activities only. Restrict Panuku from doing any development and sell its assets except parks and roads. Remove all parking spaces allocated to anyone working for Auckland Transport - they advocate cycleways and use of public transport - force them to walk the talk or at least pay if they drive and park.

Future Development Plan 2023 #475

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 ensures infrastucture costs do not balloon even higher and place more pressure on 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?

Other

Tell us why

This is not a realistic approach. Many people will only be able afford relatively cheap housing (owned or rented) which will in many cases be nowhere near where they work. We need to be realistic that personal transport (private car) will continue to be the principal method of transport for the majority of the population for generations to come.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 - should have been considered at time resource consent for existing developments was approved.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

I agree with prioritising infrastructure spending but not necessarily being nature based, mauri-enhancing etc. Just make it effective both cost wise and results wise and not driven by the principals of a minority of ratepayers.

Other feedback

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

Focus on looking after ratepayers as best you can not on political/green agendas that end up costing more and delivering less

Future Development Plan 2023 #491

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Your 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 want to see the building of more reasonably priced apartments ect - but only if urban development corresponds with public transport development like the light rail.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I agree, the existing local centres are good places to start - but I want to see an end to boujee suburbs like Kingsland getting out of being developed because they're "heritage" and can get an exemption. They should be developed 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Don’t know enough about 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

Yes, as long as this is part of also prioritising public transport options over car use and road use to also make the city greener too.

Other feedback

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

Please please please keep the light rail. We've already been paying for it for years with our Auckland regional tax - and if we went ahead with an overland option (not the tunnelled option) then we would actually have been able to build it already. Please go overland, not tunnelled, because it's just better to get it up and running and it's actually a really popular project with recent surveys suggesting Aucklanders are still in favour (although most don't know that tunnelling is being proposed). But PLEASE keep it, I want trams as a way of getting around the extended city easier and it would help us with things like going out for dinner and at night when it's not safe to walk for women (but we don't want to drink and drive). Please don't let this be deprioritised. And please also talk to independent experts - like the Greater Auckland Transport blogger guy - who can help communicate these ideas to us really clearly. And also have great insight.

Future Development Plan 2023 #494

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 be going up not out we cannot afford 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
it just makes sense so people don't have to travel far to access shops facilities 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

if an area is known for hazards it should be avoided at all cost its just stupid to go near 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

as climate change is a thing this has to happen

Other feedback

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

do not sprawl any more its just stupid we should be using the space we already have to the maximum more apartments and town houses

Future Development Plan 2023 #505

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Other

Tell us why

I don't think we have the right infrastructure for this.

Our public transport is a shambles, the only way to support a clean AND growing society would be to put in a mono rail which there is no such things. Buses are expensive, inefficient and don't work.

If you do not fix the public transport there is not enough parking, and the parking there is is too expensive. Regulations on Wilson's or other large parking company's are important. If this is not fixed, Auckland is simply very expensive to live and businesses cannot pay their staff enough money to be here, making it unattractive and unsustainable.

Our infrastructure in terms of drains water cannot hold more people. Just a few years ago we were nearly in a draught and had to save water. Now we have too much water and our drains can't handle it. If you put many more houses on the land there is less places for water to drain, and more population needs better water supply. We also went through COVID, which now shows living closer to people means disease spreads faster, so our health care system and accessiblity needs to also be a focus. Our roads and public transport, parking and health care need much more thought and ACTION before even considering something like this.
However if the infrastructure, parking, and public transport is being addressed FIRST then I think growing is a good thing.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I would also like to add and local small businesses should be included in this 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?

I think before anything focusing on public transport is the key here. I do not agree to growing Auckland until we have efficient and reliable, affordable and environmentally friendly public transport. This does not mean more buses, and will require large capital. But is necessary to the growth and liveability of Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #510

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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

Active suppression of edge development is a negative approach.

Drop property rates cost for residences in the business districts (it is cheaper to provide services per person in the dense areas), and keep rates at full rate for greenfield areas, making financial incentives for those who live in dense areas.
Another way of accomplishing this would be to charges rates on land value only (outside Rodney and Franklin), so someone with a tiny unit freehold land holding in an apartment isn't paying on the building, but on the land. This would also burden the spread financially, while not actively restricting 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

Cars are popular. Excluding the most popular means of transport in plans is evil, and the person who wrote the question should be fired.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

"we will further investigate appropriate actions." is vague, how can someone agree or disagree with taking some unknown possible future action?

The general sentiment of "don't build in hazardous areas" is something I agree with.
Also, any complaints of anyone who lives near an airport should be ignored. The airport was there first. If you don't like it, don't live there.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #522

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Sprawl is very bad in many ways. It requires people to use transport to get where they're going which is expensive, requires more roads, uses more fuel, takes more time. It also builds on previously open land, adding to risk of flooding.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

for all 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.

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

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

3. What do 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 - stop building on risk-prone areas

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

for the reasons you give

Other feedback

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

Build up. Stop pandering to the NIMBY attitudes of people who want no change.

Future Development Plan 2023 #525

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 moved to much smaller personal living space, having reached retirement.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Access to key facilities is improved.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Local facilities seem to be more robust.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #539

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 needs to be built up,not further 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

Getting people out of using cars is a good thing. But we need better 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

I would need a lot more information, as i would rather make an informed decision.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Building nature back is a good thing. Putting nature based infrastructure is a smart thing

Other feedback

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

Public transport needs to be fixed

Future Development Plan 2023 #571

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Urban sprawl is no good without significant infrastructure. Far better to have increased housing density

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

No brainer

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Climate change is real... nobody should be living where the impact of this endangers themselves and others

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

A laudable suggestion but how are we going to pay 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 #591

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

BUT with well designed planning and housing , not just a developer's profits. Insist on decent construction or we'll just build concrete slums.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Less transportation needed, easier for community to build itself.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
And should have been done 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
Better and cheaper in the long run . Let's grow up!

Other feedback

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

We need politicians with integrity not pandering to private interests. Then quit the squabbling and work together.

Future Development Plan 2023 #603

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

The 2016 Unitary Plan allowed for intensification. Linear development along arterial routes rather than whole-suburb intensification is much better. But why were parts of College Hill omitteed? In constrast, historic suburbs like St Mary's Bay should not be allowed to be destroyed by highrises. The public's connection to the sea walking throughout the suburb, and the view from the harbour to the topography of the ridge should not be interfered with. Areas such as these are taonga of Auckland and allowing high rise buildings in the area will ruin it, like Macau did to its historic Portuguese areas.

Future Development Plan 2023 #620

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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

Better for the environment. Maintain greenfields 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

Build strong communities, better for 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

We not need any repeats of the catastrophic events that happened earlier this year with flooding

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #624

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

Auckland's transport system is extremely poor for the size of this city. To encourage use of public transport it should be free or a token payment

Future Development Plan 2023 #648

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

it makes sense to a) make use of existing infrastructure (roads/utilities etc) and not focus only on expanding into more of our productive land

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #665

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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

Auckland has huge urban sprawl already, we need to use that land better before just using more land

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Lets drop our 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

Its just common sense - theres so many new builds along the harbour, which are just gonna get fucked with rising sea 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

YES! 100%, you see where the floods happened - these areas used to be wetlands and lakes. Lets open that back up to reduce damage moving forward

Other feedback

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

We need a lot more focus on allowing walkable cities to reduce emissions - more cycle lanes, light rail and pedestrian friendly walk-ways quick so that we can reduce those emissions asap

Future Development Plan 2023 #673

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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, safe, low income housing in central areas needs to be the focus. Apartments, units and community living needs to be highlighted

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Walkable cities are better for health outcomes, education, reducing transport needs and combating climate change

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Safety is the priority

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 is the biggest issue we are facing and it needs to be prioritised

Other feedback

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

Input from local iwi is essential to combatting climate change and growing the city

Future Development Plan 2023 #676

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

I don't think the city should be allowed to continue sprawling 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

Whilst I agree, there still needs to be adequate roading and parking for vehicles including requirements for adequate garaging in housing developments. Some developments I Auckland have been permitted without adequate parking for residents. This only causes issues with people parking on berms and roadsides etc. building accommodation without parking does not mean cars will disappear! Also there needs to be adequate parking at shopping centres and

supermarkets. Lack of parking at strip shopping areas is already driving people to shop at malls, killing strip shopping.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I agree but am not convinced “climate change “ is the issue the council thinks it 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?

Agree

Tell us why

I agree but think “climate change” will not be the major issue the council seems to think it will be. I would be against throwing a lot of money at preventing the effects of climate change

Other feedback

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

The city has to cater for all means of transport. I do not think the bicycle is the way of the future. The existing bike lanes are barely used, I would not like to see funds wasted on the development of more bike lanes. The average person is not going to commute to work or do their supermarket shopping on a bike.

Future Development Plan 2023 #695

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 #700

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Intensification allows for closer infrastructure and facilities, better and more cost effective transport routes

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #715

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

I don't see what evidence there is for your assertion that denser cities are better for peoples wellbeing. It seems to me the opposite as it attracts crime and pollution. I support National when it proposes more Greenfield growth.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

partly agree to some extent but not as densely as you propose.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

its a no brainer

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #739

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Your 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 keep spreading, there is a lot more room for intensification but it needs to be done smartly - with most intensification on main transport routes, main roads, or existing shopping hubs. We should NOT be intensifying in quiet residential streets.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

We can't keep spreading, there is a lot more room for intensification but it needs to be done smartly - with most intensification on main transport routes, main roads, or existing shopping hubs. We should NOT be intensifying in quiet residential streets

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Yes agree with this approach, but we will also need significant focus on industrial infrastructure to support Auckland's growth

Other feedback

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

Invest for the long term future, control operational spending. Sell the airport shares.

Future Development Plan 2023 #746

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #749

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 the population around the existing infrastructure, instead of spreading the population into arable land and then spending huge amounts of resources to try to to build infrastructure 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Yes! We want walkable cities, connected by regular 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

Yes. Stop building on the coast, on cliffs and on flood plains.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

We had rain gardens and permeable paving installed in our street and it works excellently. No flooding, no sewage backup. More of this please.

Other feedback

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

Please keep investing in the people-based future proof infrastructure. "Automobiles for everyone " is just not sustainable (and never really was.)

Future Development Plan 2023 #788

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Your 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

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #790

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 seem to inefficiently use some of our existing land stock - the only exception being urban golf courses that could be utilised.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 people are able to live near where they work and what they need to access, this will lessen citywide traffic

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Safety must come above egos, as well as support for those who are not able to financially extricate themselves from 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 makes sense to include the comings and goings of nature in our planning / recent events have shown nature has far more sway and power than anyone was previously prepared to discuss.

Other feedback

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

Please please PLEASE look into roading and public transport, particularly in areas of rapid intensification such as huapai and kumeu, as well as extending the green benefits of gardening and social upkeep to low SES areas - research shows access to trees and green spaces decreases ‘crime rates’.

Future Development Plan 2023 #804

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 housing shortage is a myth created by property developers. The growth projections for Auckland are created to benefit big money interests such as banks and insurance companies. Intensification is not necessary.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Everything CCOs like AT and Panuku does achieves the opposite. Do NOT develop. Local communities are finding their own solutions: support local initiatives and stop interfering. For example: since AT's ridiculous plans for Grey Lynn were stopped, the village is flourishing, with

new businesses starting up. Let growth be organic. For example, since Panuku's carve up of Takapuna, the village is dying from a thousand cuts – from erosion of the Sunday market, to loss of parking.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

That's all fluff and verbiage. You won't stop the obvious damaging actions e.g. owners cutting down large trees, allowing owners to drive piles within a metre of cliff face, require developers to leave permeable surfaces and create green 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?

Agree

Tell us why

We have huge investment in infrastructure already: they're called trees. One of the most effective actions AC can take is to call a moratorium on tree felling: anything over 5m ground to crown..

Other feedback

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

Sack the incompetents at AT who waste our money, can't run a reliable transport network, and ruin communities with inappropriate, over-engineered infrastructure.

Sack the directors of Panuku who are all up to their necks in gross governance violations through their inter-linked conflicts of interest and have it run by people who actually care about Auckland.

Future Development Plan 2023 #812

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 intensify to stop sprawling into the countryside. Intensification will make local local business more viable and will make town centres much more lively. It will make public transit more viable, thereby promoting better frequencies.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Improving local access through walkability will improve health outcomes as well as creating more vibrant neighbourhoods.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

With worsening impacts from climate change the city needs to minimise risks by ensuring development avoids flood plains and potentially unstable cliff top 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 #827

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Greenfield development imposes costs on all of us, especially from transport and utilities. these costs last forever. dense development is intrinsically cheaper, lower emissions and more fun!

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 people wanton leave far away then they won't get the benefit of dense living. Double down on the good, and get rid of cars to create walkable centres. Be Copenhagen not Dallas.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 just investigate. Stop development. Stop covering the 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

100% endorse this. Bring back wetlands, bring more nature into the city.

Other feedback

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

be brave, fast and listen the the next generations, not the last.

Future Development Plan 2023 #846

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Nature is absolutely awful in dealing with disasters. It seems like a cheap and greenish solution but it will add more problems than it claims to solve like bad smells, insects, and pests within urban areas. I think conventional infrastructure is much better but, of course, requires scaling to upcoming growth which is more expensive than "natural shit".

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #852

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

A connected city is important however existing urban areas are not well designed or effective, adding more to them will not make things better

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Better public transport is essential for the growth of the city, connecting areas especially business areas which are on time and efficient for all users.

Future Development Plan 2023 #865

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Research indicates that the further out people live from the city centre the greater the overall cost is to the city, not only economically but also ecologically.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Improved access to services for all and reduced impact on the environment.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Common sense in terms of minimising disruption to communities and cost to government when serious weather events 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.

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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 Northcote project of daylighting the previously piped stream, restoring some sense of wetland and putting in mechanisms to deal with flooding (over the past 6 years) made a huge difference in the flood at the start of the year. More of this needs to occur, as much for restoring the whenua to what it was before.

Other feedback

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

You're on track. Yes, such initiatives need to be discussed and understood, but there's a lot of misunderstanding in the public arena about how the plan will impact the city (in reality how it will impact them as them individuals thinking about themselves rather than looking at the greater good.

Future Development Plan 2023 #866

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

We need more density in order to reduce infrastructure costs in general and be able to focus on good public transport options. the only way is up.

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #876

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Your 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

Helensville has a great rail link nice old buildings history heritage and could do with more people and sympathetic (to its history) 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

Depends what sort of business development ie not industrial 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.

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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
If flooding ,pollution etc

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
Science based wins for me

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #887

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

A mixed approach should be applied.

Accessible local centres

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

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

There are many small centres in exisiting areas that would not suit people's needs, and those locals are likely accessing services elsewhere e.g Auckland central. Therefore there's no one size fits all 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

Council should 100% take a serious and strict view on climate change resilience as it relates to building. The payouts of private housing investments should not be backed by government, and so the council needs to reduce this 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.

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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

Obvious benefits to building for the future, rather than committing to projects that are quickly outdated not long after delivery.

Other feedback

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

Intensive housing should require car parking, and more critical design of local services being built in e.g., cafe, dairy, medical.

Future Development Plan 2023 #891

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #899

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Maximise the use of existing infrastructure. Try and provide housing near existing jobs.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Will need to have greenspaces enhanced/expanded to meet the needs of increased populations

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is 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 #937

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 much cheaper too! Don't have to extend services, just merely upgrade, and cheaper for residents as well as they don't have to travel as far.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 cheaper for residents and more resilient to have facilities located in town centres.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Need to start avoiding building in flood plains, and near beaches, or on top of sandstone cliffs.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Anything that enhances the mauri of wai MUST be good 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 #965

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why
Infrastructure is not adequate

Accessible local centres

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

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

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Doesnt address man made weather modification programs

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 #986

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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 #989

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Your 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

Increased density is a way better use of resources than sprawl

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Ideally people wouldn't have to travel far (i.e. walking / quick bike ride or frequent pt trip) for most of their regular trips.

Avoiding hazards

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

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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?

Greenfield and other sprawl based development should be opposed. Density should be increases in areas where there is the infrastructure, including public transport access to that area. While it is very important to increase density, and increase the number of homes available fast, density increases should be focused on areas that can support it now or with some investment, and not in areas that are badly connected (like far away suburbs) Especially considering there is a lot of areas very close to the city centre that are not dense

Future Development Plan 2023 #1004

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Greenfields development requires arable land or land that could be used for Carbon Sequestration (trees / native bush). It requires proportionately more infrastructure as well as exacerbating transit times and personal motor vehicle use. We need to be building up not out and retreating from the coastline and low lying areas that flood

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 in the concept of the 15 minute city and the benefits this confers.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 you don't go far enough. NZ needs to start planning for managed retreat from flood prone low lying areas and shorelines. If we don't plan for and start taking action now, who will pay for relocating all of the once multimillion dollar coastal property and infrastructure (Northern Motorway between Esmonde and Lake Road, Northern Bridge Approaches, North Western Causeway, Tamaki Drive etc) subjected to frequent inundation

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 but wonder how you are going to achieve this with the current built environment and critical transport links

Other feedback

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

Yes you haven't mentioned mode switch to public transport and to micro mobility and cycling. As well as adaption through resilient infrastructure we need to turbo charge mode shift now by increasing funding for public transport, introducing congestion charging for private motor vehicles and repurposing existing road space for dedicated transit and bike lanes

Future Development Plan 2023 #1014

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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

Our communities are already under immense pressure due to unsustainable growth. Our infrastructure already can't co.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1057

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Creates more vibrant communities and enables better public transport. Only worry I have is when large trees are cut down.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

This will enable more use of cycle paths and public transport

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Helps to prevent people losing their houses to flooding 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 like the swales in Wynyard Quarter and it will be good to see more of them elsewhere

Other feedback

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

When we densify we also need to plant more trees to make up for those lost when subdividing. We need to educate the public for the need for trees and greenery to soak up rain, provide shade and create nature for everyone to enjoy

Future Development Plan 2023 #1064

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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 already under strain. More people would overwhelm 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

If there is going to be development in the existing urban area it should be restricted to local centres to reduce the need to commute.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

What is "mauri enhancing"?

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1086

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

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

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1104

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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 makes sense as long as heritage areas are protected. There is no shortage of non-heritage areas where growth could be facilitated at higher density.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Makes sense as long as adequate provision is made for vehicle access and the provision of access via walking, cycling and public transport is balanced with vehicle access.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

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

This sounds like a total waste of money. It does not make sense to set priority for infrastructure development according to the criteria proposed. We need evidence based solutions to infrastructure needs.

Other feedback

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

Current council regulations are severely hindering the ability of ordinary citizens to meet their housing requirements. The result is that many just give up or don't bother to put their efforts into building projects. Housing development is becoming more centralised as a result due to the cost and risk involved. This makes it harder to build houses which negatively impacts everyone in the city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1110

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Other

Tell us why

I agree with it in principle, but I don't agree that entire suburbs should be able to opt-out by calling themselves historic or whatever

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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's fine as long as it's not used as an excuse not to allow developers to build intensive housing without any parking (under the weird assumption that just because there is a local centre people won't need to go anywhere else and therefore won't need a car) resulting in clogged streets

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should not be approved for any further development.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

I would like to see ongoing investment in the arts and in caring for housing insecure members of the community, and outright banning of sprinklers that target homeless people

https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/national/330142/anti-homeless-sprinkler-systems-'inhumane'

Future Development Plan 2023 #1118

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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?

I strongly support your approach and believe urgency is needed in progressing this.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1119

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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 #1126

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Other

Tell us why

I agree that intensification is necessary HOWEVER it must allow for plenty of greenery, urban parks and parking for residents. I live in an apartment in the city and only use my car infrequently preferring to walk or bike to anywhere within 5 km of where I live.

But I still need a car. I I need one to visit friends and elderly relations who don't live close to me. I need it when I do a large grocery shop at the supermarket, I need it escape the city for recreation from time to time. Public transport just doesn't work when you want to take your bike out to Woodhill Forest to mountain bike. It doesn't work when needing to visit your 86 mother in law in Pakuranga and take her out to lunch, and have you ever tried carrying eight to ten heavy bags of groceries on bus or bicycle. And you can forget being able to rush you elderly dog to the vet urgently. No public transport is going to allow a large dig with dysentery on it.Since our move to the CBD our car usage has dropped by around 80% , we have gone down to only one car that we share. But boy when we need it we need it. And if we didn't have a carpark our lives would be very difficult. If your plan doesn't provide greenery , attractive urban green spaces and adequate parking for Aucklanders you will just be adding to the urban mess and stress.

Accessible local centres

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

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

See my previous comments
Yes it will reduce emissions etc but you still need to build with parking for people to have a car for when they need one. Like when you are a single woman having to go somewhere at night at short notice. And walking the streets of Auckland at night is a dangerous thing now.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Tell us why
Although I think climate crisis is a great big lie, we still need to make sure hazardous zones are not over intensified. The recent floods were driven by the atmospheric effect of the 2022 Tongan eruption not climate change. FACT.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Not be she's of climate change which has been overblown, but because protection natural environments 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?

Don’t forget to consider safety and security for residents in your plans. Auckland is increasingly becoming an urban slum due to social housing being thrown up in every area. It doesn’t drag people up, it pulls everyone else down and brings more crime into neighbourhoods that use to be pleasant and safe.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1134

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 brings so many benefits. It creates opportunities for creative collaboration as more people and ideas come into contact. It creates opportunities for business with a larger market closer at hand. And it creates opportunities for the surrounding environment as populations move off or never move in to lands that could otherwise be covered in thriving, robust ecosystems. You can do this, Auckland. 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

Accessibility brings so many benefits. It makes people, communities, businesses, and the environment healthier, more resilient, more robust, and more prosperous. You can do this, Auckland. Focus.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 waste money on projects that will be figuratively - and potentially literally - underwater within a few decades.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Let's enhance Aotearoa's beauty instead of ploughing it through or paving it over.

Other feedback

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

Build up the city center and immediately surrounding neighborhoods with high-rise housing, walking streets, mixed use zoning, beautification, and community-focused investments. Let's take our current areas of greatest intensification and make them into what we dream an Aotearoan urban center could be. You can do this, Auckland. Focus.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1145

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

only agree if you can stop the noise for people living in cbd, don't put bars nightclubs and anti social people where people are living and trying to sleep. Stop cancelling the buses, stop changing the bus routes to only suit the bus driver and not the customers. Don't get rubbish trucks to bang crash smash during the night.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

only if you stop the noise for people living in these squashed centres and have busses that actually run, and sort out the ani social behaviour

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
sure if it is going to flood then build on stilts

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Tell us why
I don't see how you can achieve this

Other feedback

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

Keep in mind people living in these squashed areas need to sleep at night, so don't put bars nightclubs anti social behaviour people rubbish trucks construction outside their bedroom windows homes

Future Development Plan 2023 #1149

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Your feedback

Focusing 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
makes sense only to the degree that existing infra can handle it

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
minimise congestion - gets economies of scale

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

am concerned at knee-jerk reactions to recent weather which has been an extreme La Nina. Much longer term climate data should be used. Geographical studies show as much coastal land is rising as is falling. A far more nuanced site-specifc approach is required rather than a political overlay 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?

Tell us why

agree only to the extent this is cost-effective relative to more pipes. It will be in some cases and won't be in others.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1161

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 infrastructure is also intensified in existing areas, leave green belt alone

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 - look at Vancouver as a model. Be care of not cutting out light etc for existing accommodation.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

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?

Encourage more electric cars, but give subsidies at the cheaper end. Keep plenty of public parks but raise rates on golf courses (currently the well off are heavily subsidised).

Future Development Plan 2023 #1175

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Your feedback

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Auckland needs less intensification so as flooding is kept to a minimum. There needs to be better drainage of urban areas. The latest weather events have shown that some urban areas of Auckland are flood and land subsidence prone and should not be built on.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Less pollution from cars and other transport. Less grid lock

Avoiding hazards

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

Fairly obvious. Insurance companies will not insure dwellings, and it will be difficult to get mortgages. There is also the problem of excessive waste due to property damage.

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 #1204

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Public transport is a fools errand. People want to go from where they are, to where they want to be, when they want to go, and reliable. Public transport fails needs these four needs miserably, and in a city like Auckland always will.
Prove naysayers like me wrong! Make AT work other than as a laughing stock before you propose to plan a whole city around an unachievable fantasy. Prove me wrong first!

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

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

Reslient infrastructure planning should consider: effectiveness, cost, and additional downsides or benefits. There shouldn't be any additional bonus for "nature". When a natural solution is best overall, great. When some man-made solution is better all things considered, go for it instead. Are you serious propositing that sometimes we will do a WORSE thing just because of 'nature'? I object.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1213

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Your 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.

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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 #1241

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Your 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 know from both New Zealand and international experience that denser cities are unaffordable cities, and housing is already ridiculously expensive throughout Auckland. Most of the price of "houses" is in fact the cost of the land on which they sit - a direct result of Auckland Council's intention to tightly constrain the availability of land for 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

Your objective is superficially attractive but because it involves limiting access to greenfields development, it is a major cause of housing unaffordability.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

The whole assumption that Auckland will be a more agreeable city when it becomes "denser" is fundamentally flawed. If the Council persists in this direction, over 40% of our citizens will never be able to afford a roof over their head.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1245

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Your 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?

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

The loss of trees and green spaces (which retain water) in urban areas is of more importance. As is improving stormwater, and regular clearing of drains and waterways

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1254

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Your 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.

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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 #1278

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

This makes a ton of sense and it's wonderful to hear this logic in an official council survey!

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

We need to reduce our car 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.

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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 even go further and look at managed retreat.

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
Absolutely! And we should look into sunlighting buried rivers/drainage such as on Queen street.

Other feedback

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

More of the types of proposals contained here. Less car-centric development!

Future Development Plan 2023 #1283

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Your 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

Because council and predecessors have been rolled by government and developers every time they try have take a hard line on holding a RUB. its probably better to allow planned greenfields that ad hoc market led alternative that will inevitably result. plus greenfields not all bad .

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

agree but there wis very little planning around ensuring the jobs and services are close to people. mixed business zone is code for all residential

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

agree but suspect will be engineering solutions to some areas - eg build up whilst maintaining same levle of detention. also the use of flood areas as lungs and soakage needs to be looked at . what should zone be - is rural zone fit for purpose

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

just do a better job than the crap myriad of cookie cutter "solutions" that has resulted in 1000s of concrete coffins - ie rain gardens. swales are very space intensive but easier to realize in Greenfields.... plus look at whole of life costs

Other feedback

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

i think is a bit binary greenfields bad infill good

Future Development Plan 2023 #1302

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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 increasing density in existing suburbs and neighbourhoods, and think more should be done to allow and plan for growth in central neighbourhoods, and places near rapid transit routes.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

The more people can access nearby, the less they need to travel long distances. This is good from an energy and emissions perspective (a daily 10 minute walk to the supermarket has a much lighter touch than a weekly 15 minute drive or even bus ride), and also from a community building and place-enhancing perspective.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

We need to be thinking generations into the future when it comes to climate change and sea level rise. Continuing to build where there are known hazards will impose risk and debt on future generations.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 also hope that cost effective infrastructure is being considered - low-cost, re-use type projects over large and expensive new projects.

Other feedback

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

How are cities in NZ like Auckland preparing for population increase due to climate refugees arriving here? We might find that our population increases faster than expected in the coming decades. The city needs to be prepared to respond with not community amenities such as schools, parks, sports centres, libraries, and safe streets.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1335

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #1340

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

We have plenty of room in Auckland's urban area for growth and need to save our green spaces for other purposes.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

People should be able to access all the services they need with multiple transport modes, not just car. Ideally with active modes, like walking or cycling.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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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 is something that needs to be lead by council and regulators, otherwise developers will be develop these areas and people will buy there despite the risks. This will lead to increased costs down the line for the public, and also people in unnecessary danger.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Nature based approaches improve the livability of a city, as well as mitigating risks. Urgent action is needed particularly to protect urban trees.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1365

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Your 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 #1386

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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 simply wrong that denser cities result in better wellbeing and doesn't stand basic fact checking using Google.

If more development is in the centres, there are more reasons to go there from more remote parts. More people going is more traffic congestion, more exhaust gases, etc. Sparse cities are far more liveable.
At the same time, newer suburbs are already being overlooked. Traffic in Hobsonville is a growing problem. Yet more houses and appartments are being built without new infra.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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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
All of the cliff edge houses like in Piha should never have been given building consents. They are predetermine to fall apart.

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
I’m not sure what this means specifically.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1394

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

Agree

Tell us why

We need to grow upwards and increase services to those in apartments

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Focus on the CBD, grow from the center outwards.

Avoiding hazards

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

Those people chose to buy houses there, I have a tiny apartment, should I be bailing out those in 1 million dollar houses, I don't even own a car.

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

If this was truly effective it would be done more widely

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1395

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Native trees to encourage native birds and bees please especially in urban areas where there is little to no green space. The bird sound is needed for mental health over the noise of traffic and apartment living.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1406

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Sounds fantastic! Please, no more 'greenfield' growth, no more sprawl, no more cookie-cutter car-reliant suburbs. I live in the city it feels like it is the only place where I can live, work, and access everything I need to within walking distance (which is essential for me as I cannot drive). I wish this was the reality for more kiwis - getting out of their cars is so beneficial to physical and mental health.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Love it! As a person who cannot drive, I rely on public transport and services etc that are within walking distance (admittedly, I stretch the definition of walking distance to within a 1 hr walk - that's about how long commutes are for many people who drive..) When I walk by a shop, I'm far more likely to stop in and buy something. When I'm a passenger in a car, just "stopping" and buying something doesn't even cross my mind. Bring everything closer together and bring back the idea of local 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

Sounds great, but this also sounds like you're proposing to consider to look at things and think about investigating further - so it's not really proposing anything? But go for 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

Wonderful. It's about time we learned to live with nature instead of forcing nature to bend to our will - look at where that latter approach has gotten us!

Other feedback

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

I live in the city and I don't drive (I'm also autistic - some consider that a disability, so add that label too). So, I often feel very much forgotten in most of the way decisions are made and any new developments. I would love to understand how this consultation process works, how our feedback is used (and heard, acknowledged, and validated - all important ways to build an engaged society), and what measures are taken so that the "noisy majority" doesn't drown out marginalised individuals and communities. Where Auckland should grow and change - these are important discussions to be having! Let's bring everyone along, and especially our youngest kiwis who will live with the long-term results of our decisions.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1415

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland is huge geographically. There is no need for more urban sprawl, we will all benefit from a more compact city. It costs too much to build new, low density infrastructure. Urban expansion also puts our productive farmland at risk.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

most of your everyday needs should be met within a 20min walk or public transport trip. We should build our city to support this.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Do not build in known hazard areas. this will cost the city 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

I agree, but I don't know what you mean by decentralised.

Other feedback

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

Auckland Council should raise their debt ceiling and borrow more to fund infrastructure upgrades over the next 30 years, staring now. Money invested in our city now will pay off in the future and will also reduce future costs.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1429

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1458

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Your 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 agriculture and farming land to feed us. not for 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

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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

As well as improving resilience to flooding it will increase green coverage and make our city more beautiful and more pleasant to live in

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1474

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

Agree

Tell us why

There are tackled the most important aspects of the city. Hope that development as mentioned will be accompanied with peoples 'development' 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

To add, I hope it will not be too crowdy. I went around the city and some areas are to crowdy and houses to close to each other.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

the ground/soil configuration may not be able to sustain the results of climate change. Also the material used to built houses should be stronger....

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

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, I think that it is cover as much as possible. I am sure that tha Council has a full insight into the situation and implement any needed changes on the go..

Future Development Plan 2023 #1485

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Intensification does not aid people's mental health and well-being. Improved electronic communication and inter-connectivity will allow many to be able to work from "wherever". The assumption that the future will simply be an extension of the past is ill-advised. We should be considering new paragigms.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

As above. It is likely that “centres” will have different functions and the work from home shift will continue. I recommend that you look at the way European governments are trying to oblige (force?) people to return to working in city and town centres. People do not want to do this.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Possibly a little late in the day to start on this but an organised retreat from areas known to be liable to hazards is essential and planning regulations must be revised to prevent any new development in those areas.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Why would you 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 #1508

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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 #1549

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

There should be a mixture of strategies

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

We should be mitigating hazards , as well as avoiding them

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1616

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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
It could potentially save lives

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 will just get washed away. Attractive solid and multi-use (playground, games areas) structures will not get washed away.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Thousands of houses are built in crazy places. Steep hills, beside and below rivers and these houses represent trouble in future times. Incentives to move should be offered as a plan to people and warnings issued when these houses are put on the market.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1621

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Otherwise city will sprawl and travel times 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

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1655

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why
Less 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
Makes the most 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
Logical

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
Needs to be 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 #1663

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Distances cross-town are already too far

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 most economical

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Duh

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
Most economic in log-term

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

MDRS must stay undiluted

Future Development Plan 2023 #1706

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Better for environment. Proven approach internationally. Creates more vibrant, diverse 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

The 15 minute city - better quality of life for citizens

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
It makes sense. Especially with regards to climate change impacts which will only get worse.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
It makes perfect sense. The more natural solutions the better.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Agree with this direction and also support more emphasis on streets for people not cars.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1707

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 avoid growth into greenfields 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 important so that development is close to transport nodes.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

I can't understand how so many houses have been built in known flood zones - we should stop doing 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

Climate change should be one of our #1 priorities

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1711

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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 need to preserve and conserve our glorious inner suburbs. Intensification is already disfiguring our city. There is no support for intensification amongst my many friends living here. There is so much "brown and green field" land available! If only this myopic Auckland Council would listen to the rate payers. I will let my displeasure show again next election. Wayne Brown is on the right track but his ideology bound councillors have no idea.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This is the great Greenie disconnect with reality. The ideotic idea to not demand parking space/garage space for every single dwelling will result in "Coronation Street type slums in the near future. But how would I know? I am only a dumb ratepayer after all.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1719

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why
impofrtant to preserve good agricultural land

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why
makes sense not to have things distributed 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
The precautionary pri nciple applies

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
we must do what we can NOW

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1731

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We cannot continue to sprawl over productive land. However density has to have appropriate infrastructure and green spaces so it doesn't be one sterile , cramped and unpleasant. More land needs to be set aside for urban parks and there needs to be dense street tree cover.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 the only sensible thing to do.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
Excellent 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 #1736

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

There is a difference between a community and a suburb. Build communities, not never ending suburbs needing never ending roads and never ending driving. Build communities around facilities that communities need, schools, day care, kindergarten, shops, medical facilities, cafes, green space, public transport. Do not allow developers to build ugly plain boxes, boundary to boundary concrete, driveways for children to play in, or without balconies.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Absolutely agree, sounds like best international practice. Having lived in Vienna for 8 years I have seen a city of communities, as described above, I hope it is not just a theory in the minds of ACC planners, and that they have actually experienced a smart, green, livable city. Seestadt Vienna is the best example. I wonder if ACC planners have ever heard of a smart city?

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
This is a no-brainer in face of the looming climate crisis.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
Again, absolutely necessary.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland is a city built for cars. I would like to see a city built for humans. Plan for communities, plan for facilities nearby, plan for shops, for schools, for public transport and infrastructure that people need and use, rather than prioritizing cars.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1739

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

most efficient use of space, and allows people to live close to amenities they need

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

local communities are stronger, more vibrant, and better for both the people and the environment

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

climate change has shifted the landscape considerably. continuing development in at-risk areas invites both property damage and injury to inhabitants/users of the space

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

as well as protecting from the impact of weather events having nature based solutions also promotes wellbeing and a more aesthetic city

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1759

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Already so far to travel to edges of Auckland

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Community hubs are fantastic

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Saves us all money if we avoid environmental 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
Climate change is a major concern

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Traffic is the biggest issue for Auckland, it slows down our city and it needs to be addressed

Future Development Plan 2023 #1762

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland is a massively spread city, about 4500sqkm, with barely 1.4 million people. Shanghai is 6300sqkm, with 30 million people. Let that sink in. Auckland's spread makes it extremely expensive as a spend on support infrastructure per capita by comparison. Auckland, compared to Shanghai, is more expensive, less efficient to get around, less green spaces, less dynamic, less able to support growth. Building vertically in urban areas, and especially in and around the CBD is not only more cost effective, it will make for a more dynamic city - as long as the peripheral activities of a mature city are also supported: art, culture, music events, flexible mixed use zoning, and getting rid of traffic in 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
All I said 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 are a coastal city with too much development in low lying areas. These poor choices cost us in government buybacks, bailouts, and higher insurance premiums

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
Wetlands and clean harbors are essential to our climate resilience

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1779

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 productive land to the South of Auckland for housing really concerns me. More density makes sense and is consistent with having vibrant areas so long as enough space for parks is set aside. The access to green spaces is good in central Auckland but less so in some suburbs. Apartment living without access to established parks will not improve 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

We have to stay local to reduce emissions. It does pose a big question for the CBD. How do we keep it vibrant when it isn't a workplace that people travel to daily?

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 isn't going anywhere we need to adapt and unfortunately some areas will need to be red zoned for housing. On the up side the green spaces can be used imaginatively and become a focus for communities as is occurring in Christchurch.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 adds amenity. Spongy cities are the way of adapting and living with natural phenomenons not fighting 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 #1788

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

development of infrastructure is already reuired so focussing investment into existing plant and regions with known performance and failure points is sensible rather than builling into unknowns when still having to upgrade existing plant.
It is imperative for aivable city to preserve our green space and blue space. SO expanison and urban creep is to 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

population centres require hubs and transport nodes, more users in tighter locales means more effective investment and greater uptake and relevance of civic amenity and transport provision.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 growing into known risk areas, we've known for twenty years of areas affected in recent floods.
Also stop concreting everything over and build for spongy city

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

waka kotahi did not include resiience in their road planning. ffs.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1799

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why
Better use of 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
Stops urban sprawl.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
There should be financial and planning disincentives to building in high-risk areas.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
You cannot fight climate change but you can adapt to it.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Give more financial incentives for people to live in the CBD and encourage more life in that region. Remove incentives for it to be a dumping ground for the dispossessed

Future Development Plan 2023 #1821

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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

Having essential needs be accessed in a walking distance promotes more walking and less car usage.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Safety first, hazardous areas should be avoided and no development should 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

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1874

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 insufficient infrastructure, outdated sewer and water management in private properties, poorer traffic flow, fewer green spaces 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

Hubs work well in Auckland as it is one of the world's most spread out 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?

Agree

Tell us why

It makes sense and used to be the norm. before you started approving building in dangerous 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

Good to use nature to overcome climate impacts
Please explain what Mauri - enhancing is and please don't use language people cannot understand without bilingual explanation with English first given 98% of the Auckland's population is English first or English speaking

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

You cannot ignore the issue of transport which you have so far in this survey. This city because of its geographically widespread nature needs vehicles and roads. Every mode needs a road - cars, couriers, buses, cars, bikes, scooters, even walking they are all geocentric to our exisiting roads - so they need maintaining and improvement. Cars will not go away - even if we went 100% EV they will need to drive on roads - please get roads back in perspective in your thinking not trying to ignore cars, tradie vans, couriers and delivery trucks etc

Future Development Plan 2023 #1882

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 suburban areas - better public transport, less traffic in peak hours. Suburban way to build cities is an old approach. Definitely not comfortable with growing population and should be reconsider to avoid a lot of pain to live in a city 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?

Agree

Tell us why

More walking and cycling areas will help people reconsider their use of transport by cars naturally instead of for example forbid using cars in particular times or other type of restrictions. Also more

low-rise buildings lead to more comfortable life for communities compared with suburban or high rise buildings.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think 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

Apart from that greener surroundings better for people mental health. So many benefits although takes time to develop

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Definitely make CBD bigger, easier to approach with better public transport and more walking/cycling areas, with more green environment. Should adopt the best practices in the world. Many examples to have a look at, especially Nordic countries urban areas

Future Development Plan 2023 #1904

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Your feedback

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We simply don't have the public transport infrastructure to keep adding commuters from further out. Plus our most fertile food producing land is being covered in houses and rendered unusable.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Access to community, green spaces and public transport are absolutely vital. It makes sense to intensify housing where more people have access to these vital things.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Environmental hazards should be taken taken into account whenever resource consent is applied for. Especially when it's being applied for by developers building high density homes which they will have zero long term relationship with.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 most cost effective and logical response to a changing environment is to look at the geography nad the enhance natures way of coping with large scale events. A spongey city with rivers that are functional and storm water separation from waste will mean it is future proofed and effective.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

These suggestions are surprisingly great. It's a relief to know that council is heading in the right direction. It's just a shame it takes so long to move these crucial changes through.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1905

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #1920

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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 destruction of beautiful, green suburbs just to fulfil political agendas.
Well planned eco-friendly housing in satellite suburban hubs is a better option.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

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 disagree with destruction of beautiful, green suburbs just to fulfil political agendas.

Well planned eco-friendly housing in satellite suburban hubs is a better option.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1928

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland is SUPER spread out. We need more high rise in city centre to house more people more cheaply, and decrease the need to use cars to get around

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

making a walkable city is key to reducing carbon emissions, which should ultimately be your main goal

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

In a very holistic response: If nature wants to take something back, let its rivers re-emerge, let the sea take back the reclaimed land. Build on sturdy land, and focus on preventing climate change instead

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's great that you are thinking about this and proposing these ideas, but actually building and integrating nature-based infrastructure at a scale that will make a difference is another thing, but if you can make it work, great!

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I am surprised that all of these plans are hitting where we need it: more centralised building, transport, and jobs; more nature-incorporating infrastructure. Sounds great it you can pull it off

Future Development Plan 2023 #1932

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Your 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

less congested roads, less infrastructure costs extending way out. Better use of rail and bikeways

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Absolutely agree with the need to connect communities. New developments currently appears to be acres of houses with no walkable access to local hubs- a disaster for community and mental health 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.

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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 is abold step. But we cannot ignore the risks any longer. Significant at risk areas can be retained as other things- wetlands, trees for birds 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

Because it works! And it is interesting and beautiful eg Lasey Street- exceptional design and space

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Great work- now comes the how! Good luck

Future Development Plan 2023 #1952

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1. What 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?

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 #1958

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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 is already too sprawly - we don't need to gobble up even more good farmland for car-dependant subdivisions.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to 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

We need to do all we can to limit the need for exhausting and polluting travel.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Development in vulnerable areas is just causing problems down the track - put the brakes on now.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

The more we can work with nature the better - we can never win against nature, so far better to co-operate.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

A question that never seems to be asked is; how many people can reasonably live in this city? Perhaps the time is coming when we'll have to say, "Sorry, but we're full. We can't fit anybody else." I know this seems harsh, but any structure is built to accommodate a specific number of people - houses, halls, stadiums ... so why not a city? We have to work with what we have.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1963

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I don't want to have a car. I want to be able to walk to everything within a 1km radius.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Should be more strict on where you put development. Should take greater consideration of cumulative effects on the environment. Infrastructure first.

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 #1970

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

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 #1997

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

For reasons above - densification is a more responsible growth process but needs efficient and reliable public transit to support. This is the largest obstacle due to severe underinvestment and poor management in AT.

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

Focus should be tied with transit options - train stations and major bus interchanges. But transit needs significant funding to cope.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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 every country in the world seems to allow development in overly hazardous locations. This should absolutely be discouraged as it results in a significant expense to repair ratepayer-funded infrastructure and wastes valuable resources (such as fire and ambulance) to recover/rescue those who knowingly choose to occupy those 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?

Agree

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 all of the suggestions above - but investment must be increased to make meaningful progress. Rates are far too low to sustain a vibrant and productive international city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2005

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1. What 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 #2010

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Please protect fertile market gardening land. There are other areas with poor soil that can be prioritised

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

Recent local centre changes have been implemented poorly. Transport flows and the ability for "pop in" or couriers need to be allowed for.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Some development would be ok if stormwater areas were maintained better and expanded.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 great but existing stormwater infrastructure needs to be better maintained, ie cesspit maintenance and leaves cleared in autumn. In our area the May floods were partially because drains weren't clear rather than under capacity

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Ensure easy traffic flows from local centre to local centre. For buses, freight and to lesser extent private vehicles.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2015

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Absolutely, this creates community and easy access to everything you need to enjoy life without wasting your time getting to places.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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, people have more time to do things they enjoy and get to know local businesses as well

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

I don't know

Tell us why

This needs to be addressed with developers and insurance companies, if they want to proceed they need to explain it clearly to people who potentially are willing to risk and if something does happen ratepayers shouldn't be responsible for saving them as they knew the dangers.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

The concrete everywhere is what actually caused such a severe flooding.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2027

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

As per reasons outlined in the introduction

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

While I agree with this statement it is important the excellent urban planning is utilised to guide how this occurs and we do not have low quality high density living. See wynyard quarter as a high quality example, but the cost element puts it out of reach. How do we have high quality well planned areas that are also affordable.

Avoiding hazards

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2041

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

I think you need to go further and stop further development in these areas, not just assess. I think it's clear that certain areas - those affected by the recent weather events - should never have been developed in the first place.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 really need somewhere for all this rain to go - there is too much concrete and asphalt. This needs to be extremely high priority.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Up, not out.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2048

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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 = eating up green and potentially food-productive land as well as more fuel emissions because of travel. Denser population means more amenities close by BUT: old infrastructure needs to be fixed to cope with increased demand

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

you've summed it up well

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

It's absolutely commonsense

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

because it's win-win - more open spaces and better resilience

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2070

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Your 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 eco sanctuaries and biodiversity not more spread out housing. Traffic is already too much- people shouldn't be travelling 2+ hours a day. Waste of time/life and 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

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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 #2075

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1. What 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 #2079

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Your 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 just a win on every count - less car dependency, infrastructure budget benefits more people, greater community connection opportunities, all that good stuff.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 mixed use development is a vastly superior option - having a dairy or a takeaway shop in the bottom floor of your apartment is miles better than having to take a detour to the local centre to get groceries. Means that people with disabilities are less likely to be left stranded when they cannot go out and get things themselves, don't have someone to go for them, and can't afford to

order delivery for example. Some of the most lively, pleasant areas to live internationally are zoned for mixed use.

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

It would be ridiculous to think it's a good idea to keep building in areas that are gonna get smoked by climate events

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Please use wetland restoration as part of this!!

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2089

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Density is efficient and best for public transportation. A lot of poor quality existing housing can be replaced by high quality, denser infill without the need to create new streets and other infrastructure or intrude on undeveloped 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

I would love to see Auckland become more walkable and bikeable. More attention to pedestrian, bike, and public transport traffic, less space and access for private vehicles is 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

Building in areas prone to environmental hazards increases costs for everyone, as insurance companies and governments pay the bills and pass on costs to the whole population. People need to live in safe areas so that they're protected as individuals and so the whole community is protected from the harms of environmental damage.

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 an excellent pairing with making cities more pedestrian and bike friendly.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In addition to the strategies described here, and to make those strategies successful, it's critical to start chipping away at private vehicle access. For people to adopt walking, biking, and public transport as their primary modes of travel, those things need to become more convenient AND private vehicle use needs to become less convenient. CBD areas currently taken up by parking structures would be better used for housing, for example, and more easy-access parking areas near public transport stops away from the city center paired with more frequent and low or no cost public transport service can help encourage people to change their travel habits.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2096

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1. What 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?

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 #2104

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Your 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

If the current 3 story houses that are currently being built is the proposed answer what a bigger mess the city will become - no grass back yards full of water tanks above ground , limited or no parking , cars parked on the road or verges

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Most people live in a location that they like because of the type of housing and environment to complement weekend activities , eating drinking, swimming

The majority of people do not want to live and work in the same location

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Think that is a no brainer - pity some of the 1000,s of extra people employed in the council didn't consider this years ago. When helping friends or family purchasing a house one of the major issues I always looked at was the flood plain

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

Don't we have a nature based infrastructure with our current housing model with a house on a 5-700sm section with garden and trees and you are proposing to intensify it by building 3 story and 5 houses per section

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2105

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Your 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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3. What do you think 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 #2116

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Higher density is by far the best way to limit impact on climate and the environment. Also leads to improvement of existing services rather than stretching them thinner.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 people driving on the motorways to get around is better! Also helps to foster stronger communities by allowing people to live, work and shop in their local area, and stong communities are very important 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Yeah don't build more on the bits that flooded or fell down, that seems very sensible. Plan for the climate change effects that could happen, not just what is currently happening as well.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Absolutely I think the "sponge city" approach is a great one, especially when so many natural waterways have been interrupted by city already.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Don't do more greenfields development, it leads to too many problems. Also don't let the inner city suburbs get away with refusing intensification in the name of special character. Bunch of NIMBYs. Property value is less important than people having places to live, and less important than mitigating the effects of climate change.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2140

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 we need to save our rural productive land and intensify around already existing infrastructure. HOWEVER, I think there needs to be more work put in FIRST to ensure the existing infrastructure is fit for purpose ieupgrading drainage, roading systems, ensuring there are enough classroom spces and essnetial health services, bus routes and other transport accessible.

In planning for intensification I think land should be prioritised for permeable natural drainage and this land can also be used as community gardens, parks, dog walking areas etc. We need to make our intensification more attractive and sustainable. I do think some of the multi rise buildings are too low spec and unattractive. This has the detrimental impact of potentially becoming a ghetto in future years. Higher building standards - better quality in the first instance pays for itself both socially and in terms of the physical durability in the long term.

We don't want intensification to create more dangerous long term social problems- ensuring each development has adequate outside space for clothes lines, bike sheds, play space is imperative- instead of 12 houses build 8 with better amenities on hand. In the long term it saves us as a society financially.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Note above- there can be too much intensification. The first stages of Northcote for example was good- the new developments going up - huge road frontage blocs ahs the potential to turn this area into a ghetto yet again and will not attract a mix of people to the development which is what is required to produce healthy safe 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

Support needs to be given to people who now find themselves in untenable living environments through no fault of their own. Utilise these areas as community recreation parks, gardens or the like.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Love this idea- if it can also tie into areas where land can provide recreation- dog walks, etc that is great use of land.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I do worry about the infill infrastructure that appears to be driven by developer greed. If less were built to a higher quality I do think this will be so much better long term. I know we need affordable housing but it is often so cheap and substandard and really unattractive - if we want people to care about our community they have to have pride in it and quality offers this.

I am a born and bred Tamaki Makaurau dweller and I do worry about the lack of care the through in our overall urban design- there is nothing attractive about so much of our city any more and I worry about that in the long run.

I think we have a lot to learn from European city multi dwellings :-)

Future Development Plan 2023 #2172

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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 must retain our fertile arable land for growing food and stop the spread of the city. Building apartments in the centre and along transport routes is the way to increase capacity for housing a growing population. This will also benefit the environment as long as the transport system keeps pace .

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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

We must not rebuild in vulnerable areas but we must plant more trees, provide areas for floodwater to drain to mitigate risk during future extreme weather.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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. We need to provide good drainage infrastructure to reduce flood risk and to keep our beaches clean.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The approach sounds promising.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2185

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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 logical sense..from the environment, climate, a great city to live in to intensify what we already have infrastructure in the ground etc. And build public transport to serve that current spread. And bikes etc. Build for bikes

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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

As above. Its logical

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2208

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2224

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Intensify, Intensify, Intensify. Build up, not out.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2257

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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

Density is essential to support 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

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2278

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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

Disagree with the severe intensification plans so far submitted which will destroy the character of many existing neighbourhoods But happy to have the right kind of intensification in appropriate 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

Happy with quality intensification near local centres

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Need to also improve existing infrastructure such as drainage which is appropriately sized and maintained.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2312

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 only adds to our infrastructure problems

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

As per previous 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

Climate change will add to the problems we are already facing

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

We must work with nature not try to dominate it.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Happy to pay higher rates and incur more debt to get the job done.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2344

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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 sprawls too much already, and many urban areas are vacant and unused.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 traffic and parking are bad enough 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?

Agree

Tell us why
It is the most obvious logic.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 city is really facing a lot of problems right now brought on by climate change. What was a vibrant city pre-covid and pre-floods/cyclone is really suffering. It needs to become more 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 #2351

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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 #2434

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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?

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 #2460

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 higher denser developments to free up the land and stop the subdivisions in the suburbs resulting in small strips of land around freestanding building. This is of no use to anyone.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 the reasons as outlined 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
We also need to apply this to building materials and building regulations using more natural materials for example : wool insulation, using the waste from our timber industry to make fibre board rather than the use of plasterboard etc etc.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2477

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 seems impossible to provide sufficient infrastructure services with such a sparsely spread population.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland traffic is near impossible all day long, we need to have people working closer to where they live to remove the traffic burden.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 draw back from vulnerable areas prone to 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?

Other

Tell us why

Decentralised infrastructure often requires duplicate and parallel work - there is only so much of this a small country like NZ can afford.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2493

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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

Well, it's a nightmare living in Te Atatu Peninsula. It used to be pleasant. Now there is rubbish bags open on the gardens. Unmowed verges. Homes that are absolutely revolting to look at from the outside - they look as though rats would be the only occupants. People buy up heaps of properties, and the same type of properties in another area (e.g. Botany Downs) of same value/appearance which look lovely, are in Te Atatu Peninsula turned into slums. Trees are chopped down/gardens that have taken decades to be established are torn out and replaced with weeds. All you can fell when you walk around these urban intensification areas is an aura of greed and dismay at the decay and grief over the murder of so many previously magestic trees. Neighbouring houses to the intense development now have foundation and structural problems, not to mention loss of sunlight. It is easy to see the development of slums fifty years in the future, when these cheaply built high rises fall to pieces. However,can see the need for more houses so people have somewhere to live and happy to see the light rail coming and more public transport - that's good.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why
It is very convenient for people and will save travelling out of zone and relieve traffic congestion. It would b e great if every hub had a library, cafes, restaurants, clothing and shoe shops and a wof garage 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
Save lives and money.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Makes sense and is sustainable.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

You have a hard job. Good luck.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2494

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 by itself is not the answer . We will live to regret it in 30 years time with climate change . Read about the imperative of green spaces and sponges in cities to help ameliorate climate change .
And why are we concentrating on growing Auckland at the expense of the Provincial cities ? Surely our policies should be to diversify and spreed population growth throughout a relatively small in size country such as NZ .

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

Agree with concept , but unbridled growth in suburbs is not the answer . Auckland is made up of ridgelines and roading corridors . Develop these , but preserve the suburbs around them -refer above comments .

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Clearly a waring from the recent floodings that certain areas cant be built on -cliff faces the best example, as well as water /stream 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

see above comments

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

as much as we might not like urban sprawl, it is the least worst option as can allow intensive residential building with the developers paying for new and modern infrastructure . But clearly has to be a limit to the sprawl . This my comment on decentralizing population growth .

Future Development Plan 2023 #2502

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

When people travel to Europe what they love it's that it's so easy to get around. Walking through vibrant neighborhoods and great public transport between them. We should have that here. It will benefit all

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I live in the city and walk to work and walk to drop my child at daycare. I often see people I know and have a sense of connectedness to the part of the city I live in and the surroundings.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

This all seems so obviously sensible to me that I worry I don’t understand other peoples perspectives. perhaps intensification should be rebranded? Consider what people (who I could imagine are opposed to this) love about European cities or Australian cities. They are vibrant (intense) and easy to get around. We deserve that here and our inner city is vibrant and the denser the surroundings get the more vibrant they will become too. Talking about the benefits in the language that those who oppose the plans might be a better way of going about it. Could you not describe this as making it quicker for those who choose to still to get around by car? The alternatives will be much better that you won’t want to get around by car. A few beers after work and walk home or a pub just down the road from where you live.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2512

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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 will result in most cost effective investment in 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
tax payers money shouldn't be used for buyouts where risks are 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?

Disagree

Tell us why
we need better roads and public transport in centres

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2525

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to build up, not out. We need to leave greenfields areas as productive areas that grow our 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

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 rains this year demonstrate we need to adapt for 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

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2529

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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 #2549

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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

As you have stated, denser cities improve people's well-being. Having lived in multiple denser cities I would agree with this statement. I believe the existing urban areas of Auckland need to be improved 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

Auckland currently is a pretty hideous city to move around in, as it's been developed without considering establishing good public transport. I support proposals that will help fix this.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It will cost more in resources, money and time if we delay something like this. Better to look at now to try future proof as much as possible.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

I don’t know enough about this topic to give feedback (I understand you mention rain gardens, detention basins etc but I don’t know enough about these and the actual impact they may have)

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2575

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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

Consolidation of urban areas is needed to get viable transport systems etc, Auckland already covers an extensive area for the total population. The 1/4 acre section is a thing of the past.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Need to stop urban sprawl and low density land use.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Red to mitigate risk where possible.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Consolidation of land use is paramount no more urban sprawl.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2583

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Fully support the approach, we need to take a long term view and consider externalities such as impact on the environment, cost of infrastructure, locating people close to jobs/ employment and amenities. We need to spend out limited funds wisely, looks after what we have, prioritise resilience and no longer subsidise developers despite their loud voices!

Future Development Plan 2023 #2623

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Density allows the cheaper provision of infrastructure per unit.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 the vehicle's kilometres traveled per person is one of the easier ways to reduce greenhouse gas 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?

Other

Tell us why

Managed retreat is needed. Let's get out of places that are going to continue to flood or have costal erosion. We need to avoid the sink cost fallacy

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 of course. Working within the biolomots of our environment will avoid hubris

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please peg rates to inflation. Council needs to deliver services that benefit all Aucklanders not just landowner. When rates aren't increased with inflation they are effectively decreased.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2631

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Agree that the centres approach helps achieve climate change objectives. Need to focus growth on the smaller centres not just the nodes. Revitalization of these centres through improvements to public spaces and civic squares will be key to incentivizing private 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

Your current plan seems to focus on the Nodes but you need to focus more on all local centres e.g. Howick, Glen Eden, Papakura, Manurewa, Swanson. These centres are further away from the Nodes or the City Centre but can provide for much needed services and employment close to

massive residential areas. Revitalize these centres so that people do not need to travel to work (i.e. can work in the nearest centre) or can work from home and still have great access to services close to their homes to reduce vehicle trips.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 revise your primary, secondary and tertiary indicators to increase flooding risk e.g. flood prone areas that were affected by Cyclone Gabrielle should be a primary indicator not a tertiary indicator.

Add drought and fire indicators e.g. access to water during long periods of El Nino temperature rises (due for the next 3 years), which parts of the city are most vulnerable to water shortages? Which parts of Auckland are most likely to be subject to (forest) fires during prolonged drought conditions? Which areas of Auckland would be impacted most by adverse smoke effects (e.g. wind patterns and smog patterns - think about the Australian seasonal forest fire examples and the recent pollution index in New York as a result of Canadian forest fires)

Are there areas of land instability that are contributed to by drought rather than excess water e.g. cracking etc.?
While we are still coping with the damage caused by excessive water during the recent La Nina events we should also remember the effects that El Nino has on Auckland and come up with a Plan that deals with both.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Excellent

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Deal with La Nina and El Nino hazard effects. Too much water and too little.

Focus on local centres not just Nodes. Creating a 15minute city instead of enabling long transport trips to the city centre is a longer term project but we can put in place the policies and infrastructure now to achieve that long term goal. This means incentivizing employment in the local centres, creating more civic spaces in centres and connecting nearby centres through greenways. Swanson could be just as important a hub as Ponsonby to the people who live there and do not require to travel into the CBD.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2634

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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?

Living in the CBD for a year now, I think focusing on work to make the CBD safer and more friendly in whatever way possible is necessary. I see tons of stories about people feeling unsafe or getting attacked. I personally feel unsafe all the time, and never know what will happen next. Would love to see a more vibrant culture at all times of the day as most places close before 6pm. This drives a lot of people out of the city at night and makes me feel a bit more uneasy, as harmful individuals can be a bit more bold when there are less people around to stop them.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2654

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Your 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

Acknowledging that obviously where infrastructures are still lacking or haven't yet been built, there cannot be a consent to start building houses/businesses as that may lead to flooding consequences or other earth-related issues.

1. More public electric vehicles fleet can be made available to connect and support growth out there for potential new housing and business developments, the so-called greenfield spaces. The use of petrol will reduce over time to give more room and capacity to electric vehicles, including electric cars and/or modes of renewable transport use.

2. To accommodate Auckland's population growth that is forecasted to surpass 2 million in the next decade, we would need this greater capacity, and so start making the best use of some unused, unproductive land that sits there empty without a vision of what to do there. What I support though is those talks for Productive Land areas to be protected and targeted for growing fruit and veggies or doing something that gives back to the community and has a cause for doing it - because that tells me that it will be used for good reasons.
It takes time to get there and build capacity for a growing population with all those investments that need happening. But I don't think that keep filling up the existing urban and Central suburban areas is the way to go for the next 30 years or longer. For instance this may lead to privacy breach with people living too close to one another and that may lead to more problems and people's (customers, users) dissatisfaction.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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
Again, we can make way for additional local centres up and 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
Of course, I do agree with this notion and the risk management analysis help us understand 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

100%. Another example can be the use of porous cement for new roads.
I think we can start with a common basis and understanding that climate change is a threat and technology represents an opportunity that can assist us in facilitating the construction of a new, more resilient infrastructure network.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2655

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Greenfield suburban development is increasingly unable to provide the amenity and individual psychological fulfillment that its cultural and politico-economic influence has promised over the past 200 years.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Denser, cooperative neighbourhoods that provide collective amenity can foster community and well-being giving people a better lived experience as well as the many advantages fiscally and for the environment outlined in the consultation document. Cycling is still considered by many

Aucklanders to be too dangerous for commuting in many parts of the city, alternatives to driving that are safe and accessible to everyone should be prioritised in Auckland's future development.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Recent events have demonstrated that this is required to support the future viability of existing parts of the city.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Public opinion of medium and high density development will over-determine the ability of the future Auckland Council to carry out the vision outlined in the consultation document. For this reason, as well as the lived experience of future residents of these developments, more focus should be given to improving the quality of developments occurring now - the character of neighbourhoods should not be limited to protecting heritage suburban houses, but should outline better standards for new medium and high density housing.

Many new developments do not support the council's vision for livable and connected high density neighbourhoods, because the buildings are of poor quality and design. Areas that have been masterplanned to include quality housing such as Wynyard Quarter demonstrate some of the qualities and effects of this priority given to design quality, however, they are also not affordable for most people. Further to this point, many of the existing high density residential buildings in the central city were built at a time when the development standards allowed even lower quality of living for inhabitants, meaning that the most affordable housing in the highest density areas of the city carries a stigma of being unsuitable to live in and reinforcing the desire for greenfield suburban houses.

Alongside the zoning and infrastructure strategies outlined on the "supply" side to address the availability of higher density communities - the plan could include strategies that help to encourage the reception of these supply side changes, making this future city more desired by public opinion. These would be focused on demonstrating significant successful building developments early in the future growth plan, partnering with communities and designers to lead projects in their neighbourhoods, and delivering the projects to these same communities. Changing the perception of high density neighbourhoods could also involve retro-fitting existing sub-standard high density buildings. Retrofitting has lower monetary and environmental costs, and a mechanism for acquiring and refurbishing existing buildings to a livable standard, and then renting or leasing them to the communities where they already live could help to change public opinion around high-density development. By demonstrating to Aucklanders what successful implementation of the future growth plan should look like, and what they should expect from developers, Auckland Council can set a course for future growth that lives up to the promises of modern high-density city, that can not necessarily be provided by zoning and infrastructure alone.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2669

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

intesivcation is needed to improve transport options, fewer cars on road, people using buses/rail. more small business growth is generated by this also.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 really -promotes and incourages more local businsses to service 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
avoid 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

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

improve public transport big time.. hearing lots of dis-satisfaction, more park & ride options.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2680

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Your 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 can't keep expanding for ever. Needs to be denser with more public transport and options for walkers and cyclists

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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

Need to mitigate effects of more frequent and intense weather events such as those earlier 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?

Agree

Tell us why

As above

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2689

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Your 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 that we build up in a well planned way - rather than out. In doing so we need to protect heritage and park 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

There needs to be a balanced approach here. Over concentration at the city centre is creating its own problems. The concept of 'most liveable city' has/is slipping away from Queen St outward.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 number of central city and western suburbs have been severely damaged by flooding/erosion earlier this year. This risk seems to be an increasing one and further intensification I these vulnerable areas is ill advised. The vulnerability of current infrastructure is another important consideration.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Recent weather events have demonstrated the value nature-based infrastructure.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

We need to be aware of the economic realities of our city and country. We are far from wealthy - that was back in the 1950s or so. What our city and Government spends is constrained (as are households), and spend must be wisely applied. We will not succeed by relying on excessive borrowing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2694

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Too crowded already, the population needs to be spread so that they aren't needing to all go into the city to work.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This means less travel time with cars and congested roads. More biking and walking 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
Should always be considered. Think ahead always.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why
Will this really benefit or is it just fulfilling a ideological ideal. Will this actually help people in the long run.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

More surveys like this is good

Future Development Plan 2023 #2704

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Your 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

reduced development costs, reduced environmental impact, compact cities are more efficient and provide for a richer cultural setting

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2724

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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

Development is just one aspect of a sustainable city and future. Yes to containing growth in the existing areas but development focus should be on 1/ strengthen community 2/ quality of urban place and transport 3/ green productive space to 4/ fine grain of development. Eg cohouse with 90% less parking
Results to date are less Han average

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Quality communities n places are the priority - needs to be curated not left to the market

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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- do not create future liabilities for all stakeholders . Not sure Council really understands the evolving nature of this eg more wetlands in the city require more. 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?

Other

Tell us why

Agree -but not using siloed nature - tech approach - must use a whole living systems approach to integrate interventions for eh ok e systems benefits

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There is so much potential to this strategy better. Critical is educating and working with communities to enable place based / community based whole systems responses - how do we all thrive and benefit not just market developers??

Future Development Plan 2023 #2725

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Dense cities are more efficient and economically productive.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2735

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I believe there is a lot of empty space particularly in the form of carparks within the existing urban area as well as low level development that could be made more intensive.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Our house in a very old part of the city has recently been 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?

Intensive development requires spacious and safe pedestrian paths as well as a change of attitude towards how we get on with other people. How to be friendly but not interfering, relaxed but not disturbing to others is not something Aucklanders know how to do at the moment.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2755

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Intensification has massive impacts on existing neighbourhoods and basically allows developers to profit from externalising the negative impact of their developments on others.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 basically the same proposition as your focusing growth section but reframed in a way to deliver the same outcome.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 insurance market will sort this out. Identify the hazards, let people make informed choices. Make it clear what infrastructure and mitigation measures are planned for different areas and people cab respond appropriately.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 would be inclined to prioritise infrastructure that is effective, executable, and cost efficient - what ever shape that may take.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2800

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Core infrastructure eg storm water, needs to be upgraded before further intensification

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Infrastructure needs to be able to accommodate 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Bio diversity risk needs to be better
Managed

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2840

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

It allows for more focused investment in impactful infrastructure and creates vibrant communities and centres where not just affluent citizens can live, work and play.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Being able to get to services and businesses I need quickly via bicycle is made more achievable.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Increasingly those at risk are looking to local and central government for assistance when living no longer becomes viable. Ratepayers should not become responsible for what is by all evidence a dud proposition and long term 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

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2904

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Not using personnel cars for everyday errands is good

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Effects of climate change will become more and more intense

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2934

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

For the reasons you cite except that we need a better polycentric strategy. Too much focus on the CBD will not help.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

you need to define local centres. Better to focus on 3 or 4 main sub-regional centres than the mess we will get from MDRS. Check out the Sydney Growth Strategy for an example.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

I think what you are proposing is not to build in flood prone areas. Hard to disagree. This is basic stuff that you do not need to consult 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Not clear what you are proposing here

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

We need more detail. How do these proposals relate to the Unitary Plan? The MDRS and the NPS UD? We need context.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2945

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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 #2950

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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

higher density means sharing resources more, and services would be local to more people. That also means if I want to access a service, it's more likely that it will be close by since more people are likely to use it 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

I don't have a car and I don't want one. I walk everywhere. That would make my area more lively in my opinion and more likely to have a sense of community, which is not the case at all at the 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
that's just 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?

I don't know

Tell us why
I think natural environments can be improved everywhere, rooftops for example. In other places, they have tennis court, gardens and other stuff on top of buildings. That doesn't take more surface on the ground, and that's actually healthy by providing fresh air, spots to exercise, to grow plants and/or a vegetable garden, in a place that is usually just dismissed and therefore wasted. Since they do that in other cities, I don't see why not here.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Have building owners involved so they can do their part. Either adding plants in their gardens, changing their rooftops to gardens and/or sport fields.

you can also get inspired from what they do in France to bring more nature into cities and towns: towns in bloom

https://oliversfrance.com/activities-and-culture/flowering-french-towns/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concours_des_villes_et_villages_fleuris

it is not seen as a competition between towns but more as effort to improve our own town in terms of plants and flowers in the public space.

More spaces to bring compost to and to plant vegetable gardens would be great too. Even having aquaponics at some spots to increase citizens participation would be great

Future Development Plan 2023 #2952

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Your 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

Compact cities are more livable and makes infrastructure easier

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 quality public transport options close to work and home

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to future proof the city against future climate related damage and some areas are not suited for development

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to mitigate the impacts of climate change as much as possible and have good options for dealing with rain water collection that work with the environment

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Priorities should be on future proofing against climate related damage and making a livable city with good public transport options.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2960

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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

Urban areas have been over developed. All the infrastructure and roads are barely coping with current density. Council should try to build some business Centers in less central area. Develop the roads and infrastructure so population can be attracted to those areas and ease the capacity issue for central 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?

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

That could be a good idea for future but first instance, council should check and repair current infrastructure system. Improve routine maintenance.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #2987

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We can't keep on using good agricultural land for housing. And that land means more cars on longer journeys

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

People need to live closer to where they work, not live in Hosonville and work in Manukau

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 homes in catastrophic events

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

Sceptical how large these areas will need to be

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Don't allow heritage areas to be decimated by removing existing villas/bungalows and replacing with modern or high rise buildings

Future Development Plan 2023 #2990

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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

Auckland is already covers a very large area for its population size so every effort should be made to densify before sprawling further into greenfield areas. This should also create greater synergies with public transport investments.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 essential that congestion and emissions generated by private vehicle traffic does not increase linearly, or greater than linearly, with population growth.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Any other approach would be irresponsible.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 very 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 #3025

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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 #3033

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Invest in infrastructure to enable locally grown produce to be able to bring the price of food down - basic essentials need to be prioritised too

Future Development Plan 2023 #3037

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Your 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
Significant environmental and economic benefits.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why
Builds community identity and that brings numerous other benefits including mental health, economic and environmental.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Obvious! Stupid to build in flood plains, eroding coastlines 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
Sensible.....sustainable etc.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I strongly agree with all your proposal principles.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3043

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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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Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3045

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Stopping sprawl and increasing density is critical for building an environmentally and financially sustainable city.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I've lived in places where I could easily walk to most places I needed to go, and places where a car was necessary for everything. Being able to go about your life without constantly having to sit in traffic, find a car park, etc. provides a far more fulfilling and healthy lifestyle, saves money, and ia more sustainable.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding developing in hazardous areas is necessary for adapting to climate change, but it's and can't be treated as a substitute for acting to slow and limit 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

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3066

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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 #3076

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Need more vertical building rather than 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

Need to improve 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

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3080

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3105

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Need to learn from other countries' city planning to increase population density without causing the negatives like city stress and noise. Poor planning of taller buildings can lead to lower standards of living. Save greenfield areas as much as possible.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Higher density living means more apartment living. Compared to living in a house, apartment living is very expensive due to too many regulations for Body Corporates e.g. engaging consultants for short/long term maintenance, higher insurance cost due to earthquakes etc. Stop seeing property owners as cash cows for milking.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3124

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

You are seemingly intent on taking the wrong option (ie, urban intensification) that no one actually wants (except the extreme left!) when Auckland still has huge tracts of land free for development- & simultaneous development of all the necessary 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

Council have DELIBERATELY not included accessibility for cars. Cars need car parks directly outside shops.

Many people have to travel long distances to shop & walking & buses will only ever constitute less than 5% of actual shoppers best options.
Once again council staff are attempting to void providing the obvious solution, ie. Roads, car parks & ease of access for the MAJORITY!

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Not necessary.
Wasteful spending & more unneeded staff!

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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
Far to “woke” to be able to be supported by the majority of ratepayers!

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yes I do.

Fire all the biking zealots within AT & return the permanently unused “cycleways” to roads, or car parking, so that NORMAL people can more easily drive their (shortly to be electric) cars!

New Zealand’s ability to even remotely contribute to climate change statistics is soooo tiny that to ruin the city in order to “reduce emissions” is simply DUMB, & an expensive WASTE OF MONEY & EFFORT!

NZ contributes 0.003% of the worlds carbon emissions…. So small that we don’t even REGISTER, ….. China, India, USA, Europe, Brazil & Pakistan / Indonesia are all the major contributors to “climate change & carbon emissions” …. They must lead - Auckland should do our part but NOT ruin our city or quality of life trying to solve the problem alone!

Simply DUMB on the part of Auckland Council & Waka Kohati!

Future Development Plan 2023 #3151

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

It is necessary for the urban areas: to build up effective transport hubs, to give everyone access to public transport and local amenities and businesses especially medical and food and education. It is soooo important to keep our greenfield areas for food production, and wasteful to build on them considering the infrastructure needed and then the amenities on top of 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?

Agree

Tell us why

for the reasons stated above: access for all communities to fundamental amenities of food, medical, education and 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?

Other

Tell us why

on one hand I agree with avoiding developing in areas that have a significant hazard risk, however I would also like to see this risk mitigated like it has been done in the Stonefields and recent Northcote developments. Careful , smart urban development is required. we can't afford to completely avoid areas of risk or we will need to push out further.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

Huge fan of nature based infrastructure. Not sure about the decentralisation. I would like the Council to build up this expertise within its team and function , or bring the expertise in. Am wary of funding and expertise issues if these projects are handed elsewhere

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3154

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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

There needs to be options for development in the green field areas as well as city fringes for both residential and commercial activities.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 in the outlaying areas is insufficient to meet people and business 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

There are so many areas of Auckland that are at risk from natural hazards that it could end up stopping development in many areas. More work is required on the solutions for minimizing risk areas.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

The proposed policy is likely to have unintended consequences by suing additional land areas for implementation and being unable to sustain higher density development.

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 adequate information on future demographics for planning as time and time again long term forecasts have proven to be wildly inaccurate. Focus on core needs is required

Future Development Plan 2023 #3163

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

More dense population concentration allows for more effective public transport

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

It would be good to have trains that will run in bad weather

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please please invest more money into the expansion of light rail. The current setup is not fit for purpose.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3165

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 within existing urban areas we already have all infrastructure 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?

Agree

Tell us why

For the all reasons explained 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
For the all reasons explained 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
For the all reasons explained above

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3175

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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

Development should be encouraged where there is adequate infrastructure to support higher density. This reduces the time, resources and emissions caused by commuting for work and entertainment. Productive land outside of developed areas can then be utilized for local food production and recreation.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessibility is key - reduce travel times and 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

It's madness to continue developing or try to remediate areas that are prone to flooding or erosion. Extreme weather events will continue to put vulnerable areas at risk

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Enhance natural areas with appropriate water management, both for flooding and water scarcity. Imitate nature to provide resilience

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3187

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Infill or brownfields development leverages existing infrastructure that will generally be more or less capable of supporting that growth.
Greenfields development requires massive infrastructure investments by the council by comparison, where that development is likely poorly served by public transport resulting in poorer transport, health, financial outcomes for those

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 centres are for people. Not necessarily how they get there. Encourage and support all modes, realistically this means improved PT access in bus lanes, bicycle lanes and improved pedestrian amenity

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Multi modal is extremely resilient, see those in the recent floods that jumped on a rental scooter to get home in the west while private vehicles and public transport was at deadlock

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

We treat transport safety as political. We don't do the same consultation rounds on our sewage or electrical lines. Just make a decent plan based on what has been well proven overseas and get on with it.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3202

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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

Sucking up more productive land that could be used for other purposes with sprawling large homes is silly and pointless. It makes far more sense to focus on areas where services exist already and are closer to where people work. I've lived in other big international cities which are more intensified and it was absolutely fine - in fact it was more vibrant than soulless sprawling suburbia spewing out single occupier cars onto the motorways. There is also an opportunity within more intensified living to change how we are serviced and rethink supply chains for goods and food, that could be far less impactful on the environment, and more accessible for consumers.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 comments above re the opportunity within more intensified living to change how we are serviced and rethink supply chains for goods and food, that could be far less impactful on the environment, and more accessible for consumers.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Well the weather isn't going to get any better is it? Why build in places that are risky and will wind up costing more to support housing to begin with when we could just leave it and build elsewhere. Appreciate clifftop views are lovely, but as a ratepayer/taxpayer I'm not really down for paying for someone else's vanity project. Leave those beautiful views in reserves so everyone can enjoy 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

Having seen how the inner city couldnt cope with all the rain during the Anniversary weekend flooding due to the concrete and nowhere for it to go, it makes sense to have these types of systems in place to move water out. Likewise I read about the design of the canals and waterways in Singapore for dealing with moving water from that city (highly built up) as a means to deal with their tropical rainstorms. There is absolutely a way of working with the land and the environment to manage this.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

If we are going to intensify in town centres and places like the CBD in AKL, then please consider making residential subzones where things like noise and construction are treated as truly residential like other suburbs. I have full bought in to living near where I work in the CBD for all the reasons given in the approach outlined by this consultation, but because it is not residential zoning we are often disturbed after hours or on weekends with construction noise. e.g. the legal precinct/university bound by Anzac ave - this is largely residential but zoned as CBD commercial.

We also need to work out a better way of managing emergency housing in the CBD areas with a lens of what those people need and the affordability of the area. While under-occupied accommodation and apartment buildings might seem like the easy answer, there is a missing logic around the types of jobs or services needed by the people in emergency accommodation that the central city doesn't deliver. Does it not make sense to support these people by accommodating them closer to where they are able to find employment or the right types of services, rather than where there's corporate jobs and fancy restaurants and things cost more, or from where they have to travel to get to what they need or work? I appreciate emergency accommodation is a government band aid thing, but there just seems to be a mismatch in logic around making the job situation or affordability of the inner city that does not enable, empower or support many of these people because they've been thrown into an environment that isn't able to support them.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3211

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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 #3227

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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 ride an e-bike and do not have a car, so it's crucial for me to be able to have easy access

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Makes complete sense because of climate change

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Nature usually has the answers - we simply need to accept the lessons that we can learn from natural settings

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3234

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

It's not possible to continue expanding without continuing to increase rates, and at some point rates will be too expensive for the average rate payer. Hence suburban sprawl is not sustainable, and intensification and mixed used development is a must.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Giving residents access to everything they need on a day to day basis within their local area via multi modal travel options makes for a more productive and healthier city. Although it should be taken one step further by supporting mixed use developments.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Unstable areas will consume a disproportionately higher amount of council resources. The rest of Auckland's rate payers should not be subsiding owners of coastal and erosion prone properties. Where possible this land could be better used as parks and nature reserves which can actually stabilise the land.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

When done right nature based solutions can double as parks and reserves.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Smarter design decisions need to be made to maximise use. No point in implementing a pedestrian friendly area if the only reasonable way to reach the area is by car. But yes something is better than nothing.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3236

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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?

Tell us why

There is poor infrastructure in Urban area's. Public transport is poorly connected, busses infrequent. Weather events of late have illustrated how weak and vunerable Aucklands infrastructure is without adding more housing to it.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
This is a common sense approach to town 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
This sounds like common sense but would need more detail to comment.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Within future growth, historic building should be protected.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3261

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why
Better to reduce 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
For the reasons you give.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3318

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

I agree there is room for intensification but wary of over intensification. Intensification is best around transport hubs where whole blocks are high rise with planned green space provision, rather than have high rise going up everywhere with infrastructure unable to cope, loss of green space and old homes being shaded by multi 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Agree with reasons given

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Agree but also the city needs to protect existing green space and trees

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3351

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

central area has parking issues, also school is too big and 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

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3355

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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

Greenfield growth must be phased out now. Auckland is one of the most sprawling cities in the world despite having a relatively small population. Getting around Auckland is a nightmare. Greenfield growth costs far more in development because of the new infrastructure (plumbing, electricity, roading) required to service it. It is a lose-lose situation for everyone except existing homeowners, whose house prices increase relative to those newer developments in less desirable, harder-to-reach areas.
Rather than a small decrease in growth, there must be no more growth of Auckland's physical boundaries.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 the need to move about long distances for basic necessities will be one of the most effective ways to reduce Auckland's 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
Seems common sense

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3371

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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

It's more efficient to adapt around existing urban 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

Approach that promotes more sustainable urban living.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

Not informed enough in this area.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Denser urbanisation with efficient and dependable public transport.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3409

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 high density population is more sustainable

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Nature is a natural sponge. we should look to living systems to support weather event management

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Support light rail and public transport and transit oriented development

Future Development Plan 2023 #3411

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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 no thought will be given to existing residents - how they live etc. Residents will lose what they value in their community. NO thought will be given to urban design - it will be a developer's dream. NO thought to loss of sunlight, privacy etc -all the things that actually matter to residents. I live next to a large apartment complex - their commercial rubbish truck came at 4.30am every bloody morning for a year until I complained. Now they park on the footpath in front of my house - nothing council can do. These issues will compound once intensification occurs and council do not have the man power or - I guess - the will to actually sort out problems. So I strongly disagree with this approach - will be chaos and cause tons of problems.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why
But that doesn't necessarily have to mean within existing urban centres. Surely if you build in greenfield areas, you'll develop town centres that encourage businesses to move there etc and it creates its own mini-city.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Yes, agree - would be folly to continue to develop in these areas.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
However plans go into council and get approved but then the contractors don't follow through with this. I have stormwater overflows from next door flowing into my house 1m away and was flooded twice during our storms. Meant to be going to a rain garden - a few stones were put down. Obviously not working. And again, contractors know they can get away with this.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

We spent years getting the Unitary Plan to a state people were happy with. Go back to that. Am firmly against giving developers free rein to our city - will end up as a ghetto.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3444

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Your 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3455

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3460

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Auckland needs to up its density strategy

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3474

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

auckland has lots of space within itself to grow

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 hate cars, and any steps to reduce peoples reliance on them is very good

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3492

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 reduce the sprawl.

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why
I want to live in a place where I don't have to drive to survive.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think 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 #3511

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3556

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Your 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

Why not use the existing office blocks in and around Queen st ?re fit them out as apartments
The infer-structure is already in place

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 long as we can make use of the existing buildings

We don't want to see the Auckland city council waste any more money

The cycle ways are great for a small proportion of the community
Public transport is what we really need for most of us

Avoiding hazards

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to work with what we already have

Leave the green spaces to soak up water and carbon

Why not sell some of the golf courses?

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

So please explain what is happening in Judges Bay?

Storm water and sewage issues?

No information has been provided?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In future please consult with your local community to be informed on the local knowledge of the area

Don’t allow Wellington to insist on doing things that don’t work for Auckland

Future Development Plan 2023 #3557

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Your 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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3. What do you think 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 #3563

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Your 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 1/4 acre dream is ruining and killing this country. It is 2023 and we have shit pouring in our harbours-WTF? Most of our rivers and streams are dead or dying. Our building practices suck. I see them put all of their trash and chemicals in our streams and harbours and no one does anything. Even if there were inspectors, our fines are pathetic and it is still cheaper to dump their chemicals than dispose of them properly. That needs to change. We need a lot more public transport as well. It is all well and good to build apartments with no car parks, but how about their families, friends and tradies? Where are they suppose to park? How do you get your rental car (cityhop, etc.) Also, we need to think about more parks and community gardens, like they do in Europe. Unfortunately we emulate every countries bad policies instead of what works well.

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

We need more small hubs in in our satellite cities so accommodate this. 4 to 6 story buildings that rent their space by the hour/day/week. Flexible working is here to stay and we need to adapt, not stay in the 1970's.
We need the 15 minute city. Those will children and demanding jobs spend far too much time travelling in traffic. End it NOW.

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

STOP building on flood plains, reclaimed river beds, food production land, etc. I feel like we have uneducated greedy pre-teens running this country and our councils. Nobody thinks about anything but themselves and how much money they can make/take bribes over/ instead of actually thinking of the future.
We have a bad habit of being corrupt in New Zealand and taking money to approve bad developments. Just look at Christchurch.

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 have lived all over the work and city centers. I have lived in Auckland CBD for 7 years and there has never, ever been more than 3 weeks of quiet (no construction). This is a serious issue. We put band aids on everything and when it falls apart, it goes into the oceans/streams/rivers and back come the contractors to do another shit job that does not last. I went years without hearing construction work in Los Angeles, Miami, Denver, Stuttgart, Rome, Florence. This is the worse place I have ever lived. It is dirty, everything leaks on the streets, it is not safe for those who are handicapped, etc. I could go on for pages.
We need free or almost free public transport. It costs so much money to keep up our roads and the damage cars cause. Let's get as many people as possible out of their cars and make sure and build schools, shops, stores, etc close to the developments so it take very little time to live your life in your area.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Lots more larger apartments. Stop building apartments that are not fit for families. If you wouldn't live in them, then they are too small. Also, we need far more parks for children and better fines and police for noise. Currently, the police do not believe it is their job. You cannot have some pimply faced 20 year show up with zero power. With more people we have more noise and NZers are rude and inconsiderate and believe it is their right to do anything they want, day or night. This selfish and ignorant attitude needs to change and without the right carrot and stick, it just won't and there will be more domestic issues and violence.

Stop letting people park and drive on the sidewalks. That has to end. As a pedestrian, I should not have too look out for cars and truck on the sidewalks. Also, school zones are dangerous because of ignorant, dumb and entitled parents. Let's start fining the crap out of all of them for parking illegally, driving over the speed limit and blocking the streets.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3578

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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

all you will do is jack up the value of a scarce resource, land. You will then inflate asset values and make home ownership even less achievable

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

You are attempting to inflict your view of human optimisation. Individuals may have higher values of say car ownership than your central planning considers "optimal".

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 nothing to do with climate change and everything to do with what you are fundamentally paid to do.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

I broadly agree with your intent, but again it has nothing to do with climate change, it has everything to do with appropriate risk consideration and mitigation and appropriate environmental protection.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3594

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why
Build on what we have rather than anew.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 practice internationally

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3596

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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 it would be better to have better public transport reaching further on a regular schedule (like in London)

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 seems to be choking the current infrastructure. There will always be people needing to get across the city whether it's for an occasional appointment or a regular job or to catch a flight or visit people etc. the current developments make it nearly impossible to get anywhere. Even working a couple of suburbs over takes an hour to get there or more and then you can't park.

People actually do need to drive cars that's an inescapable fact. A)weather b) medical reasons c) carting kids around safely d) transporting goods/ more than just themselves etc 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

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

So far all I see is intensification which seems like the opposite.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

No more growth in te atatu peninsula. We have one road in and one road out and you’re about to make one of the lanes a bus lane so things are about to get worse. The population growth is meaning emergency services can’t drive down the streets as there are so many cars parked on the streets (another sign that no matter how much you want to you can’t avoid people having cars), all these new builds with no parking or one car park. Traffic is at a standstill every days on the northwestern motorway city bound and west bound. But more people just keep getting packed in.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3600

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Your 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

Given the infrastructure doesn't come with the intensification it is a disaster roads overcrowded streets unsafe as apartment dwellers have no parking making it unsafe for children and road uses to use roads safely . If you are going down this path then do it right, alot of these apartment blocks or multiple units are tomorrows ghettos

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

provide the facilities 1st not as an after thought

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3619

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3634

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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 creates better stronger communities and less transport requirements therefore less carbon into 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 creates better stronger communities and less transport requirements therefore less carbon into the environment

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Simple 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

These effects purify and help manage water as it drains into the stormwater.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Of course, cost is the other side of the coin. Auckland rates have not increased much and yet we have so much we need do. Low rates should not be fetishised. We need to pay more for a successful city, while allowing for those who genuinely can't afford increased rates.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3639

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 better to intensify for our country and future generations. We will need productive land for growing crops for food. Intensified communities are healthier. It brings people together and makes us more connected. We will reduce carbon emitions when we live where we work and shop, going out on foot or via public transport. I have enjoyed living in apartments and townhouse for most of my life.

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I am constantly looking for living options closer to my place of work. I live in Beach Haven and work in Grafton. It makes more sense to live where you live, that is your home should be where you do most of your activities. I use public transport but takes almost an hour. I would be happy to be able to find more options for affordable living close to my place of work so I can walk.

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

A managed retreat would be great for those low lying areas due to flood. They need halp to live some where safe. This should be considered for coastal, cliffside residents, they may be harder to manage or persuade to move. It would nice to see some reinforcement of cliffs.

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 like how Seoul returned a central highway back into a river. We could uncover some river and streams like Queen st. Look to Japan who have tropical cyclones/typhoons. They have reinforced their river banks ro be high and made them accessible for use, too. Tokyo has a great under city

cave like overflow system for heavy rain. They also have good water storage. More fresh water could be stored for when we have drought.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I would like the train that is proposed for going to the North Shore to have lines have go on the northern expressway to replace the buses that run on that infrastructure. A train could carry more people and buses that surved that expressway could be repurposed to feed into the stations along it from the suburbs of the North Shore.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3659

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

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 #3667

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Your 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'm sick and tired of my rates subsidising windfall profits for private capital holders by developing jam packed ticky tacky in the far flung parts of Auckland.
All infrastructure requirements for new housing should be paid by the developer and or via targeted infrastructure rates with covenants registered on titles of new properties

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

Reduces transport burden & reduces times people waste travelling 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

I don’t want to waste money on maintaining infrastructure in climate change affected areas.

I also don’t want my rates used to buy out folk who bought houses on OFPs, on low lying coastal sites, on vulnerable cliffs, in gullies, valleys or other areas at risk of slips or flooding.

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

Anything to make infrastructure resilient and save money over the medium to long term

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3673

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to protect productive land to reduce emissions and enhance food security

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Without strong neighborhoods around them, town centres die

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Better late than never. Climate changes are here yo stay.

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

Northcote, Harbourview, hobsonville point, wynyard quarter, Te Auaunga (Oakley creek) and even Freeland Reserve demonstrate this works in today's climate

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yes please. Just hurry up.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3675

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Your 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 would be better to maintain the city centre with green spaces and recreation and focus new housing out of the city centre with good public transport links

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

Agree with focusing it near local centres out of the CBD eg focus near Pukekohe or further out. Dont intensify central Auckland with housing that has no infrastructure to support it or the central city will be unappealing to everyone

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 makes sense

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 makes sense

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please beautify the central city and preserve our heritage buildings, keep Chamberlain park golf course, develop the marina and bottom of Queen Street to be more appealing, move the port and put apartment buildings and new housing in more rural locations, improve public transport and introduce a levy for driving through the central city

Future Development Plan 2023 #3702

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Your 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 strongly agree with this statement: "Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's well-being.".

I have first-hand experience with really wonderful high and medium-density city living overseas during my OE. I think a lot more Aucklanders would enjoy this kind of living if there was a better range of high and medium-density living options. My experience has been that there is cheaper student-oriented housing and then luxury apartments, but that it can be harder to find good quality, mid-range apartments. I'd really like to see better housing quality and apartments built to handle the extreme heat and rain events we're likely to see more and more of.
I hope educating people about this topic will help get wider support for it as I think a lot of the resistance is short-sighted and self-centred.

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 would also add that the health benefit of accessible local centres is having 'passive exercise' (I think that's what it is called?) throughout people's days. Driving door to door for everything involves so much less movement than being able to walk/bike or take public transport. With the caveat that these areas also need to be TRULY accessible for everyone: design should centre people with mobility devices, strollers and options for people who need more support.
I also love the feeling of a vibrant local centre. It feels safer to have a mix of retail on your doorstop/at the base of a residential building so there is always somewhere open and people 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

Yes! We can't afford NOT to be proactive about hazard minimisation and mitigation. We've seen that this is life or death.

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Yes! I know it's everyone's fave fact after the floods and cyclone G this year, but tree/forest canopies can intercept up to 40% of rain (https://extension.psu.edu/the-role-of-trees-and-forests-in-healthy-watersheds). And trees also cool neighbourhoods. Extreme heat is going to become a more common risk to health as our climate changes. I look forward to learning more about rain gardens and swales and other nature-based resilient infrastructure!

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

These are all great ideas! My biggest fear is that short-term political thinking will get in the way of the execution of this kind of larger strategy. While local elections still have such poor turnout from younger people and the folks most likely to be negatively affected in the years to come, it is going to be hard. Please keep up the good work! Kia kaha.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3721

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3750

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Your 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 already hard to get a park outside my house since the council

Took

Away residential
Parking for residents in the street - sometimes I have to park 300 metres from my house which is a nightmare with groceries

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 lack of parking - and also the bus network is useless and can't rely 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.

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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

Because building in already troubled areas will
Put more pressure on infastructure - and make the troubled areas worse

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

Because it makes sense

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Sorting out the bus system

Would be better for everyone - less cars on the road. At the moment the system

Is unreliable sometimes you are waiting for a bus and 3 get cancelled which means you are 30

Mins late to work and so start taking the car again!

Future Development Plan 2023 #3758

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Your 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

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 #3776

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

"Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing."

improvements in people wellbeing depends if the city has been built to accept that number of people. In a modern city you can't have problems with waste water every time it rains. In a modern city you have a better public transport system, that reduces the traffic, so people don't have to spend 2-3 hours every day to go to work. Can't we look at other Australian cities to make improvements here?
The environment is improved if there is less traffic, same as above, if the public transport is good, people is going to take it, less traffic, less pollution, less time spent for people in 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.

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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

Here in Auckland I see houses built at the top of overhangs that scary me so much. I would never buy an house there. I don't know how they have been legal in first place and much more important I don't understand why coasts are not considered like "council properties" and they should be constantly controlled by it. No individual should be able to for example decide to cut down trees on the edge just because so his house has the perfect view. But here it happened. And now that house (and mostly the poor neighbours) are in danger because it can fall...

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 these natural methods. I strongly believe that council should incentive the private property doing the same giving contributions for such works.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3777

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 love living a walkable part of Auckland and believe more people would benefit from having a similar experience, but currently can't because there's too little housing by many of our high streets and town centres.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Yes and let's please make cycling lower stress by adding protected bike lanes or totally separate cycling paths.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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'll leave this to the experts. I think it's inappropriate for the average Aucklander to have their say on 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 #3808

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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 disagree with the lead statement which we have broken up into its three key elements, 1) environment, 2) the economy and 3) people's well-being, to provide our reasons

1) "Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the Environment".

This statement is opinion and needs to be proven in the context of-

-New technology and our energy requirements being close to renewable in due course.

-Auckland's existing built form and the true environmental cost of conversion to an intensified city as defined by conventional wisdom.

-Aucklands changing work habits and potential policy initiatives to encourage living close to work.

-The overall negative impact of a growth strategy driving population increases, increasing baseload negative environmental outcomes,

- it reducing the sponginess of the city and resulting in ever-decreasing green space coverage The Envt Commissioner Simon Upton in a recent report noted that "Auckland has lost up to 30 per cent of its green space since the 1980s and nearly all of this is from private residential land. Not all intensification is the same, and the style of infill townhouse development that is currently happening within our cities comes with particular risks for the existing network of urban green space... Green spaces are not afforded the same priority as other infrastructure. Intensification

and climate change will mean that a typical Auckland suburb will be hotter and more prone to flooding in the future."

2)"Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the Economy."

This statement is opinion and needs to be proven in the context of-

- its potential to lock in housing unaffordability.

It is clear Auckland has very unaffordable housing, and a fixation on intensification will significantly exacerbate this. It is however all about balance. The degree of intensification within the existing Unitary Plan we consider to be a maximum. The mix of increased intensification and greenfields provides substantially more housing availability than is required by the population increase numbers this survey is founded on. Inclusive of central city highrise approx 1,000,0000 dwellings, 4 to 5 times the expected growth.

3) "Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to people's well-being".

This statement is opinion and needs to be proven in the context of-

- the interrelationships of Aucklanders' current and future aspirational housing goals. Recent surveys of first-home buyers and new New Zealanders indicate a significant majority do not want to live in an intensified environment, preferring a discreet home on a section.

- multiple examples of poorly thought out intensification experiments around the globe eventually being pulled down and consigned to the scrap heap.

However if done in a way that makes good quality town planning and urban design sense without forgoing quality outcomes and residential amenities (sunlight access, privacy, decent indoor and outdoor living areas, space for trees and gardens etc) positive well-being outcomes are possible. This will not be the case with the blunt MDRS way of the "one size fits all" approach and some negative elements contained within the NPS-UD.

- fundamental to well-being is having a roof over your head without it driving you into poverty.

It is common knowledge constraining land supply is a major negative influence on housing affordability so on balance the degree of intensification defined in the AUP is preferred to a yet more intensified 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?

Other

Tell us why

As long as this objective is implemented within the parameters of the existing Auckland Unitary Plan then we largely agree (barring some refinement of the AUP). We disagree with the further intensification as forced on the city by the NPS-UD and the MDRS, which are not necessary to achieve the forecasted growth of the city. We do not agree with these objectives if it requires yet more of our existing suburban land area to be consigned to MDRS or greater due to the severe negative impact on the environment and the amenity of existing homes and the consequent negative impacts on existing residents and ratepayers.
It makes sense to focus development around and within easy access to facilities. However, in order to build up, there needs to be thought given to the size of lots and the subdivision pattern. Requiring that lots be amalgamated to facilitate higher development so that the effects on surrounding sites are not negative. Refer the approach taken in North Sydney and NSW for housing intensification.

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
Risk management is a core council function.

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

Seems reasonable.
Dont forget about the trees (see our comments under Focussing Growth)

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

We question the fundamental assumption of the survey as it denies the right of our community to determine its own future. In particular, Aucklander's future population aspirations should underpin this survey, not the pie-in-the-sky statistics New Zealand numbers, subject to the vagaries of various governments mostly irrational immigration policies.

We recommend extensive surveying (using scientifically sound methodology) of the residents of Auckland to establish a population baseline that is reflective of Aucklander's population aspirations, and this information is then the fundamental assumption on which to drive the planning process.

We also recommended the council petition government to stop meddling in the city's planning function. This survey is rendered farcical given the existing forced legal requirements of the NPS-UD and the Intensification Act (Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021). These are soon to be followed up with more pernicious legislation, in the form of the Natural & Built Environment Act further stripping our rights.

The hard cold reality is you as a Council are not determining the future of our city. And, the citizens of the city are so far removed from any autonomy as we sit behind yet another level of ideology held by the Council as evidenced by this survey and the continuation of the Plan Change78 process.

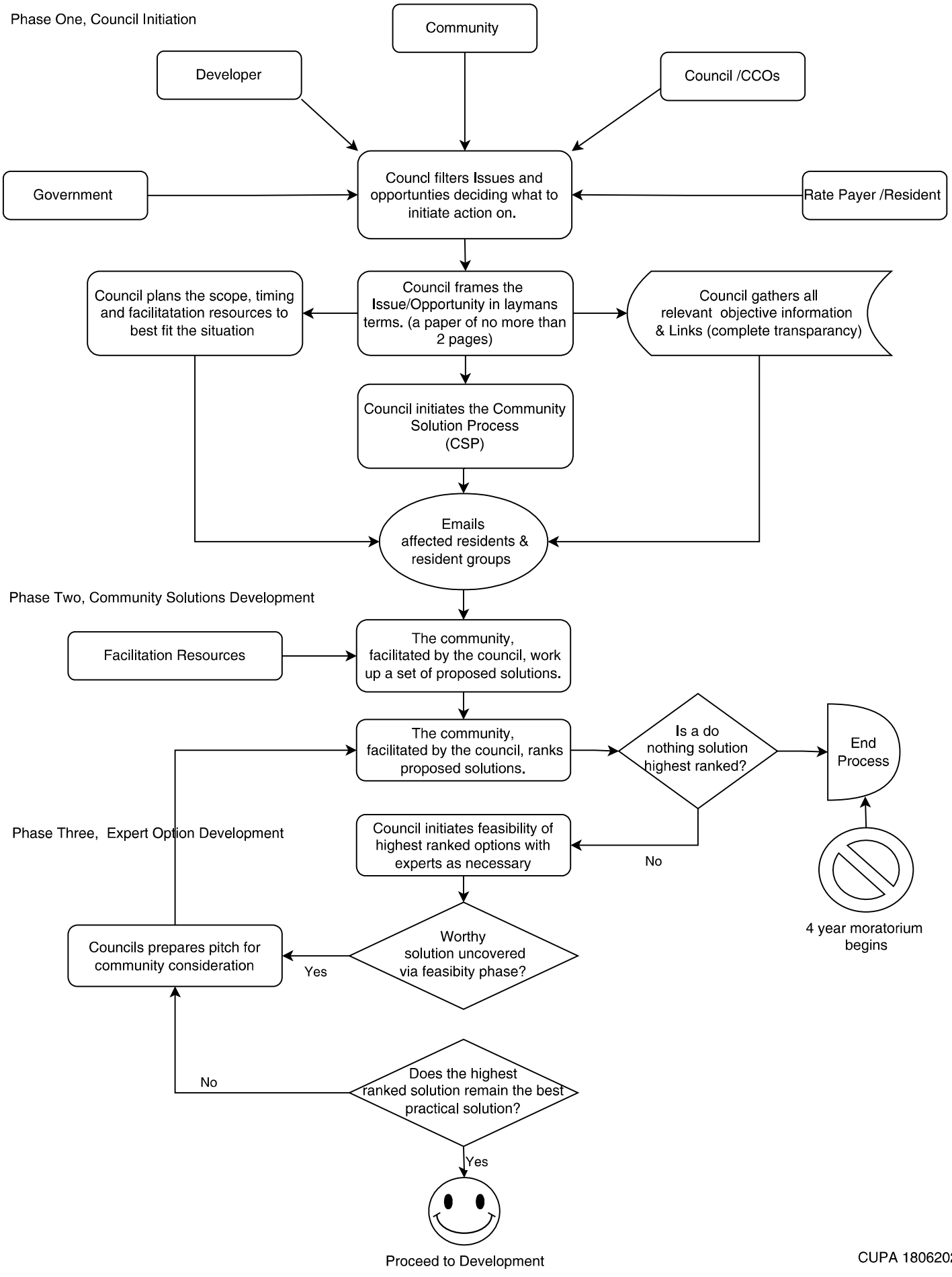
We put it to you that once a community is established those within the community have some right to determine the future of it. We believe this is reasonable and, if you want to do something visionary in this growth space we recommend you start by truly conferring that right.

To that end, we recommend the Council begin by fundamentally changing the consultative process as it pertains to existing communities and that it be ‘community solutions driven’. Refer to the attached flow chart of this proposed process for your consideration.

Lastly thank you for the opportunity to contribute.

#3808

Community Led Development Process Summary , Draft



CUPA 18062023

Future Development Plan 2023 #3910

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Your 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 #3925

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Make public transport viable, free space for parks.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

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 #3937

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Your 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

Greenfield development encourages more sprawl, car dependency, and more money than intensification

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

This will give people back time in their day, lead to closer communities, and reduce emissions

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Remediation of affected areas cost money. It would be better to avoid them that risk potentially huge costs in the future

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Focus housing infrastructure on the inner city suburbs. These should all be medium/high density. This will reduce traffic congestion, reduce emissions, and is where a significant number of people work

Parks and playgrounds need to be carved out as well. These provide free public spaces where people can spend time and parks provide resilience during heavy rain as they soak up the water

Future Development Plan 2023 #3977

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Your 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

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #3980

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 keeps intact land that is today green, and supports better transport options for residents while helping us to meet climate targets for Tāmaki Makaurau. It also supports the growth of small business who can offer goods and services to their immediate 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

Focusing development near local centres can help revitalise town centers such as the CBD, while achieving positive outcomes and reducing reliance on cars.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

I mean this seems like an obvious 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

We face serious challenges from climate change so this is essential.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

In addition to local centres, development should be focused along public transit corridors. Additionally, development of new, large retail and office spaces should be stopped outside of the local centres, to better support the the local centres to thrive.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4022

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Better for public transport efficiency denser housing that's close by. However, as an apartment dweller, very important to create apartments that are liveable and not really small, with windows and natural light. Green space preservation is also really important with density.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

It makes sense for convenience, community building, lower 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

Shouldn't build in hazard prone areas. More expensive in the long run as adverse weather events will keep knocking things 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

Absolutely agree! Even things like permeable concrete or green rooftops would go a long way in creating resilient 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 #4024

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4025

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

I don't know

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

I don't know

Tell us why

There are no buses that lead from densed residential areas in the city to supermarkets like the nearest Pak n save. You don't think about the disabled.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4077

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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 will not cope.NOT MANY PEOPLE WANT TO LIVE IN APARTMENTS.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

WALKING AND CYCLING IS IMPRACTICAL FOR A LOT OF PEOPLE.
Public transport in AUCKLAND IS UNRELIABLE AND TAKES TOO LONG.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Yes the climate has alway changed,but no guarantee the trend is one way .Certainly some places should not be built on.

,

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Pipe dreaming.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4102

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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 #4149

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

'- To avoid reducing productive agricultural land
- To transition Auckland to a climate friendly city we need a dense urban form that supports better public transport and active mobility infrastructure, an increased sense of community and the "15 minute" city idea i.e. the majority of citizens should be able to access essential services with a 15 minute walk from their home.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

For all the reasons you have already suggested in the question intro.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 more or less agree but I think you need to be more definitive on this topic and you should move faster. Climate change wont wait for us to finish our investigations. Take bold action asap or the vulnerable will suffer.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

It just makes common sense!

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I think Council needs to have a good hard look at current housing design regulations and industry norms. The new high density housing popping up all over Auckland is by and large low quality, will age badly and does not add to the aesthetics of the environment - also is it climate resilient? I agree that high density is needed but it needs to be done well with good urban design in mind. It also seems to be replacing too much permeable surface with impermeable and reducing green space and flora in general. Another specific concern is how townhouse developments always prioritise parking to exclusion of all else e.g. amenity/safety/community/green space etc. There are so many amazing examples around the world of high density living done well (in Auckland there is the Cohaus in Grey Lynn) with shared garden space, bike sheds, and other communal facilities. Eke Panuku is not doing a bad job but apart from the odd exception private developers just don't seem to be incentivised to deliver to a high standard - especially for the lower end of the market. If that cant be done then give Eke Panuku more to develop and faster!

Future Development Plan 2023 #4158

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Your 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 #4712

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4722

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Your 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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3. What do you think 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 #4766

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think 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 #4773

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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

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4786

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Your 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 #4894

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

building more greenfield developments has an outstretched long term infrastructure cost that is greater than suburban density can pay for, a far wiser idea would be to intensify the use of existing infrastructure to increase the value per hectare.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 could do one better by making it legal again everywhere to build business and residential in the same place, this was how we built cities for thousands of years before it was decided we should spread everything everywhere and force people to use cars.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

If a cruse ship had hit an iceburg and is sinking, would it be wise to open a restaurant on it? No, there is little point in investing in infrustructure and development in places that will be underwater in 50 years, cities are (for the most part) eternal so their outlook should be as well.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

Such infrustructure can take up more space than building typical city drainage systems, spreading everything out more causing more wasteful and more are with a low low value/ hectare and potentially being worse.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4897

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Your 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 it should be a combination of both. Intensified growth in main transport hubs where infrastructure including water/ sewerage is good along with further development on outer Auckland greenfields not inner Auckland greenfields.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

But what is a local centre ? please describe

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?

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 #4904

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Your 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 #4947

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 existing areas is good so we don't expand further into non-populated areas. This will help keep our biodiversity + ecosystems intact.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Will help to reduce fossil fuel emissions from cars. Also gives more localised opportunities for people in low-income 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

Also focus on preventing the problem (climate change) as much as we can.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 yes. If we don't become resilient + sustainable, we're dead.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

As a young NZer, I would like to see Auckland NOT collapse due to climate change in my lifetime. It would be nice if we don't all die within the next century or two 😊 So we need rapid, uncompromising climate change action.

Future Development Plan 2023 #4979

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

More people should be living in existing & dense urban areas to be able to access shops & services more easily by walking, cycling and public transport.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #4981

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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?

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #4983

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Your 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

Cause we should leave the trees alone

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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

Do not know enough about 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.

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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 could have significant negative consequences which will be more expensive than just avoiding the hazards in the first place

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
It future-proof everything and creates a better world for future generations.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

More trains

More buses

Future Development Plan 2023 #4985

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Your 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 would love to walk and cycle everywhere needed during the work week. This would greaten my sense of community, improve my physical health and reduce emissions.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I agree with this. We need more areas in Auckland for business (not just the city centre). We must ensure those who serve in this area can avoid living in these areas too! Consider apartment blocks which are made for people from all walks of life.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

This is a non-brainer. We need a longer-term view of development. Why invest in something that will be a major cost and risk long term? We should additionally think about utilising nature and restoring nature to protect us.

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 we lived in sync with nature and understood history, we would be at less risk.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I see two important things for a sustainable perspective shift.

1. Make it more interesting to be outside in the community than having a backyard you must mow each week. Consider allotments/ shared gardening, investment into community parks and ease of getting around.

2. Make it less interesting to invest and maintain investments in housing (with backyards) / more interesting to invest in the new plan (the dream you cast is going to be very slow going if everyone wants their backyard).

Borrow ideas from other countries - how does Paris/ Copenhagen etc plan their cities - let's learn from the good and bad!!

Future Development Plan 2023 #5013

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5044

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

It is my strong belief that we must take steps to build higher residential accommodation rather than spread out.

If planning permitted 100plus level apartment blocks with a requirement that a maximum of 50% of the land is
used for construction and the balance developed as green space for recreation and planting 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

Subject to previous 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.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

See my first comment.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5155

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5156

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Your 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 #5184

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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 #5198

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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 #5199

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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 #5301

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5312

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Your feedback

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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 #5313

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5346

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Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5360

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5381

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Future Development Plan 2023 #5395

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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 #5399

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 #5412

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5413

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5520

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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?

It is necessary to strengthen law and order. Need to severely punish criminal acts of burglary and robbing. We need to provide citizens with a peaceful living environment.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5551

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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.

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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?

Agree with the proposed plan.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5678

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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 think it is a great approach. To support VKT and emissions reduction we need to slow down/stop greenfield expansion. Most growth needs to happen near centres and the city centre.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I think it's great.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It's excellent to avoid areas of high natural hazards both in greenfield areas and existing urban areas. It made no sense for council to allow development to occur in high natural hazard areas in greenfields. But, council needs to enable higher capacity in areas of low natural hazards, this should be a key part of implementing the 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

Councils needs to get value for money from its infrastructure investments. Council should not spend billions to support greenfield growth which does not provide much value per km of pipe/road. Most infrastructure investments should be within the existing urban area.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I think the overview doc is amazing!!! :)

Future Development Plan 2023 #5756

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Tell us why
Please see 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?

Tell us why
Please see 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?

Tell us why
Please see 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?

Tell us why
Please see attachment

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please see attachment

planning focus

5 July 2023

Auckland Council
PO Box 92300
Victoria Street West
Auckland 1142

Attn: Future Development Strategy

To Whom it May Concern,

RE: Future Development Strategy Feedback - Oruarangi 2 (Ellett Entities)

On behalf of the Ellett Entities, we provide the following feedback on the draft Future Development Strategy (DFDS) as it relates to Oruarangi 2, the bulk of which comprises the Ellett Entities landholding (see **Annexure A**).

The Ellett Entities own the land as follows:

1. [redacted] are owned by Scoria Sales Limited of which The T.R. Ellett Agricultural Research Trust, which is a registered charity, is the majority shareholder.
2. [redacted] are owned by the [redacted], of which the remaining beneficiaries are two registered charities, Starship Foundation and The T.R. Ellett Agricultural Research Trust.
3. [redacted] is owned by Ernest Ellett/Rye Grass Trust of which the remaining beneficiary is The T.R. Ellett Agricultural Research Trust.

Overview

Under the existing Future Urban Land Supply Strategy (FULSS) Oruarangi 2 was included in the first tranche of proposed plan changes, which were to occur between 2018 and 2022. The FULSS stated: *"The area has sufficient water and wastewater bulk capacity. Structure planning will need to take cultural heritage and landscape values into account, consistent with the Mangere Gateway Precinct."* We are not aware of any structure planning process initiated by Council in relation to this area.

The DFDS identifies Oruarangi 2 being within the first tranche of plan changes in the period 2025-2030, whilst also indicating the area is 'recommended for further investigation'.

The DFDS states the matters identified for further investigation include:

- *Infrastructure (Transport): There are no bulk transport infrastructure projects planned to support this area which will be car-dependent so further development will likely increase emissions.*

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Auckland 1142
New Zealand

- *Urban form: Further consideration is needed to understand the relationship between Oruarangi 2 and the surrounding environment. … Any development will need to respond to the high cultural values of the area;*
- *Emissions: Potential for higher emissions/private car reliance due to distance from high quality existing or planned public transport, a wide range of jobs, education and other services;*
- *Natural Hazards: Moderate hazard constraints, including approximately 30% of the FUA exposed to the 1% AEP flood plain; risk of coastal inundation and coastal erosion; high-risk slope instability (associated with Maungataketake quarry in the southern half of the FUA), and isolated areas where liquefaction damage is possible.*

We have also reviewed the DFDS Evidence Report that provides further discussion with respect to the potential constraints identified above, and which highlights various areas of natural, cultural, and historic heritage significance within the boundary of (or proximate to) this site. The report concludes that any future work including investigations must be done in collaboration with mana whenua.

Appendix 12 of the DFDS (Implementation Actions) records Oruarangi 2 under the section 'Changes to the Auckland Unitary Plan', noting investigation is required to determine the *"…appropriateness of future urban areas at … Oruarangi 2 for future growth and what the most suitable management response could be (e.g. re-zoning)…*". It is unclear from the DFDS or supporting Evidence Reports what zones Council are referring to in this context.

Sequencing Feedback:

The Ellett Entities support the proposed sequencing of the site within the DFDS (being 2025-2030) and would welcome the opportunity to initiate the structure planning process with Council, mana whenua, and stakeholders.

Further Investigation Feedback:

Commentary within the DFDS and supporting documents identify various matters that require further investigation as part of the rezoning process. The Ellett Entities are minded that these issues can be resolved through a collaborative structure planning process including:

- Engagement with relevant stakeholders (mana whenua, in particular) to ensure that the form of development responds appropriately to the cultural values of the area, natural features/landscape values, and historic heritage.
- Investigation of infrastructure capacity and constraints, to understand implications for land use planning.
- Consideration of the full spectrum of urban land use outcomes to ensure that future urban land use activities complement the function of the wider area, are cognisant of the geographical and environmental context, and make efficient use of existing and planned infrastructure.

#5756

Conclusion

In summary, the Ellett Entities support the DFDS sequencing of Oruarangi 2 and welcome the opportunity to commence a structure planning process with Council, mana whenua, and stakeholders. While the Ellett Entities accept that the subject site has characteristics that require further investigation, they are minded that these can be resolved through the structure planning process to enable an appropriate urban development outcome for the area.

If you require any further clarification, please contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely



Planning Focus Limited.

Annexure A: Ellett Entities

[redacted]	Legal Description	Area
	Lot 1 Deposited Plan 62092	6.5926
	Lot 1 Deposited Plan 387540	24.5765
	Lot 2 Deposited Plan 416192	14.2427
	Lot 1 Deposited Plan 416192	0.4517
	Lot 3 Deposited Plan 387540	30.3
	Part Allotment 170 Parish of Manurewa	5.61
		81.7735

Table 1: Ellett Entities land parcels

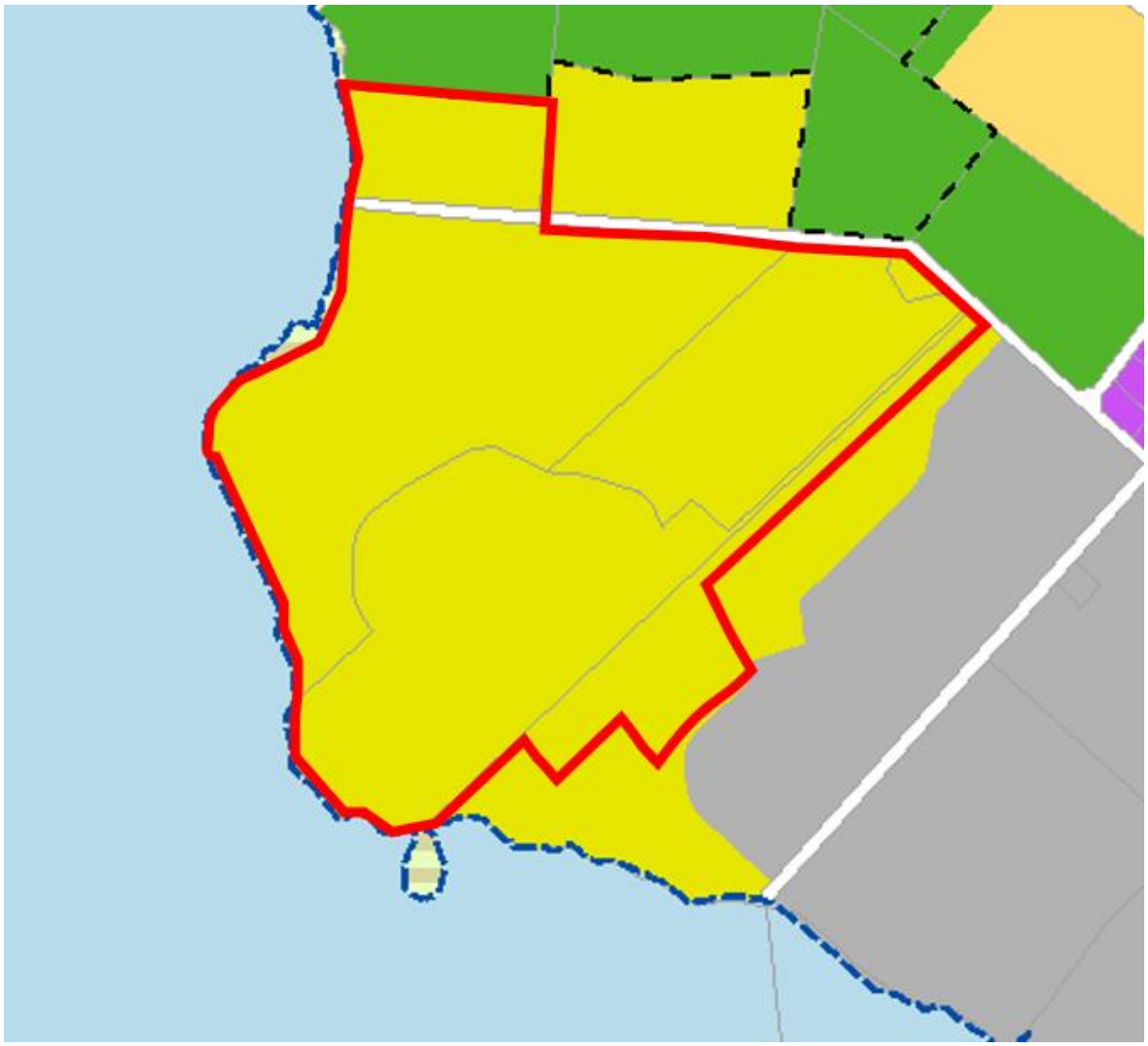


Figure 1: Ellett Entities, AUPOP Planning Maps

Future Development Plan 2023 #5814

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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

Family dwellings don't really need more than 500 square metres of land per dwelling provided there are sufficient playgrounds and recreational areas nearby. Continually building on Greenfields is going to come back and bite us as some point. Also I think that given the shape of Auckland- long and thin we have to intensify and even decide to restrict population growth to under two million until we have all the infrastructure including roads, public transport, schools etc built to accommodate a larger population. Infrastructure first; houses second and developers need to be contributing significantly to building 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

Yes Encouraging people to walk to or use public transport or hire scooters or electric bikes to get to their children's schools or to the local shopping centre is better for people's health and better for the environment. It saves people money if they don't need to use their cars and petrol every day to get to the shops or schools or their work 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

At some point we have to realise that the clay soils of Auckland tend to be unstable and unable to bear the weight of heavy buildings especially those near a natural or created cliff edge.
Sea level rise is probably going to be a threatening reality because globally we are not doing enough to reverse temperature rise which is causing more ferocious weather patterns so more frequent storms. So continuing building in slip or flood prone areas does not make 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

Basically we have to stop sending 'clean' sewage water into the sea as it appears it may be full of particles and microplastics. Containing these in natural landbased places would be preferable as long as money is put aside for their effective long term maintenance.
We have to have more recycling options for waste materials including emissions free incineration so that we don't keep filling up landfills which are just putting off the problem of disposal.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I oppose the Auckland Light rail scheme as it can't be afforded by Auckland Council and will only benefit a few. The Auckland City Rail Link needs to be completed urgently so that Auckland's CBD can be resuscitated. I agree with the Mayor that filling empty office buildings in the CBD with homes instead, including affordable ones is a good idea. The CBD is in urgent need of TLC - it is very unfriendly and uninviting at the present time which is a really sad development for a once vibrant city centre.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5815

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Your 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

Because of lack of transport infrastructure, spreading out into rural areas has already created travel chaos.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Because it’s common sense to be sure before you build further development in flood prone areas

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #5836

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

I have watched the loss of our most productive rural land near Pukekohe to residential subdivision with shame.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

I have visited cities with dense residential centres and I love the benefits they can bring with good design. I hate sprawl and would not wish anyone to have to spend hours of their life each day on transport. Local centres will only absorb so much of the housing demand so we need to unlock other urban areas too and well before greenfield development.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Greenfield development aka sprawl should not be permitted given it increases the distances people have to travel.

Regulations should be promulgated to enable all our suburbs to be developed into less car-dependent urban forms.

I anticipate this consultation will attract many submissions from developers and landowners to further their interests. Who will submit on the basis of representing the interests of children and future generations? Council should have provided for this advocacy.

Future Development Plan 2023 #5837

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Tell us why

Please do not sign-off on developments in prior designated flood zone areas.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #6577

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1. What 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

Need more houses coz too many people migrate to Nz but not enough house

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #6850

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Your 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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Tell us why

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #6851

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1. What 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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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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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 #7200

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Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

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?

We don’t pay rates for our council to invest on our behalf. We pay them to provide basic services in the city we live in.

For instance, our city’s basic maintenance -i.e. street cleaning, mowing; or public transport has so much space to improve. A developed country is not a place where the poor have cars. It's where the rich use public transportation. — Gustavo Petro

Future Development Plan 2023 #7226

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

There's a large potential to build up and maximize the residential lots.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-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 #7259

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We do not need to be any further out from cbd.
Denser centre = less car dependence = happy 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

Having more mixed Dev neighbourhood (or closest to "centres") will encourage people to walk places and keep more money circulating locally

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

We have the evidence, no reason to pave over problem areas

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Yes but don’t overdo it, we only need a certain amount of greenery organised properly as to not be on the way of commuters

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7260

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Better for the environment and for people. It makes for more walkable neighbourhoods
Better for environment. Will enable more walking and cycling journeys

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

People need to be able to access their everyday needs within a short distance and it enables more focused infrastructure investment providing better value for money
I want a walkable 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.

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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

Cost to society and those directly affected is too high
Will be unaffordable to fix issues retrospectively. Better to avoid issues like flooding with smarter land use

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

Will help stormwater but also improve environment for our natives and improve amenity

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

This sounds like the right way forward. Thanks to the teams involved in developing this way forward.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7271

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Your 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
Fix the existing drains first

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why
Climate change is not proven, just an excuse for poor drain management and planning

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7272

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Living in and with more nature is healthier.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Leavebpeople in freedom to live further away or nearer. Givevthem options.It all works 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.

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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

Man is very minimally responsible for climate cycles. Your expense on this will just bankruot our city for no affective result.

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

Stop all the infill housing so that storm water can be absorbed and so that nature can cope. Nature is already doing a good job. Enhanse what is already there.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

You are not aware of the goals of the cabal. If you build 15 minute cities we will later be emprisoned in them. I know you are not aware yet... but it is coming... behind all these strategies which for now, look logical.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7279

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Plenty of land. Council following UN directives

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change is a hoax. Councils and government engaged in land grabs under guise of keeping us 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Sounds like green agenda. Use concrete where appropriate, and what does Māori have to do with council

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop with UN driven agendas. Give us back Queen Street

Future Development Plan 2023 #7339

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 make our space more usable rather than stretching further and increasing our 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

It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs, and feels a lot nicer!

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

People shouldn't be living in areas that are at risk of flooding.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to work with nature to combat the effects of climate change, not agaisnt it.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please make all of the above happen!

Future Development Plan 2023 #7354

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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

What you are suggesting is ideologically driven. Not actually the best policy. People don't like being crowded together

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Central planning like this never works. You are trying to control things. The people don't want to be controlled.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 scam.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 sounds good but I don't trust you - you use the climate to drive your wishes to control.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I am 100% against 20-minute cities (or 15-minute cities) which you seem to be moving towards, despite not having been honest with the people and told them about this. The 17 UN goals for sustainability are a means towards control.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7358

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #7383

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Its an excuse.to bring in 15 minute cities.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Its an excuse.to bring in 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
Its an excuse.to bring in 15 minute cities.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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
Its an excuse.to bring in 15 minute cities.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yep keep the hell put of our lives and stop my rate payers money on experts and consultants. Disgraceful.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7390

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

You want to make existing urban areas more intensive to usher in 15 minute cities as has happened in the UK.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

You are again trying to bring in 15 minute cities. It is so obvious and disgusting.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change is a lie and an excuse to bring in 15 minute cities.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

You will use this as an excuse to remove people from their homes.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Auckland Council is a puppet of the WEF and takes orders from them to enslave the people of Auckland. Your game is up.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7415

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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 agree with this approach because having lived in a dense city before I found the general amenity and transport far far better. I also doubt over the long-haul that Auckland can afford to maintain the services systems involved in a sprawl-centric city and once New Zealand starts to properly mitigate for climate change it is unlikely that we can afford to continue to waste large quantities of energy and resources on such wasteful forms of transport.
A denser city is more cost effective, saves huge quantities of time, is safer, provides more amenity and is more sustainable. A higher density makes so much sense to me; the sooner we do this the sooner there is a chance these benefits can be attained in my lifetime.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

By encouraging development at transport hubs, even within the as-built sprawl-based architecture of the city, it gives people the option of easier work and recreational transport options than is currently the case and perhaps forms a seed of a denser approach to development in the city.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

If there is a natural way to implement "shock-absorbers" into the city built environment then it's a good way to try to mitigate the negative effects of climate change.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

I am very much in support of this sort of approach; I hope it proceeds and then at least the next generation can benefit from a better city with less sprawl.

Auckland should look to other cities that have done density really well (eg: Berlin for example) in order to gain inspiration around what planning structures result in a good built form; shared light shafts, play areas for children etc... It sometimes feels like New Zealand should be able to find a short-cut through the land-use planning and building regulations "journey" that we seem to be going through.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7441

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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 great an emphasis on intensification and not enough consideration on quality of life.

Families need space for children to get off screens and get outdoors. Smaller sections doesn't allow for it.

Also with many people now being able to work from home there is less demand to travel into the CBD (which has become a dump)

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 centres do not necessarily have to be focused around the CBD and can be around satellite communities.
Lastly I have no confidence in Auckland Transport to provide an efficient and reliable transportation service. If they haven't done it to date how do you expect that to change?

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
It makes no sense to allow development in areas prone to or at risk to flooding 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
Seems sensible but I have no confidence in Auckland Council to deliver services (on budget)

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

You should address quality of life for young families or affordable homes in areas with space for yards and parks. Cramming more people into or near the CBD is a failed strategy putting pressure on families, roads and infrastructure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7476

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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

Raising our next generation in apartments with nowhere to roam is unhealthy and unnatural. As a healthy society we need micro communities with communal vege gardens, not stacked on top of each other away from nature

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

There needs to be a choice. Some people want to be close to public transport and amenities, some need more space. Condensed living around public transport and main arterial routes while

retaining our history and providing more space for those who choose to commute and need more space. There's never one size fits all.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change isn't man made. The climate always changes...the planet has previously been warmer than what it is today. It's called weather. We do however need to stop using plastics or pouring toxins into our waterways.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Other

Tell us why

As above climate change isn't caused by man (as the 'carbon credit' creators would like you to believe), it's naturally occurring. Pollution is caused by humans though so I'm all for 'nature based infrastructure' however this needs more explanation

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yes. The greenways and closing down of aucklands roads has never had sign off from the people. You know the people who are paying for everything? Can you s please provide evidence on where we have been consulted on this? Taking out traffic lanes has never had sign off from the people. Climate change fees on rates bills was never discussed or agreed to. It’s been forced upon hard working rate payers without consultation. You need to start asking people what they want and listening without carrying on regardless. You work for us remember?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7482

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Traffic where we are clogged and parks full all day 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

I don't want 15 min cities!!! I like to explore other areas and I like to travel 'out'

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

I live opposite The Domain. We need to put in an official pond!

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7524

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7626

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 has detrimental effects on both the environment and society, while focusing growth in existing areas offers a more sustainable approach to growth, better urban form and other benefits. Greenfields consume valuable agricultural land but they also impede on land that holds a significant amount of carbon (including peatlands). Let's not forget our climate commitments and our "climate emergency declaration". They disrupt ecosystems and natural habitats. They also require extensive infrastructure networks, which frankly, the city does not have the budget for. Greenfields represent over consumption and at best provide people with their quarter acre section, while at worst do irreversible damage. Urban sprawl also contributes to social and economic problems. It leads to fragmented communities, longer travel times, traffic congestion, and higher transportation costs. Moreover, sprawling developments often lack essential amenities like schools, healthcare facilities, and public transportation, making it difficult for residents to access services conveniently.
In contrast, Auckland focusing its growth in existing urban areas promotes a more sustainable and efficient use of resources. It encourages walkable environments, reduces commuting distances, promotes use of PT and enables the concentration of important community facilities. People always complain about Auckland being so big and its traffic congestion but this is because of the decisions made to its urban form. We enjoy compact cities overseas but believe it can never be done here, that's just not the case and the FDS is the opportunity to make Auckland a compact city like those we see 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?

Agree

Tell us why

Focusing housing and business development near local centres brings multiple benefits. Firstly, it promotes sustainable transportation by encouraging the use of alternative modes like walking, cycling, and public transport. Secondly, it enhances community connectivity and social interaction by placing essential services within walking or cycling distance. Thirdly, it improves public health outcomes through access to fresh food markets and recreational spaces. Fourthly, it enhances economic vitality by stimulating business activity and creating employment opportunities. Lastly, it optimises infrastructure investments by utilising existing resources efficiently. This approach creates liveable, connected, and environmentally friendly 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 agree with this approach. We only have to look to recent flooding events to see the detrimental impacts on housing and peoples livelihoods. The land should shape us, we shouldn't shape the land. By avoiding growth in such areas, you reduce the vulnerability of communities to environmental hazards such as floods, landslides, or coastal 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

I agree with this approach however, it needs to be done correctly. I'm concerned with how rain gardens and other nature based infrastructure will be maintained, particularly if Auckland Council has a limited budget. I think there also needs to be more education for residents and businesses near nature based infrastructure so they can fully understand their purpose.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7648

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 is not good enough on the edges of Auckland City, and so if we continue to expand, it will mean more cars on the roads. I think it makes sense to improve on the areas we already have established.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7651

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why
Infrastructure already in place, should therefore be cost effective, but 30 years 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
Better for all concerned.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Hazards must be identified and strategy put in place.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why
We don't need the te reo words simple English is universally understood.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Yes a nod only to current language of the Maori descendants. Who is going to pronounce or even care about these unnecessary and racist changes, govt is dividing the country. It must stop if you want support for you initiatives. Change back common names and areas.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7681

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Focusing growth within existing urban areas is more cost-effective and provides for better climate resilience, environmental, economic and social outcomes. Providing greenfield growth makes it extremely difficult to meet any climate-related goals as it is inherently a high emission living environment. Areas for future investigation should not be zoned future urban.
This is best practice for mitigating climate change and concentrating housing where people want to live.

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

Having lived close to local centers my whole adult life, I utilized public transport, cycling and walking with limiting my private vehicle use for weekend trips away only. However, transport facilities must be upgraded/provided with increased density, including street upgrades to reflect a re-balancing of modes, otherwise such travel behavior changes are less likely to materialize.
This will reduce reliance on private motor vehicles for short-medium trips.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

However, good design can accommodate for hazards, as seen in recent Kianga Ora developments for example.
However, where growth is within the existing urban area, investigate where design can safely accommodate potential 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 based infrastructure responds better to hazardous climate events than hard engineered infrastructure. Nature based infrastructure provide a range of other benefits also, including wellbeing, health, environmental etc.
Evidence from recent flooding showed nature-based approach proved better at managing effects.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The identified nodes must be provided with frequent transport infrastructure to allow for development in these areas. None of the identified nodes outside of the city center have sufficient public transport provision for the anticipated development. Some of the 'Potential major development locations' should be investigated as being prioritized over certain identified nodes for development where the appropriate infrastructure in the nodes is not provided for.

Investment and delivery of sustainable transport infrastructure is also required to ensure the above fields work effectively, in particular, 'focusing growth' and 'Accessible local centres'.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7685

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 old version of city growth is not sustainable. Climate change is the strongest signal, but not the only one. Well-designed urban consolidation is necessary to protect public health, support social connections, and enable efficient building and infrastructure.
quality compact urban growth is needed to achieve a flourishing and sustainable city. we can no longer afford the dispersed pattern of development that has prevailed in recent decades.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

for all the reasons above, this 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

But note the value of good design - low-lying areas are not necessarily vulnerable to flooding (Stonefields, Hobsonville Point, for example).

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

though it won't be enough - greening the city is part of what is needed, but too slow to protect the population on its own

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 under-sells the effect of wise land use decisions on greenhouse emissions. Making it possible for people to live locally has many positive, mutually reinforcing effects - the opposite of the black hole created by urban sprawl and car dependence.

I applaud the approach that has been taken. there are trade offs and tensions and difficulties inevitably. Being explicit, laying out the options, pointing to the choices, these are all part of inclusive and democratic decision-making.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7746

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Your feedback

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1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

it is a complete no brainer and should have been happening since the AUP was developed. For all the reasons that you articulate in the Exec Summary.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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, a total no brainer. Cities all over the world that function do so because of this. People should not have to get in their cars to go to work or to get to basic 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

Once again, a no brainer. Vulnerable areas should be retreated from now and provision made to fund that retreat or exchange land elsewhere for that land and return it to public open space or green/blue infrastructure. Do not build further housing on flood plains in south and west Auckland. Do not permit intensification of sites that are going to be affected in the future.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

This needs more detail beyond platitudes. The preservation of estuary stream and receiving environments needs to be baked into sediment and pollutant controls on construction and infrastructure sites. We have terrible measurement frameworks and the data out of the existing ones is going the wrong way. There needs to be an aspect of remediation of damage reflected in this section. Consider the harbours and the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park, and significant freshwater bodies.

There is no mention of enabling building owners to retain rainwater and for distributed electricity generation within projects and in individual houses. Where is this aspect of resilience covered off in the strategy please?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

You have got this right. Well done to everyone involved. My only criticisms are regarding environmental bottom lines and resilient power and water. There is a need to go further with driving electrification and infrastructure resilience through distributed electricity generation and water collection. We will need to be water resilient though droughts and floods and the same with electricity.

There are no ecological bottom lines driving this strategy and that is a gap. In particular for sediment, pollutants and water quality, and for indigenous freshwater and marine biodiversity. Mauri has to be measured by something living. Nga Mihi.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7758

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Your 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

Nobody wants to live in your ridiculous 15 minute cities

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

Climate Change is not even proven to be man made.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Do something right for once.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7761

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Your 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

compact cities and neighborhood lead to lesser commute times and hence lesser travel cost and better planning of utilities and infrastructure.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7762

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Your 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 who live in NZ want space around not packed in like sardines. There's no need for this given the size of NZ and its population. I disagree with 'packing more 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

I like to travel, I don't mind traveling to work. This will not suit all people. I will not struggle to carry my shopping 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

Let people take their own risks. Who said hazards will worsen? I suggest investing on new infrastructure. The floods happened this year due to Council not doing the basics ie picking up leaves, ensuring drains aren't blocked etc etc

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

I have no idea what Council is suggesting? What do these words mean: rain gardens, swales, and detention basins?

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Stop wasting money, get back to basics ie Council being a service provider. Fix / upgrade / replace existing infrastructure. It's unreasonable to entertain more compact cities when the cities' infrastructure can't cope now? Get Auckland moving, stop stifling growth. Open Queen Street, stop wasting funds on speed humps.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7773

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Your 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 not cope and we can not afford to replace it. It all depends how intensification is carried out and controlled.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 sounds great, but sounds controlling to me. Don't tell me it is the lead in to 15 minute cities, for example, oh dear me. It all depends on the effects on those existing 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

This is fairly obvious - the question is, why was this not done sooner? Why are houses built on cliff tops and flood plains, for example? This is a no brainer, why has it not been done earlier?

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

This is a no brainer, but where will the funds come from? Once again, a no brainer.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Oppose the NPS on Urban Design. Run Auckland for Aucklanders and stop allowing Wellington to tell us how to do it. Do not allow Wellington to force any changes to the Unitary Plan on this city. Please reconsider the population growth and why it is necessary.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7791

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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 cramming more people into existing areas is detrimental to the wellbeing of people.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

I think our systems are fine already. They work well. It feels like the council don't want us to travel to other areas of Auckland but want to lock us into smaller 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

The council is not listening to a wide range of climate scientists on this issue and making an schematics knee jerk reaction.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 shady have great parks. Just fix the plumbing and drainage in the streets.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

So getting all advice from the UN.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7852

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

We need to ensure there is enough horticultural land to feed New Zealanders; we also need to reduce emissions; and there are opportunities that come with greater density such as making it easier to provide quality public transport to everyone between homes and places to work and play.
Also providing infrastructure for greenfields development is expensive; a more compact city mitigates that cost and means we don't have to divert investment in infrastructure from existing areas to provide for unplanned, low -density new development on the edge of the city. We need to use funds wisely!

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

We should use a mixed use model so that there are more homes close to shops, services and existing public transport which will result in more lively, well-connected local centres. More people living near local centres on existing public transport routes enables better, more frequent services. There are also benefits for local economies: more people having the option to live near local centres supports the local economy, keeps town centres busy and vibrant, and generates more local employment opportunities!

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It is imprudent, wasteful and risky to Auckland's reputation to enable more housing in areas that are likely to be inundated or lost through sea rise or coastal erosion. This may mean restricting development in some at-risk areas including some sites in otherwise resilient suburbs that are on overland flow paths or floodplains and are particularly vulnerable to flooding.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

We need to use nature based solutions because they are cost effective and have myriad other benefits with regard to improving habitat and biodiversity. Nature -based solutions (like parks) can also provide recreational space. Hard infrastructure like sea walls might only be effective for a short time but eventually result in greater hazards than nothing at all.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

The need to develop a wider scope, more joined -up planning process for future development that fully integrates all the specialist council and CCO teams working to meet practical demands on our places, spaces and infrastructure

The need for good planning to ensure intensification comes with sufficient green space, public space and social infrastructure

Provision of public transport covering the whole urban area connecting homes to business and industrial areas as well as places of play, like community centres, beaches and regional parks

Ensuring the new development north of the new Maungawhau (Mt Eden) station includes a diverse mix of housing, including a substantial proportion of affordable housing to build a healthy community there including key workers for the schools, hospitals and other public institutions in the area.

Encouraging more mixed zoning to allow for cafes, dairies, and other local businesses to emerge in residential areas

Future Development Plan 2023 #7858

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

CCRG are totally supportive of this approach.

New Zealand is currently in a social and environmental whirlpool stirred by decades of poorly designed urban expansion, producing inadequate numbers of unaffordable homes in locations that inevitably produce unsustainable levels of transport emissions. While this is not surprising, given most of this growth relies on the rapid international expansion of private motor vehicle transport, we know that this is the worst of all development options available to us today. Much of the land surrounding the outer edges of our city either have extremely high quality soils needed for food production and/or forest, flood plain or ocean that need permanent protection to support liveable environments.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

CCRG made submissions on the National Policy Statement Urban Development which we have attached. Our key position is to require that the NPSUD make provision for 6-8 story high quality residential developments in ALL urban areas within five kilometres of an urban/metropolitan centre. By ALL areas, we mean ALL areas other than listed or scheduled heritage – and not the proposed SCAs, which are pretend heritage.
Maximising the use of land by facilitating multi-story housing close to metropolitan and city centres facilitates affordable and reliable public transport options. It also supports the provision of healthy transport options such as cycling, micro-mobility vehicles and walking. Cities across the globe that were developed prior to the introduction of private motor vehicles, already have the housing density that supports a range of public transport and personal mobility options. Auckland does not need to reinvent the wheel – quality housing density already exists in hundreds of older cities so let's just utilise the knowledge they have acquired, find out how they have achieved it and just get on with the job.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

From the various damaging weather patterns Auckland has experienced this summer, it has become evident that a lot of the urban areas where housing was developed in Auckland are on flood plains and/or vulnerable cliffs. These of course are a natural part of a natural world where nature always comes first, no matter how hard we try

to deny the fact.

CCRG's view is that we should support nature to do the job it does best, which is to look after us. Allowing nature to do its work ensures that our world has healthy forests, flood plains, food, water, wind, sun and sea. To maintain this essential equation, it is us that has to change and the easiest way for this to happen is to ensure that what nature does is respected and protected.

We would suggest that describing the natural world as creating areas 'which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards' is inappropriate. They are only hazards if we treat them that way – the reality is that all areas of the globe are made by nature for different purposes. We need to respect those purposes and build in areas that nature has already made safe for us and there is no shortage of these in Aotearoa.

In response to the statement that 'where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions' is a somewhat meaningless statement. CCRG can see no reason why a stronger, clearer and more certain statement would not be more appropriate given the earlier statement that these hazards are increasingly important.
We would suggest that a more appropriate statement would be …….potentially vulnerable areas will be rezoned based on the levels of potential risk….etc, etc. That provides certainty for everyone and further investigation of appropriate actions follows but we would suggest that the rezoning needs to be done first and as quickly as possible.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

CCRG support this approach in its entirety. In reference to our comments on Strategy 3, we can imagine that quite a considerable number of areas currently considered marginal for housing development, could be made suitable with appropriate nature-based infrastructure.
We also believe that this approach provides an excellent opportunity to accommodate 'a wide range of housing types to meet resident needs' and within the natural limitations of the area concerned.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Fit for purpose to achieve Auckland's housing needs.

Capable of being operational within the timeframes provided for in the strategy.

Provides opportunities to rapidly increase affordable housing supply.

Delivers on both government and Councils climate change obligations.

Maximises use of existing infrastructure over prohibitively expensive new infrastructure.

Supports affordable public transport over private vehicle use.

Accommodates a wide range of housing types to meet resident needs.

Priorities intensification within existing boundaries rather than property exploitation around perimeter areas.

Supports community development, as opposed to the community isolation of the past fifty years.

Allows easy and safe access for children attending various schools.

SUBMISSION TOPIC: Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023/2053
SUBMISSION FROM: Auckland City Centre Residents' Group
SUBMISSION TO: Auckland Council
CLOSING DATE: 31 July 2023

……..

Overview.

CCRG extend congratulations to all involved in the preparation of this draft strategy. The key points that we note are that it is -

Fit for purpose to achieve Auckland's housing needs.
Capable of being operational within the timeframes provided for in the strategy.
Provides opportunities to rapidly increase affordable housing supply.
Delivers on both government and Councils climate change obligations.
Maximises use of existing infrastructure over prohibitively expensive new infrastructure.
Supports affordable public transport over private vehicle use.
Accommodates a wide range of housing types to meet resident needs.
Priorities intensification within existing boundaries rather than property exploitation around perimeter areas.
Supports community development, as opposed to the community isolation of the past fifty years.
Allows easy and safe access for children attending various schools.

Strategy 1:
Focus on most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas, rather than growing more at the edges of the city.

CCRG are totally supportive of this approach.
New Zealand is currently in a social and environmental whirlpool stirred by decades of poorly designed urban expansion, producing inadequate numbers of unaffordable homes in locations that inevitably produce unsustainable levels of transport emissions. While this is not surprising, given most of this growth relies on the rapid international expansion of private motor vehicle transport, we know that this is the worst of all development options available to us today.

Much of the land surrounding the outer edges of our city either have extremely high quality soils needed for food production and/or forest, flood plain or ocean that need permanent protection to support liveable environments.

Strategy 2:
Focus development near local centres giving people easier access to work, services, facilities and shops via walking, cycling and public transport.

CCRG made submissions on the National Policy Statement Urban Development which we have attached. Our key position is to require that the NPSUD make provision for 6-8 story high quality residential developments in ALL urban areas within five kilometres of an urban/metropolitan centre. By ALL areas, we mean ALL areas other than listed or scheduled heritage – and not the proposed SCAs, which are pretend heritage.

Maximising the use of land by facilitating multi-story housing close to metropolitan and city centres facilitates affordable and reliable public transport options. It also supports the provision of healthy transport options such as cycling, micro-mobility vehicles and walking. Cities across the globe that were developed prior to the introduction of private motor vehicles, already have the housing density that supports a range of public transport and personal mobility options. Auckland does not need to reinvent the wheel – quality housing density already exists in hundreds of older cities so let's just utilise the knowledge they have acquired, find out how they have achieved it and just get on with the job.

Strategy 3:
Avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards.

From the various damaging weather patterns Auckland has experienced this summer, it has become evident that a lot of the urban areas where housing was developed in Auckland are on flood plains and/or vulnerable cliffs. These of course are a natural part of a natural world where nature always comes first, no matter how hard we try to deny the fact.
CCRG's view is that we should support nature to do the job it does best, which is to look after us. Allowing nature to do its work ensures that our world has healthy forests, flood plains, food, water, wind, sun and sea. To maintain this essential equation, it is us that has to change and the easiest way for this to happen is to ensure that what nature does is respected and protected.

We would suggest that describing the natural world as creating areas 'which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards' is inappropriate. They are only hazards if we treat them that way – the reality is that all areas of the globe are made by nature for different purposes. We need to respect those purposes and build in areas that nature has already made safe for us and there is no shortage of these in Aotearoa.

In response to the statement that 'where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions' is a somewhat meaningless statement. CCRG can see no reason why a stronger, clearer and more certain statement would not be more appropriate given the earlier statement that these hazards are increasingly important.

We would suggest that a more appropriate statement would be …….potentially vulnerable areas will be rezoned based on the levels of potential risk….etc, etc. That provides certainty for everyone and further investigation of appropriate actions follows but we would suggest that the rezoning needs to be done first and as quickly as possible.

Strategy 4:
Prioritise nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change.

CCRG support this approach in its entirety. In reference to our comments on Strategy 3, we can imagine that quite a considerable number of areas currently considered marginal for housing development, could be made suitable with appropriate nature-based infrastructure.

We also believe that this approach provides an excellent opportunity to accommodate 'a wide range of housing types to meet resident needs' and within the natural limitations of the area concerned.

We would be pleased to have an opportunity to present/discuss our submission further if that was available.

Nga mihi nui,

Adam Parkinson
Deputy Chair
CCRG.org.nz

Auckland City Centre Residents' Group

Submission to the Independent Hearing Panel on Auckland Council's Plan Change 78 to accommodate the National Policy Statement Urban Development

According to the Ministry for the Environment, the purpose of the NPSUD is about -

> ***Ensuring New Zealand's towns and cities are well-functioning urban environments that meet the changing needs of our diverse communities. It removes overly restrictive barriers to development to allow growth 'up' and 'out' in locations that have good access to existing services, public transport networks and infrastructure.***

CCRG's submission will be built around how effectively Auckland Council's decisions on changes to their Unitary Plan deliver what the RMA and the NPSUD were designed to achieve.

To measure this, we will focus our submission on achieving the **Purpose** of the Resource Management Act, the **Purpose** of the Local Government Act 2002 and delivery off the **well-functioning urban environments** defined in Policy 1 of the NPSUD.

Resource Management Act 1991 : Purpose

> *(1) The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.*
>
> *(2) In this Act, **sustainable management** means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while—*
>
> *(a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and*
>
> *(b safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and*
>
> *(c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.*

National Policy Statement : Policy 1

> *Planning decisions contribute to well-functioning urban environments, which are urban environments that, as a minimum:*
>
> *(a) have or enable a variety of homes that:*
>
> *(i) meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households; and*
>
> *(ii) enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms; and*
>
> *(a) have or enable a variety of sites that are suitable for different business sectors in terms of location and site size; and*
>
> *(b) have good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces, including by way of public or active transport; and*

(c) support, and limit as much as possible adverse impacts on, the competitive operation of land and development markets; and

(d) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and

(e) are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change.

Local Government Act 2002 : Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to provide for democratic and effective local government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities; and, to that end, this Act—

(a) states the purpose of local government; and

(b) provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them; and

(c) promotes the accountability of local authorities to their communities; and

(d) provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach.

As the Auckland city centre is a relatively small space, we will also confine our comments to this area and the surrounding suburbs. We want to start with some scholarly articles about other world cities/ research in order to provide perspective to our submission, and to show that urban densification is not a New Zealand government one-off knee jerk reaction – it is happening all over the world!

The World Bank has this to say about Urban Development –

Globally, over 50% of the population lives in urban areas today. By 2045, the world's urban population will increase vy 1.5 times to 6 billion. City leaders must move quickly to plan for growth and provide the basic services, infrastructure, and affordable housing their expanding populations need. With more than 80% of global GDP generated in cities, urbanization can contribute to sustainable growth if managed well by increasing productivity, allowing innovation and new ideas to emerge. However, the speed and scale of urbanization brings challenges, including meeting accelerated demand for affordable housing, well-connected transport systems, and other infrastructure, basic services, as well as jobs, particularly for the nearly 1 billion urban poor who live in informal settlements to be near opportunities.

From The Building & Cities website - https://journal-buildingscities.org/articles/10.5334/bc.123

*Infill development is promoted by the European Commission through the no-net land take goal adopted in 2011 (**Science for Environment Policy 2016**). In practice, it means all developments on non-previously urbanised land should be offset by returning brownfield sites back to a natural state before 2050. It acknowledges the need to limit the urban encroachment on land to ensure sufficient land is provided for other purposes (*e.g. *agriculture, forestry, ecosystem services, biodiversity,* etc.*). This constitutes an important paradigm shift in the field of urban planning: land is now considered as a non-renewable resource, and therefore needs to be processed in a circular, closed-cycle approach, rather than in a linear, open-cycle one (**Preuß & Ferber 2008**). This no-net land take policy has been gradually adopted by several member states and/or European regions, with different thresholds, time horizons and trajectories. Its implementation will require the densification of existing urban areas to accommodate new households, new economic activities and new infrastructures.*

From the International Journal of Justice and Sustainability : Volume 22 : Issue 22 - https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13549839.2022.2034769.

> *In this paper, we will delve into a somewhat unexplored element of urban densification – namely, people's emotional responses to physically and socially densified neighbourhoods. Undoubtedly, there is a vast amount of scholarship on the advantages of dense and compact environments over urban sprawl. While scholars tend to highlight the environmental benefits, few studies scrutinise how people living in areas marked for intense urban development respond emotionally to densification strategies. Interviews with residents from urban neighbourhoods in Oslo demonstrate that densification can evoke emotions like insecurity, fear, anger and sadness over lost homes or altered place identity. This gap in scholarship calls for stronger academic and political engagement with people's feelings about their urban surroundings, also when discussing the social dimension of sustainability*.

A second article from the Buildings and Cities website - https://www.buildingsandcities.org/journal-content/special-issues/urban-densification2.html https://doi.org/10.5334/bc.70
Urban densification and social capital: neighbourhood restructuring in Jinan, China
X. Li & M. Sunikka-Blank- https://doi.org/10.5334/bc.70

> ***Policy relevance:*** *This research reveals the unintended impacts of urban densification on neighbourhood social capital and the division between 'stayers' and 'newcomers', underlying the importance of social sustainability when planning urban restructuring projects in China. Three recommendations are made for policymakers. First, residents' lived experiences and social impacts are vital for planning urban restructuring. The utility of urban spaces can generate social capital, which improves the social sustainability of the project. The courtyard house typology encourages more outdoor activities and social interaction than the high-rise typology. Decisions made at the neighbourhood level and about density will impact the local residents. Second, the categories of 'stayers' and 'newcomers' can be used to better understand the diversity of practices and neighbourhood social capital, instead of limiting to demographic indicators, e.g. income levels. Third, residents' appreciation of the gated communities makes it more difficult to implement the current government policy of opening the gates.*

Walkable Catchments:

Auckland has one of the most favourable climates and landscape for walking. The average midday winter temperature in July is 14c and at night 7c. In summer the average midday temperature is 24c and nights 16c.
This indicates that active transport modes need to be promoted by central government and local authorities for sustainability, health and climate benefits.

To support this, walkable catchments need to be the same distance all over Auckland and be considerably larger than cities like London, whose climate is far less favourable for active transport. Compared to Auckland the average London midday winter temperature in July is 7 degrees and at night 2c. Summer is very similar to Auckland at 23 during the day and 15 at night. As a comparison, for transport purposes the walkable catchments in London is 8 minutes/640 metres walk for buses and for trains 12 minutes and 960 metres.

We note Auckland Councils comment that '*A larger walkable catchment for the city centre is proposed because it has the greatest number of jobs and the greatest concentration of activities and amenities'.* To be as polite as possible, CCRG can only describe this statement as nonsense. The length of a walkable catchment for transport purposes has nothing whatsoever to do with the number of jobs, activities or amenities that exist in a particular area – all citizens capable of walking should be treated in exactly the same manner in terms of the distance they are expected to walk.

For simplicity and consistency, CCRG are of the view that standard Walking Catchment distances should be applied across all of Auckland. Based on the comparison with London's climate, we believe the recommended 1,200m from the city centre zone, 800m from a Metropolitan zone is far too short. In a city of just 1.7m people, there is no justification for three different walkable catchments with three different walkable distances.

CCRG consider that a standard 2,000 metres is a more appropriate walkable catchment length applied across all areas of Auckland. This requires an average walking time of just 20 minutes and, for benefits related to health, the environment and accessibility to public transport we believe this is a more appropriate, and defendable distance, for Auckland.

CCRG recommend to the IHP that walkable catchments be a standard 2,000 metres across all of Auckland including the city centre.

Auckland City Centre Zone – proposed Unitary Plan Changes

From Auckland Councils website, we are advised that the following Unitary Plan changes will be made to the city centre zone to accommodate the NPSUD requirements. For ease of reference, our comments will follow each of the proposed changes.

> • Removal of the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) standards. These standards currently manage site intensity and the scale of development in the city centre. FAR varies throughout the city centre but typically allows for greater development capacity in key areas. Removing the standards will provide developers with more flexibility in building design but still within the constraints of other standards such as tower dimensions and set back controls.

CCRG understand the need for these changes and agree that the FAR's are contrary to the NPSUD objectives so should be removed in their present form. We note, and congratulate Auckland Council, for the constructive manner that the FAR provisions have been implemented in the city centre which has resulted in a very large number of public benefits to residents, visitors and workers who use our city centre streets daily. In particular, the shortcuts between streets, and particularly those of different heights, has made navigating the city centre much easier for pedestrians, and more specifically the young, disabled, parents with prams and the elderly.

CCRG would recommend to the IHP that provisions be made in the Unitary Plan for future developments in the city centre that provide for Resource Consent conditions to include public benefits within, and beyond, the envelope of a particularly building and that this process/methodology be used for negotiation with developers in terms of the type and extent of a particular development.

> • Amendment of the general height control. This will enable:
> ♣ unlimited building heights in the core city centre except where special height controls apply;

♣ heights up to 72.5 metres across the city centre, except where special height controls or other qualifying matters apply.

CCRG are supportive of unlimited height limits in the city centre but we would recommend to the IHP that specific changes are incorporated into the Unitary Plan so as to facilitate Auckland Council having the decision making authority as to the height, dimensions and form of different buildings, in different locations, spread across the city centre space, and including public benefits/space, sustainability and climate change initiatives together with traffic/transport considerations as considered appropriate by Council on a site by site basis.

• Changes to current standards (and some new standards) to ensure that tall buildings are of a form that fits the context of our city.

As with the previous proposed change, CCRG are supportive of this approach BUT we are not convinced that there is any general consensus or understanding of what the 'context of the city' means. These are not descriptions found in any of the key documents referred to at the start of this submission so we would recommend to the IHP that the phrase **'…are of a form that contributes to a well-functioning urban environment as determined on a site by site basis'** is more appropriate phrasing.

• Removal of the FAR bonus standards. These standards allow transfer of additional floor space between sites and buildings. However, all sites will have greater height and/or development capacity and so the transfer of floor space is no longer needed. What is proposed to stay?

Supported.

• The need for all new buildings in the city centre to go through the resource consent process. This process enables good design outcomes to be achieved for city centre buildings.

Totally supported. This provides for Council to give effect to the Purpose of the Local Government Act (d) "*provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach".* Auckland Council utilising this provision to its maximum extent will ensure that the very best outcomes are achieved for our city centre *as suggested in the previous two comments.* This is also particularly critical in terms of all residential properties having balcony/patio provisions to ensure a very high quality living environment for residents.

• The special height controls. These controls are important for limiting building height where certain things need to be protected. For example, a special height control is in place around Albert Park to ensure sunlight into the park.

CCRG supports this statement on the basis that it provides for special height controls within the entire city centre. We would expect to see for instance, the highest buildings located along the SH1 corridor so as to minimise shading to other city centre and surrounding properties. In addition, podium developments, narrowing as the height increases, also ensures maximum sunlight to all residential homes in the city centre. However, it needs to be Auckland Council who makes these decisions on a site by site basis given that Placemaking is the key means of achieving the Purposes of the Local Government Act 2002.

• Controls that set minimum dwelling size and minimum floor to ceiling ratio. It is important that we maintain these controls to ensure that dwellings are of an acceptable size for residents.

Supported. CCRG are of the view that previous standards for apartments in our city centre are totally inadequate so, to achieve the purpose of the NPSUD Policy 1, we expect that high quality natural ventilation is also provided to all dwellings within the city centre.

• The outlook control, to ensure light, outlook and privacy for dwellings.

Supported. We expect automatically that sunlight is included in these outlook controls as Council has advised it intends to enforce for areas surrounding the city centre. We all know that New Zealand law does not provide for some individuals to have more rights to sunlight, daylight, outlook and privacy than others. City Centre residents expect their council, and governments, to ensure that the same rights apply to every residential area across all of Auckland and that Council will ensure this is respected through adherence to, and application of, Policy 1 of the NPSUD.

• The maximum tower dimension, setbacks from the street, and tower separation distances are being kept and extended.

Supported subject to comments provided above in terms of ensuring a quality living environment for city centre residents.

• City centre precincts will continue to be managed with area specific outcomes, including height and development capacity.

Supported subject to earlier comments.

Special Character Areas : https://charactercoalition.org.nz

CCRG are aware of, and concerned with, the enormous amounts of time, effort and ratepayer funds that have been allocated by Council for the purpose of protecting what is essentially a Unitary Plan myth – Special Character Areas. We all know that some of these would, and probably should, have qualified for listed heritage protection had the properties been in a heritage state. Instead, the vast majority of them have been heavily modified and no longer bear any resemblance to something that qualifies for heritage protection.

In a similar vein, there is ample research across the globe to prove that a reliable and affordable public transport system is heavily dependent on the density of population in the suburbs surrounding a city centre. This is exactly the same spaces that Auckland Council suggests we should be protecting from development, and, where development is proposed, it be limited to terrace housing. Surely these are also the areas where we need to incorporate mixed-use developments into the catchments, i.e. allowing light commercial developments like shops and cafes underneath new apartment developments.

Auckland does not need 1,400 hectares of land surrounding our city centre closed off as some sort of reservation – it is an anathema to good planning and is contrary to the Purpose of the Resource Management Act 1996, the Local Government Act 2010, Objective 1 and Policy 1 of the NPSUD and Council's own Transport Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP) document - https://ourauckland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/news/2022/09/terp-auckland-s-drive-to-drive-less.

As the Auckland Character Coalition website advises –

> *It is clear that many more homes need to be built for our people but it is the how and where that is crucial. There are three things that make Auckland a unique city – the Waitemata harbour, the volcanic cones, and the old kauri suburbs. These give the city its identity, they make it different from every other city in the world.*

While CCRG respect the rights of all citizens to hold differing views, and to be engaged with decisions councils and governments make, we have very rarely seen comments referring to Auckland's *identity and uniqueness* without reference to Tangata Whenua. This suggests either historical ignorance or a very high level of interest associated with asset protection rather than any concern over genuine heritage protection.

We also bring to the IHP's attention, that Policy 1 of the NPSUD makes specific reference to the standards quoted as being MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS. What Auckland Council are proposing in Plan Change 78 related to the protection of SCA's, are not MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS by any measurement – they are, from every perspective, in breach of most Objectives and Policies of the NPSUD. This is particularly concerning given that SCA's are not a requirement of any urban planning or heritage legislationThey are instead the epitomy of NIMBYism – a well-known phobia that is largely responsible for the current lack of proper, quality housing for all New Zealand citizens. Every New Zealand property owners, include the above, has the option of selling or retaining their property. If a group of property owners on one street decide that they want to keep their street like it is, they are free to do so. Nobody needs a special area created for those decisions – New Zealand law already provides this freedom of choice.

It needs to be noted that there are some 85,000 villas in New Zealand and a vast number of bungalows. Very few of the houses within the SCA's are unique, they are common all over Auckland and New Zealand. In addition to the somewhat abbreviated history of Auckland in the above quote from the Character Coalition, reflection also needs to be made in terms of where the land came from for these SCA homes to be built in the first place in terms of Objective 5 of the NPSUD. We also want to make it clear that we are totally supportive of genuine heritage protection as outlined in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and implemented by Heritage NZ – www.heritagenz.org.nz

Our recommendation to the IHP is that Auckland Council be required to accommodate maximum MDRS and mixed use developments in all of the surrounding suburbs of our city centre and that, for the purposes of giving effect to the NPSUD Objectives, Special Character Areas are not a Qualifying Matter under clause 3.32 or 3.33 of the NPSUD.

Qualifying Matters

Auckland Councils work to accommodate the NPSUD requirements, along with amendments to its Unitary Plan, are been heavily influenced by the 'out' clauses contained in various sections e.g. 3.32 (h) of the Qualifying Matters references in the NPSUD. CCRG have been informed, unofficially, that these clauses were purposefully incorporated into the NPSUD legislative changes to accommodate the 'protection' of Special Character interests.

Be that as it may, clause (33.2 (1) (h) in particular has created a constant New Zealand wide battle field between governments statutory intentions and councils willingness to accommodate them. Non-

specific, open ended legislation is not helpful to anyone and, in this case, mitigates against achieving the outcomes and intent of the NPSUD.

CCRG would recommend to the IHP that Auckland Council relying on Section 3.32 (h) as a means of preventing developments in SCA's is in breach of both the objectives and intention of the NPSUD i.e. ***Council has failed to remove overly restrictive barriers to development to allow growth 'up' and 'out' in locations that have good access to existing services, public transport networks and infrastructure.***

All current SCA's have access to existing services, public transport networks and infrastructure so exactly the right conditions exist for various MDRS options depending on location. CCRG accept, and understand, that at any given time there may be limitations placed on where/when development takes place, in terms of the timing of various infrastructure limitations/upgrades. However, this is never a reason to not build houses, it is only a reason to plan for when housing development takes place.

Auckland Light Rail Corridor

CCRG are surprised and disappointed that Auckland Council have chosen to not incorporate the proposed ALR area into their deliberations and decisions required under the NPSUD. CCRG are of the view that this is a serious omission on behalf of Auckland Council and needs to be rectified. Irrespective of whether/what/where/when/if this project proceeds, Council still has an absolute duty to include all land within their boundary in their current NPSUD response decisions.

CCRG recommend to the IHP that Auckland Council be required to incorporate the land in Map 1 showing the Auckland Light Rail corridor (white area) into their current NPSUD so that decisions related to progress on the ALR corridor are supported by appropriate area maps showing intensification, zoning, walkable catchments and the required level of intensification around city, metropolitan and local centres. We accept that the ALR project may change some of these but that is the case with all land – very few things remain unchanged consequent to urban developments.

……

[redacted]
Chair CCRG
www.ccrg.org.nz
[redacted]

Future Development Plan 2023 #7874

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 use of infrastructure, less commuting time. Also will leave land further out for recreation/ horticulture.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 easier for people to rely less on private transport. Better also for casual interactions in own neighbourhoods.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why
Difficult decisions have to be made at some point.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 weather isn't going to be better anytime soon.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #7884

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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 we need more compact growth but this must not be at the expense of adequate public greenspace and a tree canopy that exceeds the (conservative) Urban Ngahere plan...the plan must implement the Parliamentary Commissioner of the Environment 2023 report recommendations on Urban greenspace.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Other

Tell us why

Yes - but only with also providing these spaces with minimum 30% tree canopy cover and public greenspaces through wider planted and water-sensitive road corridors and the intensive buildings

having enhanced stormwater mitigation and trees/greenwallls/green roofs to help cool and treat air quality

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

We must stop building on wetlands/peat lands (e.g. Takanini, parts of Drury/Pukekohe etc) and reduce buildings on floodplains and coastal margins... by requiring retreat to create space for sea and streams and water to move and pond in extreme events

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

I strongly agree because when well-designed and maintained, (and including large trees along roads and carparks) this green infrastructure provides multiple benefits that are not delivered by underground pipes/conventional stormwater treatment - this includes cooling by shading over black bitumen and also air quality/cooling benefits...

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Use the good soils from areas that are stripped for housing to create public and private areas with deep, fertile soils that can support urban agriculture and tree canopy - keep doing the effective works in our public parks/esplanade reserves so they also do heavy lifting of stormwater quality andflood mitigation - e.g. taking road runoff that is currently piped to streams back to the edges of parks with bio swales and forested wetlands; and this also should greatly reduce mown areas in parks (convert to wetlands and wetland forests) - we must disconnect the piped street catchpits from our streams, and disconnect house downpipes from streams... by having 'simple retrofits, much as the Coucnil reduced cost of installing raintanks by removing much of design and consenting costs. Reinstate tree protection. Increase required mininum berm widths on at least one side of every road (the side without street lights) and retrofit tree canopy, making sure the tree root zone receives runoff from the footpath and from some roads (adopt Melbourne inlet example and have over-flow go down catchpits). This could be done in older areas by removing carparks and needs to be done in central city areas, especially those with old-style, unnecessarily-wide roads and a low proportion of houses with modern stormwater detention (i.e. pre 2000)

Future Development Plan 2023 #7914

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

We want an urban, walkable, localised city and space for nature and agriculture nearby that is not over-run by 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

Waking is healthier

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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've seen the terrible impact of floods - there will be more

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 a key way to living with climate change

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

You're on the right track

Future Development Plan 2023 #7945

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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 think we need to preserve our greenfield areas in order to feed our populations. However, if intensive housing is to be undertaken, it must be well thought out, of good quality, with plenty of green spaces and infrastructure such as schools, shops, roading, stormwater, etc. Thus far, Auckland Council's approach to this has been mediocre at best.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 an admirable idea but not always possible, particularly in light of Auckland's unreliable 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?

Other

Tell us why

Thus far the prime focus of this survey appears to be climate change. As with any development, we need to also look at the economic, social and practical aspects of decision-making and not make decisions based solely on climate change.
I suspect that recent damage caused by storms in Auckland was in part caused by inadequate stormwater systems, particularly in light of more intensive development and the burden intensive housing places on aging infrastructure; higher site coverage leading to less absorption through permeable surfaces; poor quality roading which is easily damaged.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

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 Auckland Council should focus on doing its core business and doing it well. To be distracted by 'nice to haves', particularly in this time of high inflationary pressure and substandard core council amenities, is superfluous and self-indulgent.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8003

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 Equal Justice Project (EJP) supports this approach as the transport system is recognised as a key factor in New Zealand reaching its emission reduction targets. Domestic transport is responsible for 47% of CO2 emissions and 19.7% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Te Manatū Waka Ministry of Transport, 2021). Focusing growth within existing urban areas could help to prevent congestion and reduce emissions by bringing people closer to jobs and services. People would have easier access to their daily needs by walking, cycling, and public transport. Reducing the extent of greenfield growth over the next 30 years could also allow time for critical infrastructure such as good public transport networks to be provided to ensure safe, sustainable communities 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

Transport accounts for 43.6% of the Auckland region's greenhouse gas emissions, with 86% of these emissions arising from road transport. An important mitigation response to this issue is achieving modal shift from private motor vehicle use to increases in both public and transport modes' patronage. In addition, reliance on private vehicles for transport has been identified as having a negative effect on physical and mental health and wellbeing (Rees, Masari, & Appleton-Dyer, 2020).
As a student charity, the EJP is concerned for the wellbeing and convenience for students and youth. As the cost of living crisis continues, students face increasing difficulty to own and operate a private vehicle. Having local centres easily accessible via a more robust public transport network (with less cancellations and delays), walking or cycling could reduce reliance on private transport, the associated negative impacts on physical and mental health, as well as GHG emissions. It could also waive the cost to operate a private vehicle and make life more convenient for young people overall. With daily life being more convenient and transport costs reduced, Auckland is likely to become more attractive to young people from across the country and the world in the future. The EJP therefore supports this 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

The EJP agrees with this approach as the effects of climate change are clear, severe, and would likely worsen in the future. The flooding events and Cyclone Gabrielle earlier this year caused huge damages to Aucklanders' lives, wellbeing and properties. To avoid these tragedies, future developments should place safety as its priority as we prepare to face more severe climate events. Landslides were a common cause of damage in the severe events earlier this year. A range of factors could influence where and how strongly landslides occur such as local geology, the properties of the slope material (soil and/or rock), slope geometry and angle, surface vegetation cover, drainage, and any buildings which can add load to a slope (Brook, 2023). Consulting with scientists and identifying unstable land is crucial for future developments. Technology could also

be of great assistance. For example, the Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) uses space-borne radar to measure ground surface movement at a scale of millimetres per year and has been successfully used for Gisborne's planning (Brook, 2023).

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Over the next 30 years, 520,800 more people are expected to live in Auckland, taking our population to 2 million. We will need 282,600 more jobs and space for around 200,000 new homes. The EJP agrees that new infrastructures need to be resilient to the huge increase in population and more severe climate change impacts. We agree that Nature-based infrastructure such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins would be good solutions. However, a more resilient drainage system and stronger piping network could still be needed as we saw the fast accumulation of excess rainwater in the extreme weather events earlier this year.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future for Electric Vehicles:

The expected rapid uptake of electric vehicles, and the potential capability to connect batteries with a battery network in the near future reminds us of the problem of how to properly recycle lithium batteries. The current method of simply shredding and trying to purify a complex mixture results in expensive processes with low value products. It costs more to recycle them than to mine more lithium to build new ones. With large-scale, cheaper ways to recycle these batteries still lagging behind, only about 5% of Li batteries are recycled globally, meaning the majority are going to waste (Abott, 2022). The EJP hopes that recycling of Li batteries receives much more attention in the city's development.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8016

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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 both brownfield and greenfield development to keep housing affordable and sustainable, more consultation with the private sector who will design, deliver and live in this housing, massive acceleration of public transport 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

Then build this infrastructure. I never owned a car until I lived in Auckland because the public transport is so poor. How are you helping developers deliver high density?

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Other

Tell us why

New subdivisions didn't flood, just old ones where infrastructure was inadequate because of historic under funding.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

New subdivisions already do this, look at the freshwater policy.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

More consultation with stakeholders required.

#8016

DEVELOPING WITH PURPOSE

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

SUBMISSION BY AVANT GROUP

1. **Summary of Submission**

This is a submission by Avant Group (Avant) to Auckland Council's 'Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053' Consultation Draft (draft **FDS**). The FDS was released for public consultation on 6 June 2023.

Avant strongly oppose the FDS. The FDS:

a. Fails to take into account key planning infrastructure and financial matters relating to Auckland growth;

b. Takes an overly cautious approach to potential natural hazards that does not allow for projects to demonstrate they can avoid, remedy or mitigate the risks from natural hazards;

c. Substantially over-estimates the capacity of Auckland's existing urban areas on the basis of an incomplete and inaccurate evidence base, thereby underestimating the need for greenfield development to meet Auckland's projected population over the next 30 years;

d. Has not been prepared on the basis of an adequate and complete Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA) as required by the National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020 (NPSUD); and

e. Sets a planning framework which will constrain land supply, thus raising land costs, and ultimately undermining the community drive for affordable housing.

f. The Draft FDS takes minimal account of Treaty Settlement land and fails to realise the opportunities the Treaty Settlement land can and should contribute to assisting in managing Auckland's growth and Māori economic development.

Avant supports Council's general approach to urban consolidation with growth focused on centres, transport nodes and corridors and is active in brownfield development. Avant considers that the Council's current approach, which balances the intensification of existing urban areas and greenfield's expansion is the correct strategy. The major shift signalled in the draft FDS is a wrong and retrograde step that will trigger a number of negative consequences in terms of both greenfield and brownfields development.

Avant's requested relief is detailed at the end of this submission. In this submission Avant requests the Council undertake a more robust analysis in developing a FDS and work with

the development sector and others to provide for Auckland's growth and find meaningful ways of funding infrastructure.

2. **Avant Group**

Avant Group is a major national development company active in land development, residential development, and development project management. Avant has partnered with Government, Auckland Council (through Eke Panuku) and iwi to deliver good quality affordable housing targeted to first home buyers. Avant provide purchasers a unique, attractive, highly functioning and welcoming home to live in quality, affordable housing.

Avant is active in major "brownfield" projects with developments at Moore Street Howick, Wirihana Manukau, Te Mara Mt Roskill, Piko Toe Toe, Papatoetoe and Kotuitui Manukau.

Our extensive experience has shown the criticality of land supply to enable market affordable housing.

B GENERAL SUBMISSIONS

3. **Proposed Future Development Strategy**

The FDS sets out a proposed framework for urban development of Auckland. This reflects a fundamental change in the direction initially chartered through the Auckland Plan and subsequently reinforced through the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP), the FULSS and in certain areas a Structure Plan.

The effect of the FDS is to fundamentally slow down, defer or remove future greenfield development in some manner suggesting that, at least until the 2030s, Auckland's growth can be successfully managed solely within the existing urban area. This has implications for both greenfield and brownfield development.

This strategy stems from a series of assumptions which Avant considers are based on a flawed and incomplete evidence base. For example, the FDS assumes that:

- there is sufficient capacity for Auckland's projected population growth within the existing metropolitan area and the two rural towns of Pukekohe and Warkworth North, including through proposed Plan Change 78;
- the future expansion of the rural urban boundary (RUB) should only be managed by the Council through a public plan change process;
- there are overwhelming natural hazard concerns, particularly flooding, which drive the abandonment of some future growth areas or at least the re-examination of greenfield areas;
- the Council's predicament on budgetary constraints and infrastructure funding; and
- the view that core infrastructure necessary to enable land development can only be funded through Council and other public processes; and therefore, any new greenfield developments should be deferred, and brownfield development prioritised given the current financial predicament.

In addition, the FDS is not based on an adequate and up-to-date Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA). It has drawn on a 2021 HBA however this document does not include any assessment of business land capacity and contains different capacity assumptions to those used in the FDS. This is in contrast to the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPSUD).

All these matters are addressed in the remainder of this submission.

4. **Support for the concept of a Future Development Strategy (FDS)**

(a) Avant accept that a FDS is required under the NPSUD, but do not support the Council's proposed draft and consider that it is based on an inadequate and insufficient evidence base.

(b) Having a blueprint for how Auckland will grow and where and how growth will be managed is an essential informant of the market. Done right, it will direct the market to locate housing and business in the locations that work best from a social, environmental and economic perspective.

(c) The FULSS has worked reasonably well in informing and directing the location of growth, albeit that the Council's implementation of the strategy has not been responsive enough to the pace of growth.

(d) Before the FULSS is updated in the form of an FDS, a comprehensive and robust assessment of business and residential capacity and demand is needed (in the form of an HBA) which meets the requirements of the NPSUD. This means assessing business land capacity (which has not been done) and realistic residential capacity including likelihood that plan enabled capacity will be taken up. Capacity figures need to include competitiveness margins. This work will need to incorporate the findings of the Council's natural hazard and flooding work and the outcomes of PC78.

5. **General Comments on the FDS**

(a) The NPSUD requires the Council to prepare an FDS that provides "at least" sufficient development capacity over the next 30 years to meet expected demand. This is to provide for both residential growth and business growth.

(b) The Council, since 2011, has been promoting a balanced growth strategy for Auckland targeting both residential growth and employment/business land supply through urban consolidation, targeted greenfield expansion, and growth of Townships primarily Pukekohe and Warkworth. Avant's developments have been undertaken in accordance with this strategic framework, which provides certainty, reducing risk and enabling more affordable housing product to be developed.

(c) This has been consistently reinforced through the Auckland Plan, Auckland Unitary Plan, FULSS, and various approved Structure Plans.

(d) The Council has not implemented any public plan changes to give effect to the FULSS or approved structure plans. The private sector, through private plan changes, has funded and provided for these developments.

(e) A number of these areas have been successfully developed following private plan changes. To the best of the applicant's knowledge, none of these areas where land has been rezoned and development completed have exhibited any issues through the recent extreme weather events, i.e. no geotechnical or flooding issues. The inference is the current Auckland Unitary Plan standards and required assessments are managing environmental risk.

(f) Avant supports the review and updating of the FULSS. The legislative imperatives require, and sound practises demand, a well-considered, thought out, tested 'future development strategy'.

(g) The primary concern with the draft FDS is that this is being rushed through seemingly due to the combined factors of infrastructural funding constraint, flooding and geotechnical issues, and the requirement to update the Long Term Plan in 2024. The impact of what is proposed in the FDS is too critical to be treated in this rushed manner.

(h) If the FDS is pursued in its current form, then it will trigger the unintended consequences of:

- Further constraining residential and employment land supply.
- Further exacerbating congestion issues in Auckland by not locating employment land close to where people live.
- Significantly and negatively impacting housing affordability through land supply constraint.
- Having a demonstrable negative impact on the economic development of Auckland and the development sector.

(i) It is accepted that the Council has financial constraints which are negatively impacting infrastructure provision. However, the solution is not to stop greenfield development and have a narrow focus for urban consolidation for a decade. If the problem is funding infrastructure, then the solution is to use alternative ways to fund infrastructure such as developer funding and the use of the Infrastructure Financing and Funding Act 2020.

(j) It seems Council is working off a scenario that only the Council can fund infrastructure, rather than using other mechanisms to assist in the sustainable funding and delivery of infrastructure.

(k) In terms of capacity assumptions, the FDS is based on extreme, theoretical and unrealistic scenarios for growth potential within the existing urban area. This is assessed using 'plan-enabled' and 'feasible' capacity but fails to assess whether this capacity is reasonably expected to be realised (3.25(c) of the NPSUD). This is a fundamental oversight and completely undermines the FDS's capacity assumptions. While theoretical models can be created to imply a decade's worth of growth within the existing urban area, the reality is that this is not available, and history has proven that this level of

growth has not occurred. The asserted development potential to a large extent (but accepting proposed Plan Change 78 may free up more development) has been in place for the last ten years.

(l) Urban consolidation is a significant contributor to Auckland's growth. However, it is not the complete answer. It simply does not produce enough housing; because not everybody wants to maximise the development potential of their own property. Nor does it provide the NPS UD required competitiveness margins of 20% excess capacity in the short and medium term and 15% in the long term.

(m) In addition, the FDS is based on assumptions that there will be a large uplift in capacity in urban areas from PC78. However, PC78 has been paused to allow time for Council to complete flooding and natural hazard assessments. These assessments will inevitably lead to a reduction in capacity provided for through PC78 in the existing urban area. As a result, there will be implications for the capacity required in greenfield areas to meet forecasted demand. When PC78 implies an approximately 2.345 million dwellings as a theoretical potential, it is based on assumptions that are way beyond reality. It is poor public policy practise to place so much reliance on managing such a critical factor as Auckland's growth on an untested plan change.

(n) Past experience has shown that when flawed data is relied on, but the market does not deliver to those levels, it constrains housing supply which escalates price, which, for a significant portion of the community, make housing simply unaffordable. This is exactly what the NPS UD is trying to avoid. It seeks to ensure an oversupply of land so the cost of land and housing reduces.

(o) The only way to solve infrastructure is through partnership with the development community. A more agile rather than restrictive strategy is called for.

(p) The draft FDS is based on a medium growth scenario. It should be stress tested against a high growth scenario and should be tested against actual development including brownfield and greenfield development.

(q) The FDS has been prepared in isolation without adequate consultation with the development community, mana whenua, infrastructure delivery partners and funding providers.

(r) What this shows is that:

(i) Since 2011, there has been a long-established strategic policy direction on the growth for Auckland based on urban consolidation and some greenfield expansion where that is well-thought out and appropriate.

(ii) This has been embraced by the community including the development community.

(iii) Very substantial investment decisions have been made based on this Council commitment. This has provided certainty and reduced development risk.

(iv) The implementation of this strategy has solely relied on the private sector through the development community to rezone FUZ land through private plan changes.

(v) This has delivered additional growth for Auckland.

(vi) To the best of the Avant's knowledge, none of these developed private plan change areas experienced any issues with extreme flooding events or geotechnical problems. The system worked and is working. In contrast, there has been widespread flooding throughout urban areas as a result of insufficient infrastructure.

(vii) The private sector community has funded the necessary infrastructure to service both greenfield and brownfield areas. It is recognised that the Council does face future funding constraints, this is addressed below.

This complete reversal of the long-established work through the Auckland Plan, AUP, FULSS and approved Structure Plans, has a very significant and fundamental impact on the property owners who have invested to support the Council in its long-established growth strategy. The draft FDS will fail to deliver the necessary housing and other planning outcomes for the region.

This complete reversal has been done with very limited consultation, particularly with the development community.

6. **Support for Brownfield Development**

Avant is active in brownfields development. It has completed a number of successful projects across Auckland.

For brownfield development to be successful it does rely on the upgrade of what is often old infrastructure. With the Council reliance on brownfield development through to 2030+ and with most FUZ land in 2035+; the Council need to budget for the broad upgrade programme. The development can fund the immediate area upgrades but the broader network must be a Council / CCO commitment.

Avant is concerned that the FDS relies heavily on brownfield development, and then confines this to a limited number of areas. If brownfield is seen as the solution to growth over the next decade (Avant for reasons stated elsewhere in the submission does not hold that view) then a more enabling approach is required.

7. **Constraining land supply directly impacts housing affordability**

(a) The key lesson of the 2000s and mid-2010s is that constraining land supply raises land value expectations in the current owners, which in turn raise the price developers need

to pay for the land, which, when passed on to the end resident, significantly raises house cost. Under supply of land distorts normal market operations and impact affordability.

(b) It is not the developer who is making the significant value uplift. Developer margins have been reasonably constant. It is the distortion in the market that raises hope value amongst existing rural and urban landowners because there is a critical land supply shortage. A healthy over zoning is an important method to ensure these distortions do not occur.

(c) It is also important to note that the build cost for 2-3 storey attached housing typologies and 3-5 storey apartments contemplated in brownfields environments under this policy are significantly more than traditional detached 1 and 2 storey homes commonly found in greenfield developments. Therefore, eliminating greenfield will only lead to negative impacts on housing supply and affordability will only get worse.

(d) One of the key unintended consequences of the FDS is that it will significantly constrain land supply, which will have a further negative impact on housing affordability.

(e) This is completely at odds with direction from central government through the NPSUD which directs Councils to provide "at least" sufficient capacity and aims to improve housing affordability. Land and construction costs have a major impact on delivering affordable housing product.

8. **Support for Māori Economic Development**

(a) The draft FDS fails to address the role of Treaty Settlement land in providing for the needs of iwi, providing for housing and employment opportunities on the traditional lands of iwi, fostering Māori economic development, and in key areas the opportunity to contribute to Auckland's growth.

(b) There are significant existing or future land holdings under Treaty Settlement. This land is critical to iwi for cultural, social, and economic development purposes. The Unitary Plan and other Council strategies set up policies and mechanism to support Māori investment and development of Treaty Settlement land including Māori economic development. The FDS undermines this by failing to recognise and in appropriates cases enable Māori economic development.

(c) Were iwi consulted on the role of Treaty Settlement land? The FDS could have addressed these matters.

(d) The FDS should set up the framework to assess Treaty Settlement land and the role / opportunity that land plays in Auckland's growth management. The FDS should also explicitly and meaningfully support Māori Economic development, and housing of iwi on their traditional lands. This requires a careful examination on a 'case-by-case' basis. The FDS should facilitate and embrace this.

9. **A better way to solve infrastructure.**

(a) The FDS effectively identifies the significant budget constraints the Council is facing and their inability to solve infrastructure. The reaction to this is to offer up only one technique which is to slow down or stop growth until the Council's financial position catches up and infrastructure can be funded. Only then does the draft FDS contemplate the release of land for growth.

(b) The fundamental flaw in this draft approach; is that the population does not stop growing and the need for employment land and housing land does not cease until the Council's financial position rectifies itself.

(c) If the problem is the provision of infrastructure, then the FDS should focus on the problem and find alternative ways of working with the private sector to solve infrastructure.

(d) Managing the pace of growth is but one tool available. It is a tool that distorts the market and undermines housing affordability, as proven over the last decade. There are other examples where private sector funding have delivered necessary infrastructure to facilitate growth.

(e) Infrastructure is fundamentally a cost to the government (and its related agencies), the Council (and its CCOs), the private development sector, and the private investment sector.

(f) Rather than constrain the entire Auckland greenfield and satellite township land release programme, a better solution is to analyse on an area by area basis and find innovative ways of funding the infrastructure to enable the release of some or all of that land.

(g) The Council needs to explore options including:

(i) private sector funding of key infrastructure to enable at least early stages of growth;

(ii) the option of partnership arrangements between private and public sector to fund infrastructure over time;

(iii) infrastructure funding agreements and the opportunity to up front pay development contributions and build in mechanisms to fund that work as others benefit from the early infrastructure investment;

(iv) Exploring how it can utilise the tools in the Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020.

The FDS seems to assume none of these are applicable or workable. Equal energy should be put into identifying innovative proposals that could work on targeted growth areas.

10. **Natural Hazards are Already Adequately Controlled.**

(a) The FDS states that delaying development is in part a response to the significant weather events and flooding and stormwater issues following the January and February storm events in Auckland.

(b) There is no debate that land developed for housing or business needs to either avoid or successfully mitigate the effects of natural hazards including flooding and land stability. However, the solution is not to remove future urban zoning completely or down zone existing urban land where there is "possible" hazard risk. The solution is to ensure that before a development proceeds, it has been robustly tested for vulnerability to natural hazards and can demonstrate that any identified natural hazard risks can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

(c) In this regard, the RMA, RPS and Auckland-wide provisions in the AUP including the approach of 'Future Urban' zoning (which requires a plan change before an area can be development) and assessment criteria that apply to any subdivision or development consent, already give the Council full ability to prevent development occurring in high-risk natural hazard areas where risk cannot be successfully avoided or mitigated.

(d) There is no urgency to hurry through this draft FDS. The existing legislative regime and AUP provisions provide all the safeguards needed. There is no need to rush anything through to plug some perceived existing gap.

(e) The existing Auckland Unitary Plan standards are working well. The majority of issues that occurred in the January/February weather events occurred in areas that had been developed a substantial time ago and in existing urban and suburban areas. Those areas developed under the current AUP controls were relatively unimpacted by the storm events.

(f) In terms of flood management, there are multiple engineering solutions that work well and have proved successful on land that can be flood prone if not managed. As long as new development is accompanied by appropriately designed and tested engineering solutions paid for by the developer, then it is not necessary, nor is it appropriate, to constrain development based on a perception of a flood risk or geotechnical risk. The right approach is to ensure the natural hazard risk is successfully managed or removed through robust engineering design and investment.

11. **Vehicle Kilometres Travelled**

The argument is put forward in the draft FDS that continued greenfield development is contrary to climate change policies because it forces people to commute to the metropolitan area for jobs. Issues over vehicle kilometre trip emissions are raised. This fails to take account of:

(a) Masterplanned greenfield development is inevitably accompanied by local retail services, open space and community facilities.

(b) The 'work from home' approach new technology in running business. The use of Teams/Zoom and other mediums and their acceptance as a normal business method is having a significant impact in the work environment and in VKT.

(c) The fundamental change in work habits that is part of the post-Covid area where working from home is a key factor.

(d) The high number of people who are looking for either retirement lifestyle, or a slower lifestyle and work/life balance, where they are looking for a greenfield or provincial township lifestyle rather than a more intensive urban lifestyle.

(e) The significant employment in places like Warkworth and Pukekohe from the rural sector, tourism, and simply servicing the area.

12. **Understanding the Timeframes to Achieve Development Ready land**

In identifying the timing for land to be development ready, the Council needs to take a realistic understanding of the timeframes involved. Even on optimistic timeframes, it is a three to five-year process between commencement of work to and completion of new homes.

The process typically includes:

(a) Concept design development can take from six to 12 months, with a longer duration for projects with Government or Council partnerships.

(b) Preparing, lodging and obtaining the necessary resource consents and engineering plan approval. The resource consent process can take up to 12 months to complete, with delays due lack of Council resource and drawn-out section 92 processes.

(c) The physical land development works involving procurement, establishment, bulk earthworks, infrastructure, construction, subdivision and titling; is typically a 24-month process, depending on the scale of the development and staging.

These are realistic timeframes. Very few projects achieve optimal timeframes at <u>every</u> stage. The key point is that assuming there is sufficient land for development simply because land is zoned for intensification is a fundamental flaw. Having a balanced growth strategy is key to ensuring there is sufficient land available for development.

D. WIDER IMPLICATIONS OF FDS

13. **The impact of reversing longstanding Council commitments to growth management**

Urban intensification and expansion of greenfield development within the region has been signalled and reinforced through the Auckland Plan, AUP, FULSS and approved Structure Plans. These are highly important strategic documents for Auckland and have been subject to significant public consultation and in the case of the AUP, substantial amounts of expert evidence and hearings before an Independent Hearing Panel before it was confirmed.

Significant investment has been made by multiple landowners, including Avant, based on a consistent, repeated, reinforced Council growth strategy reflected in these documents. To be blunt, such a stark departure from a long-standing Council policy severally shakes confidence in all of the Council's long-term strategy and planning documents. Aucklanders, including business owners, developers, mana whenua and not for profits cannot be sure which of the strategies are here to stay and should be followed, and which are merely temporary (despite stating they are long term). This has huge implications for the future development of Auckland, which relies of private developers to meet housing demand.

These aspects are clearly contrary to the Council's stated commitment to consultation and contrary to the requirements imposed on the Council under the Local Government Act for good faith consultation on policy changes of material significance. It also appears to be contrary to the requirement under the NPSUD that the Council engage with the development sector to "identify significant future development opportunities and infrastructure requirements" when preparing the draft FDS i.e. prior to the Special Consultative Process (Clause 3.15.2(f) of the NPSUD).

The FDS will set in place a 30-year growth strategy for the Auckland region. This proposed FDS involves a fundamental change from the long-established growth pattern that has been in existence since 2011. This major change to existing long-established policy is being done with very limited public consultation prior to the proposal being published. Despite the Council's extension of the consultation timeframe, this process is of questionable legality as outlined in the attached opinion and certainly contrary to democratic processes of consultation.

14. **Changes to the Rural Urban Boundary (RUB) should remain a district plan level control (as opposed to a regional control as proposed within the FDS)**

(a) The suggestion that the RUB should be a *regional* rule and therefore only able to be modified effectively by the Council through a public plan change, is demonstrably a retrograde step.

(b) This approach was tested through the Auckland Unitary Plan process. That process found that a plan change to the RUB should remain a *district* matter and that it was inconsistent with the RMA to do otherwise:[1]

> *"While the desire of the Council to achieve planning certainty about growth over the next 30 years is understandable, the Panel does not consider that it promotes the purpose of sustainable management to lock in land supply and infrastructure decisions over such a long period when the environment and the needs of people are constantly changing. Resource management planning needs to be responsive to the dynamic processes of urban growth. While providing certainty can promote efficiency by reducing future process requirements, overly or unnecessarily rigid application of rules can be a hurdle or barrier to efficiency by creating additional costs.*

1 Report to Auckland Council, Overview of recommendations on the proposed Auckland Unitary Plan, 22 July 2016, page 67.

The Panel considers that methods aimed at sustainably providing for housing in an efficient manner should be designed to discourage undesirable behaviours, such as land banking, and encourage desirable outcomes, such as creating alternative and competitive development opportunities to meet the needs of people. A Rural Urban Boundary that is permanent for the next 30 years, subject only to the unilateral power of the Council (or a Minister) to move it, would not provide sufficient planning flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances."

For these reasons the Panel recommends that the Rural Urban Boundary should remain as a method in the Unitary Plan but should be moved from the regional policy statement to the district plan. While the policy for its location should remain in the regional policy statement to maintain its strategic direction over a longer term, the location of the boundary itself should be able to be changed by a plan change at the district plan level, which can be the subject of an application by any person.

(c) The reasons why the Council's suggestion of a regional rule were rejected in 2016, are equally valid today. No modification is justified. As noted by the Panel in its Recommendation Report to the Council on the Auckland Unitary Plan

(d) The Council's track record in implementing greenfields development through plan changes under the FULSS is effectively zero. The only public plan change that the Council promoted giving effect to the FULSS was Whenuapai. Even then, the Council ended up withdrawing that plan change. No public plan changes have been promoted that would give effect to the current growth strategy. Every greenfields development has relied on a private sector initiative and a private plan change.

(e) Being able to deliver these critical plan changes to provide for growth, is essential. Since 2017, the Council has relied on the private sector to do this. In a time where the Council is signalling severe financial constraints, what confidence can the community or the sector have that the Council can and will deliver on these changes.

E. REQUESTED DECISION

15. Avant requests:

(a) the Council pause the current programme on the FDS;

(b) there be meaningful consultation with the community including the development sector;

(c) some key principles be agreed including:

(i) sufficient land must be released at the appropriate time to cater for growth;

(ii) this will continue the combination of urban consolidation, greenfield development, and the expansion of satellite townships;

(iii) growth needs to be serviced by adequate infrastructure;

(iv) that infrastructure can be supplied through a broad range of options including innovative methods and participation by the private sector (investment and development);

(v) stormwater and flood plain management are important factors and need to be considered in the release of land, but recognising different appropriate methods to manage such land.

(i) apply those principles on an area by area basis to identify the release of land;

(d) ensure there is sufficient continuous release of employment and residential land to cater for growth;

(e) enable the private sector to deliver the range and quality of urban growth that is good for the community and which the NPSUD and RPS aspire to;

(f) retain changes to the RUB as a district control matter.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8021

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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 council's plan focuses on intensification and limits green-fields developments. This takes choice away from Aucklanders who would prefer to live in a new suburban area. This makes our lives worse off because that choice is limited or taken away.

In addition, the council's principals will increase the price of housing in Auckland. This is because there will be more competition for land within existing urban areas.

A better alternative is for the council to apply no preferences between green and brown fields developments. Instead the council should allow Aucklaners to decide where they want to live. If there are additional costs imposed by living in a greenfields development, this can be accounted for in higher development contributions.
These natural incentives then allow Aucklanders to make a choice about where they want to live.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Again, the council's plan has a "big brother", "government knows best" approach to it. The council has no place in focussing development resources. Instead, the council needs to step back and allow Aucklanders to decide where they want to live and 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?

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 #8022

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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

Your opening statement is incorrect. International experience shows that a mix of densities gets better results for a city. Solely intensive development creates concrete jungles and ghettoes.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 wish you would be honest. You want to destroy our built heritage and inner city neighbourhoods out of envy and spite. What you've written here is a lot of fine sounding 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?

Other

Tell us why

On the face of it, this sounds like common sense, but I'm dubious about the consequences.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

Our existing pattern of development achieves these ends and will continue to achieve them so long as it is not destroyed.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8025

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Intensification poses a risk to our natural and build heritage there is also no guarantee that it works. Already, our CBD is built up with high rise apartment and office buildings with a large number of them vacant. A sprawling city is not necessarily bad as long as there is decent public transport. Concentrating all economic and other activity around the city centre seems an outdated approach to city 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Local centres tend to be in already built up areas. City planning should not consist of cramping more into less space but built for future 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

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

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 Auckland Council will uphold the Unitary Plan, a document developed through a robust democratic process and instead oppose government pressure for more intensification without regulation.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8026

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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

Uncontrolled intensification will destroy what's good about Auckland and nobody will want too live here.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 this sounds great, it's actually talking about destroying our built environment and the neighborhoods we live in. I'm totally opposed 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?

Agree

Tell us why

This seems contrary to the first two points.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 uncontrolled intensification, this is unnecessary.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

It is crazy to destroy our city using the excuse of preparing for a future nobody can predict. Population growth may slow or even reverse, more people may work from home etc.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8066

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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 protect what makes Auckland a great place to live. Our heritage buildings are part of that, as are our trees and green spaces, and our existing social fabric. Growth can take place without destroying everything that's good. Use brownfield sites like flat carparks to build on

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

This sounds innocuous enough, but in fact all of our inner city suburbs are in the self-defined "proximity" of these so-called "local centres" so this would just be giving the go ahead for blanket destruction.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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?

Respect democracy. The Auckland unitary plan was the result of extensive and robust public consultation. It is the blueprint for Auckland's future growth, so use it!

Future Development Plan 2023 #8141

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Bike Auckland has a strong preference for increased density in the city. For too long, the city has tolerated sprawl - it has increased infrastructure costs exponentially and there is a lot of space within exisiting city limits for gentle densification (3-4 storey multi family apartments and townhouses).

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 best return on investment is close to existing centres. Let's encourage people there by giving them liveable spaces that are safe and attractive to walk, cycle and take public transport. The

motorway network is particularly useful for motor vehicles. Let the local centres be human designed, not as arterial routes for motorists. Let's encourage people to spend time and money locally in our precious local centres - 4 lanes of loud, fast traffic does little to encourage that. Let Karangahape Road be the example 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

Bike lanes are particularly resilient through parks and other flood-prone rain collection areas - they receive very little heavy traffic, so tend not to crack up like roads under the weight of trucks. This is a sensible policy and may encourage the gentle densification that Auckland requires.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Bike lanes are particularly resilient through parks and other flood-prone rain collection areas - they receive very little heavy traffic, so tend not to crack up like roads under the weight of trucks. This is a sensible policy and may encourage the gentle densification that Auckland requires.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

'The development strategy is a critical part of delivering on the TERP, which aims to “Supercharge Walking and Cycling”. It says:

"Auckland needs close to a ten-fold increase in passenger distance travelled via walking, cycling and micromobility by 2030. It is estimated about half of all trips less than 2.5km are made by car and about half of all car trips are less than 6km. Replacing car trips with walking, cycling and micromobility is a highly effective way to cut emissions quickly. A 6km trip is only 15 minutes by e-bike."

Please follow the analysis and make bike infrastructure the first dollar you spend. It is almost certainly the best benefit-cost ratio of spending you will ever make. Most roads have a BCR of less than one. Almost zero bike infrastructure has a BCR of than one.

Bike infrastructure supports climate action directly - many cycle trips replace car trips. It also makes the road safer for EVERYBODY, including those in SUVs, trucks and cars.

As a peak body advocating for Auckland Council support for the support of cycling in our city, Bike Auckland requests that you focus on shifting investment away from highway and corridor expansion to projects that create:

- An entire city of low traffic neighbourhoods (LTNs) bounded by

a complete network of safe, separated cycle lanes on the streets (arterials and connectors) that bound the LTNs

- A complete network of walking paths and footpaths, with safe pedestrian crossings at frequent spacing, improved surfaces and lighting, and unimpeded by vehicles and conflicting uses

- An improved network for buses, provided via bus priority at intersections, modal filters, moving bus stops at transfer points closer together, and by implementing bus lanes wherever there is room within the corridor in excess of the above walking, cycling and micromobility networks.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8143

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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

Not ebiugh information and data to make informed decision.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Fuck your 20min smart 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?

I don't know

Tell us why

Again not rnough factual evidence and data to make informed decisions.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Disagree

Tell us why

Climate change is a con madr by tge elite to control land and prople

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Council youra bunch of government puppets

Future Development Plan 2023 #8165

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

As a social enterprise focused on removing the barriers to the rapid, widespread and equitable uptake of e-bikes, Big Street Bikers (BSB) supports a Future Development Strategy that results in a denser, more compact city. A more compact city gives more Aucklanders the opportunity to switch short expensive car trips to an easy bike ride. This is one of the most effective ways of reducing household transport costs.
BSB supports focusing most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas that results in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing and is aligned with Council's Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan 2020. Over-extending into greenfields for future development has significant negative consequences. It will increase car trips and emissions, add significant costs to council's infrastructure bill and will have a detrimental impact on local economies, community wellbeing and resilience.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Big Street Bikers supports focusing development near local centres so that more Aucklanders have the opportunity to live, work, study, and access services and facilities without being dependent on a car. More people having the option to live near local centres supports the local economy, keeps local centres busy and vibrant, and generates more local employment opportunities.

The proposed approach to focus development near local centres reduces household transport costs and will help council avoid a massive infrastructure bill to service greenfields sprawl.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Big Street Bikers supports avoiding further growth in areas which are exposed to significant hazards as a prudent and sensible approach. We also support the council urgently investigating an appropriate response to potentially vulnerable locations where development has already been enabled.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Big Street Bikers supports prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing as an appropriate response to climate change and rising costs. Nature based solutions are more cost effective and have a range of other benefits with regard to improving habitat, biodiversity and community well-being.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Big Street Bikers would like to see the Future Development Strategy better aligned with existing carbon emission reduction goals . We support the re-priorisation of transport projects towards investment that supports more healthy, accessible and equitable neighbourhoods, predicated on enhanced walkability and improved cycling access (as outlined in TERP).

Development changes that support a more dense city and vibrant, mixed-use neighbourhoods for people in existing suburbs across Auckland will greatly influence how people travel and reduce the need to drive.

We also support council undertaking further investigation into necessary rule changes to ensure that intensification is well planned and comes with sufficient green space, public space and social infrastructure

Future Development Plan 2023 #8175

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

A denser, more compact city is best aligned with Council's Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan 2020 and emission reduction goals.
Over-extending into greenfields for future development has significant negative consequences. It will increase car trips and emissions, add significant costs to council's infrastructure bill and will have a detrimental impact on local economies, community wellbeing and resilience.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 proposed approach to focus development near local centres will best improve vibrancy, resilience and connectedness.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 imprudent, wasteful and risky to Auckland's reputation to enable more housing in areas that are likely to be inundated or lost through sea rise or coastal erosion.
I also support the council urgently investigating an appropriate response to potentially vulnerable locations where development has already been enabled.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 more cost effective and have a range of other benefits with regard to improving habitat, biodiversity and community well-being.

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 better aligned with existing carbon emission reduction goals and focused on the interests of future generations. Transport projects should be re-prioritised towards investment that supports more healthy, accessible and equitable neighbourhoods, predicated on enhanced walkability and improved cycling access (as outlined in TERP).

Development changes that support a more dense city and vibrant, mixed-use neighbourhoods for people in existing suburbs across Auckland will greatly influence how people travel and reduce the need to drive.

Further investigation should be undertaken to look at necessary rule changes to ensure that intensification is well planned and comes with sufficient green space, public space and social infrastructure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8177

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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?

I'm generally very impressed with the balanced approach of the council to accommodating Auckland's projected growth. Increased density, particularly of housing, is clearly crucial to a successful outcome, and so I would like to comment on housing density, and the non-car transport options that are needed to support this.

The central government's MDRS and UPS-UD legislation in some ways make this densification/intensification easier, but it is also vital that this is accommodated within the framework of the Unitary Plan. As a result of years of careful consideration and consultation, the UP is very specific about how to achieve increased density in different locations, while also respecting other interests, including cultural and infrastructural issues.

I believe the retention of Special Character Areas is of significant cultural importance, and the strategic importance of these areas for high density housing is overstated by the housing developer lobby. This lobby has influenced a significant number of vocal activists, who mistakenly believe these developers have their interests at heart. These interests overestimate the role that private developer housing supply has in improving housing access and affordability, which needs to be directly targeted via social housing and affordable housing initiatives.

Planning should incentivize high density housing and mixed use development in areas of central Auckland that need urban improvement—proposals like the one for the junction of Dominion and New North Roads should be encouraged for similar marginal areas in Newton, Newmarket and Greenland, and elsewhere, often near motorways. More broadly, consideration should be given to the re-centering of central Auckland around the domain, using a 'lid' on the motorways to develop the area between the domain and CBD, and encouraging development of the area between the domain and Newmarket. Generally, some materials-based rules would be a good addition to planning rules, to provide some aesthetic cohesion to parameters that currents only control building dimensions.

Over the last twenty-five years the quality of the Auckland streetscape has greatly diminished for non-car road users. The expansion of the bus and cycle lane network will hopefully accelerate, but attention also needs to be given to broad and immediate changes to reduce car dominance to the entire road system. More pedestrianisation of areas of the Auckland downtown and Newmarket centre should be prioritised, and broader shared zones with pedestrian and cycle priority over cars.

Cycle lanes need better connections to low traffic streets (see London's cycle maps) to allow a safe route for the entirety of journeys to destinations, which of course are not actually on the separated cycleways themselves. While likely requiring changes to legislation by central government, consideration should be given to adoption of the widespread US model of allowing cycling on footpaths (with pedestrian priority) in areas with less than 50% commercial activity. This would greatly aid the safety of children safely cycling to school and elsewhere. Similarly, it should be legal for cyclist to use pedestrian crossings in all areas, to allow safe navigation of

intersections, of course also with pedestrian priority. Cyclists could also be allowed to treat left-turns through red lights and stop signs as give-ways—to reflect their lower speed (and hence road awareness), to prevent them coming to a complete stop (important under pedal power), and to separate them from cars stopping at these intersections. The frequency of pedestrian crossings should be greatly increased in many areas. Allowing pedestrians to cross after each direction of car traffic (rather than after a full sequence of all of them) would incentivise more pedestrian journeys—and bike journeys, if they were allowed to use them.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8178

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

The cost to taxpayers allowing sprawl is simply unacceptable in 2023 and when we're dealing with helping mitigate climate change.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Every chance to reduce pollution, unnecessary travel should be encouraged.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 2023, now is the time to act on climate science. Failing to prioritise nature based infrastructure is a failure for our city, and future generations.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

There should be a hard green belt around Auckland. Property developers should dictate Auckland's future. Climate change mitigation should be at the heart of every Auckland decision from now on.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8194

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. **What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. **What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. **What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. **What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please see the attached submission from Property Council New Zealand

Property Council New Zealand

Auckland Future Development Strategy

July 2023

HAWKINS
KPMG
Resene
the paint the professionals use
RLB Rider Levett Bucknall
YARDI

#8194

Property Council New Zealand

Property Council New Zealand's Key Recommendation:

Pause the Future Development Strategy.

Let's work together to make the necessary improvements to the Future Development Strategy.



Property Council New Zealand

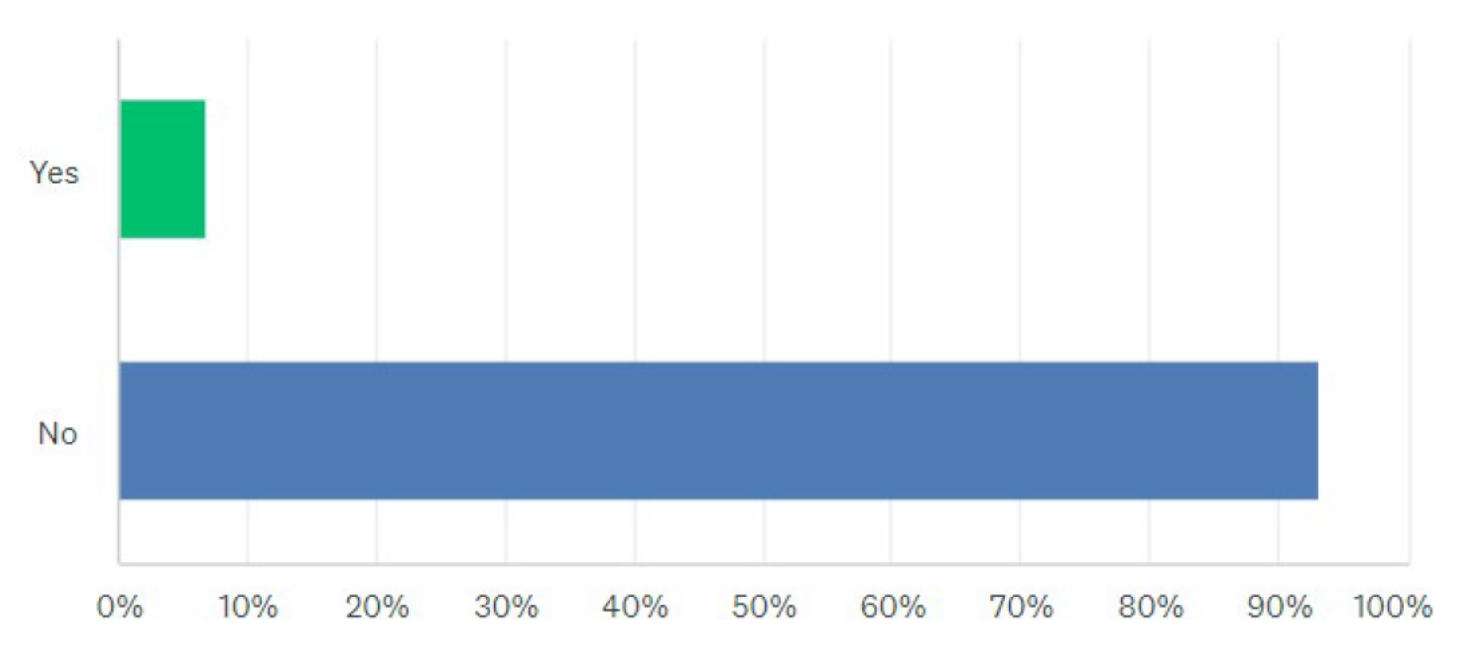
Auckland Council Survey

Sample size concerns + Methodology concerns = Inaccurate reflection of where future development will occur in Auckland

Property Council New Zealand

Auckland Council Survey – Sample Size Concerns

Property Council survey asked our members: Have you been contacted by Auckland Council to complete their survey on your future development intentions?

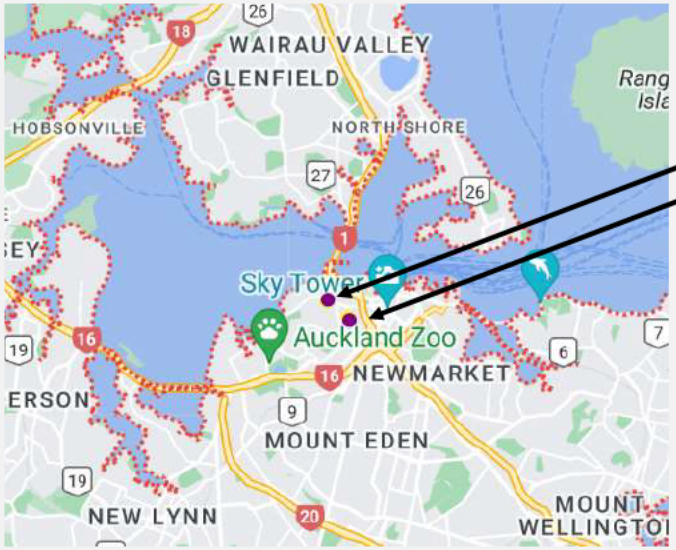


(This question was only asked to participants who had a resource consent with Auckland Council either currently or in the past six months. We had 75 responses to our survey, with 44 members having a resource consent currently or in the last six months. 93% of which have not been contacted by Council. PCNZ survey was larger than Council's survey size of 30 developers.)

#8194

Property Council New Zealand

Auckland Council Survey – Methodology Concerns



Anonomised Example:

Auckland Council survey results were done on number of clicks of intended development. Not on the type, size and scale of development in the next 30 years.

In comparison:

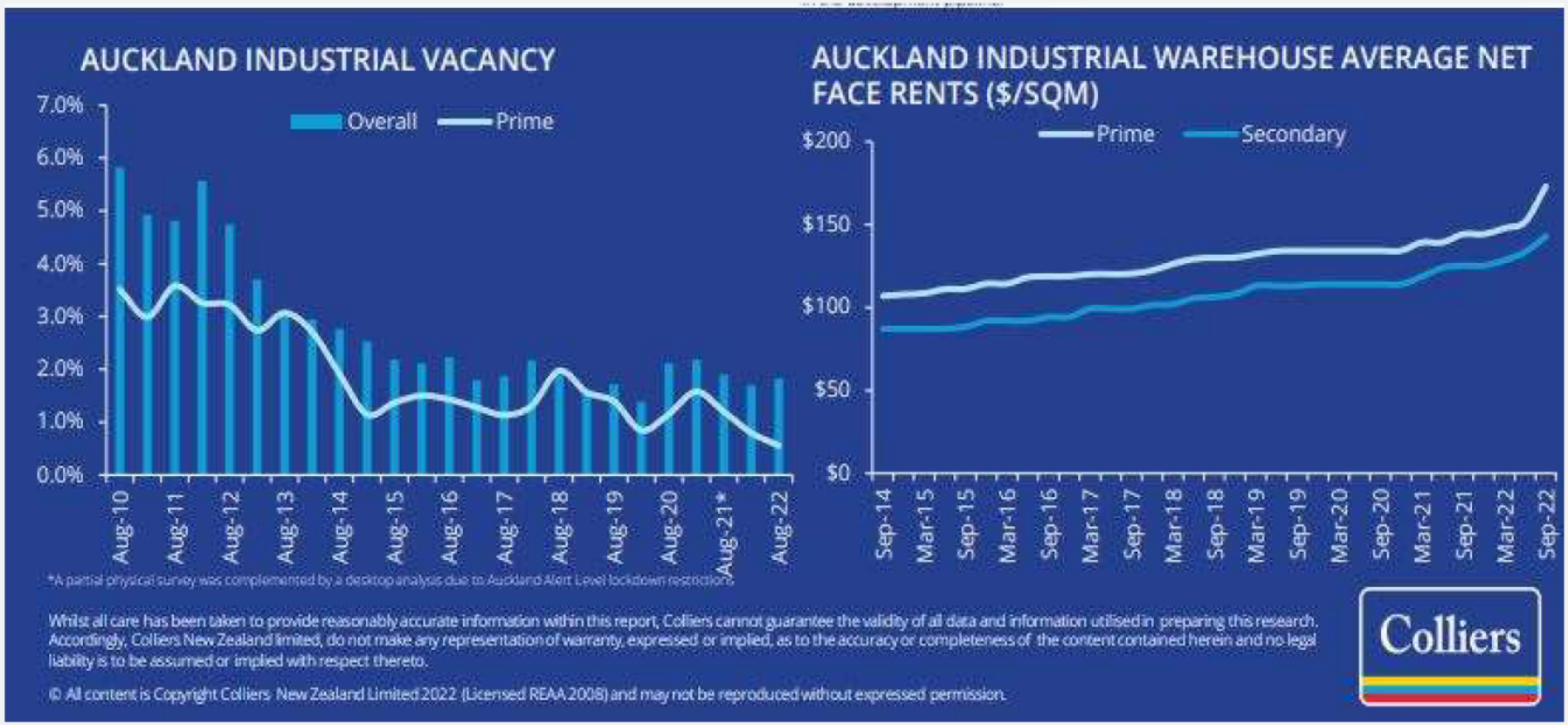
PCNZ survey shows: one of these clicks represents 1-4 industrial projects worth between $50-$100m in the next 10 years, the other click represents 5-9 residential projects totaling 1,000 residential houses at a value of $500m in the next 10 years.

The "click" system is flawed as it does not show type, size, scale and value of intended development or the necessary future infrastructure to service that development.

#8194

Property Council New Zealand

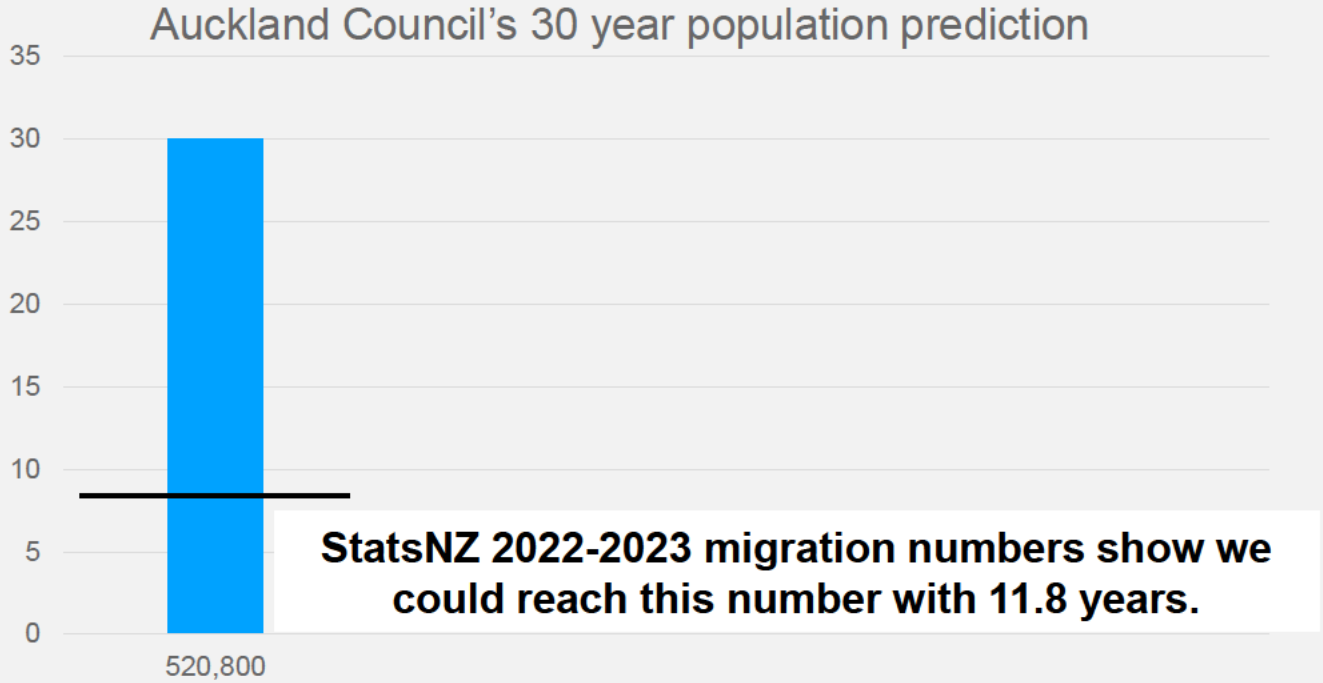
Auckland Council Survey – Methodology Concerns



#8194

Property Council New Zealand

Auckland Council Survey – Inaccurate population estimates



#8194

Property Council New Zealand

Housing Affordable should be an objective in Future Development Strategy



#8194

Property Council New Zealand

How can we pay for future infrastructure?

- Let's think outside the box.
- Start investigating alternative funding solutions now to incorporate into the 2024 Long Term Plan.
- Alternative funding solutions can include Private Public Partnerships and Special Purpose Vehicles through the Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act.

#8194

Property Council New Zealand

Property Council New Zealand's Key Recommendation:

Pause the Future Development Strategy.

Let's work together to make the necessary improvements to the Future Development Strategy.



Thank you

Property Council
New Zealand

Property Council New Zealand

Submission on

Draft Auckland Council Future Development Strategy

31/07/2023

For more information and further queries, please contact
[redacted]

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31 July 2023
Auckland Council
Auckland 1142
Email: futuredevelopmentstrategy@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Draft Auckland Council Future Development Strategy

1. Summary

1.1 Property Council New Zealand Auckland Committee ("Property Council") welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback on Auckland Council's draft Future Development Strategy. It is critical to have a robust vision for the future of Auckland, that addresses our cities current challenges around housing supply and affordability while also giving the property sector the confidence to make long-term investment decisions.

1.2 Property Council supports a balanced approach to enabling Auckland's future urban growth. While Property Council welcomes aspects of the Future Development Strategy, such as Auckland Council's intent to support greater urban intensification, we are deeply concerned about many other parts of the draft Future Development Strategy, which seeks to reverse Auckland Unitary Plan decision-making through the proposed restrictions and delays to new greenfield development. This erodes confidence in Council's ability to plan long-term.

1.3 Property Council also has broad procedural concerns about the manner in which the Future Development Strategy was developed. We have been disappointed with the quality of consultation and engagement to date. We are further concerned about the draft Future Development Strategies alignment with central government's National Policy Statement on Urban Development ("NPS-UD") as it fails to provide sufficient development capacity due to the flawed methodology in trying to capture this information.

1.4 In our view, there is a clear need to revise the draft Future Development Strategy. We strongly recommend that Auckland Council pause passage of the Future Development Strategy, in order to re-engage with the property sector and develop a revised Future Development Strategy that better meets Auckland's future needs.

1.5 This document provides Property Councils feedback on Auckland Council's draft Future Development Strategy. Comments and recommendations are provided on issues relevant to Property Council's members.

2. Recommendations

2.1 At a high level, we recommend that Auckland Council:

- Pause the draft Future Development Strategy and instead develop a revised approach;

2.2 In broad terms, a revised Future Development Strategy should:

- Include housing affordability as a policy objective;
- Work with the property sector to establish improved and more accurate development capacity and geographic modelling;
- Urgently reconsider their proposed approach to restricting or delaying greenfield development;

- At minimum continue the greenfield development strategy already established in the Auckland Unitary Plan;
- Reconsider the proposed use of infrastructure triggers and adopt a more flexible approach providing to infrastructure for greenfield developments;
- Use the Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act to fund and finance infrastructure to support new development.

3. Introduction

3.1. Property Council is the leading not-for-profit advocate for New Zealand's most significant industry, property. Our organisational purpose is, "Together, shaping cities where communities thrive".

3.2. The property sector shapes New Zealand's social, economic and environmental fabric. Property Council advocates for the creation and retention of a well-designed, functional and sustainable built environment, in order to contribute to the overall prosperity and well-being of New Zealand.

3.3. Property is Auckland's largest industry. Property provides a direct contribution to Auckland's GDP of $12 billion (12 percent) and employment for 71,940 Auckland residents.

3.4. Property Council is the collective voice of the property industry. We connect property professionals and represent the interests of 351 Auckland based member companies across the private, public and charitable sectors.

4. Procedural flaws with the draft Future Development Strategy

Alignment with NPS-UD

4.1. Auckland Council is legally required by the NPS-UD to develop a Future Development Strategy for Auckland. Section 3.13(1) of the NPS-UD states that:

> "(1) The purpose of an FDS is:
>
> a) to promote long-term strategic planning by setting out how a local authority intends to:
>
> (i) achieve well-functioning urban environments in its existing and future urban areas; and
>
> (ii) **provide at least sufficient development capacity**, as required by clauses 3.2 and 3.3, **over the next 30 years to meet expected demand**; and
>
> b) assist the integration of planning decisions under the Act with infrastructure planning and funding decisions."

4.2. Property Council is deeply concerned that the current approach taken by Auckland Council fails to meet the NPS-UD requirement to provide "sufficient development capacity". For example, we are concerned that the development capacity modelling is not based on feasible developments. We are further concerned that the population growth projection of an additional 520,800 people over 30-years potentially undercooks likely population growth, given continued strong net annual migration of 72,300 in the April 2022 to April 2023 year[1]. Pre Covid

[1] https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/international-migration-april-2023/#:~:text=ended%20September%202022-,Annual%20migration,of%2019%2C300%20(%C2%B1%20100).

Stats NZ figures suggest that 61 per cent of migrants choose to settle in Auckland[2]. Assuming this trend continues post Covid, we could easily hit the Future Development Strategies 30-year population in just under 12 years.

Consultation and engagement

4.3. The NPS-UD sets out specific consultation and engagement requirements for Auckland Council to follow when developing the Future Development Strategy. Examples include the requirements under clause 3.15(1) of the NPS-UD, to "use the special consultative procedure in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002" and the requirement under clause 3.15 (2)(f) to engage with "the development sector (to identify significant future development opportunities and infrastructure requirements)".

4.4. Property Council has been deeply disappointed with the quality of consultation and engagement to date on the Future Development Strategy. We have previously expressed some of our concerns in a letter to Auckland Council's Manager Growth & Spatial Strategy dated 29 March 2023 – see appendix one. Property Council did not receive a response to this letter.

4.5. As part of Auckland Council's engagement with the development community, the draft Future Development Strategy reports two actions; a survey sent to property developers and a presentation of results to Property Council's Auckland Committee members. We do not agree that a presentation of results should be deemed as viable consultation. Neither of these were satisfactory as the proposal saw deep methodology flaws, such as the "one click" technique which required developers to click on a map of Auckland where they were planning on developing. The one click method could be a development of one house or 1,000 houses – thus entering into guessing game territory. Furthermore, as expressed in our previous letter, we are concerned that the sample size and methodology of the developer survey are not representative of the property sector nor accurately reflect where future development will occur.

4.6. Property Council ran a survey of our Auckland membership and found that 93% of our Auckland based members, who have a current resource consent with Auckland Council (or have had one within the last 6 months) were not contacted to take part in the survey. Our own survey had a sample of 74 member responses. Of which 46 members were developing in the next 10 years, there were 9 projects worth $9 million or less, 11 projects worth between $10-49 million, 8 projects worth between $50-99 million, 7 projects worth between $100-499 million and 11 projects worth more than $500 million.

4.7. These developments are across a wide range of typologies, namely Civic, Commercial, Education, Healthcare, Industrial, Residential (private), Residential (social) and Retail. As such, we strongly suggest that Auckland Council has not forecasted a significant amount of planned future development, especially in non-residential sectors.

Development Capacity Modelling

4.8. Property Council is concerned that the draft Future Development Strategy is premised on flawed development capacity modelling. As currently drafted, it states that there are 2,345,500

[2]https://web.archive.org/web/20170906135112/http://www.stats.govt.nz/~/media/Statistics/Browse%20for%20stats/IntTravelAndMigration/HOTPJun17/itm-jun17-tables.xls

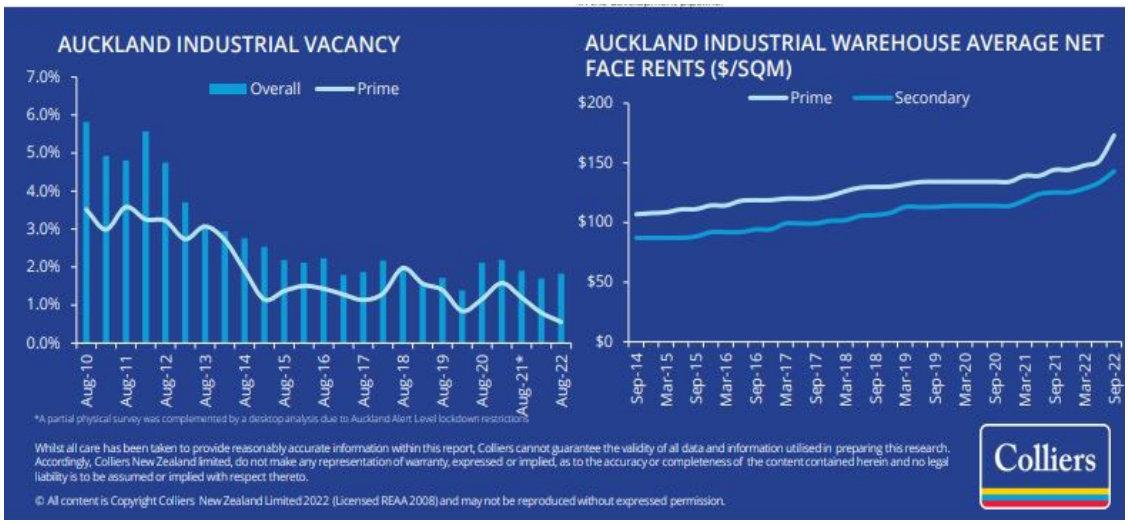
enabled residential dwellings in Auckland and concludes that Auckland has sufficient business and industrial land capacity. In our view, neither of these assumptions are correct.

4.9. Property Council foresees a number of issues with the residential development capacity modelling. To begin with, the 2,345,500 figure in the Future Development Strategy is not based on developments that are feasible or "ready to build". Instead, the residential development capacity modelling is based on "plan enabled" capacity, which is reliant on Plan Change 78. Given that Plan Change 78 is currently non-operative and likely to be subject to significant upcoming revisions, we consider the current modelling to be inaccurate.

4.10. Furthermore, this reliance on plan enabled capacity as opposed to feasible capacity means that in practice, many of the 2,345,500 dwellings referred to in the Future Development Strategy are not economically viable to develop or may not yet have the supporting infrastructure to enable development. Additionally, many sites across Auckland will be on cross-lease, unit title, leasehold land or have other restrictive covenants that will further restrict a developer's ability to intensify.

4.11. Property Council also disagrees with Auckland Council's assumption in the Future Development Strategy that Auckland has "at least sufficient plan-enabled business capacity". In fact, the supply of business and industrial land in Auckland is constrained. This can be seen reflected in the large scale price inflation in industrial rent prices in recent years, and the extremely low vacancy rates for industrial across the Auckland region. Data from Colliers New Zealand, shown in *Table 1* below, highlights that Auckland industrial vacancy rates are notably decreasing and thus with less supply, rents are increasing. Furthermore, Barfoot & Thompson's August 2023 Commercial Insite publication[3] states that "The real upward pressure on rentals has been within the industrial sector. New build industrial rentals are exceeding $200/m2 across the board and vacancy rates remain at all time lows. The simple reality is that Auckland does not have the necessary availability of industrial land. This is unlikely to change".

Table 1: Colliers New Zealand data



4.12. Furthermore, Auckland Council's modelling on plan-enabled business capacity is contingent on a high level of business intensification, that for many business activities may not be practical or

[3] https://view.publitas.com/barfoot-thompson/commercial-insite-august-2023/page/1

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economic. For example, the majority of industrial capacity is classified as second storey or above, highlighting a reliance on multi storey industrial developments with high site coverage. For many industrial land users, this may not be practical to do so. Accordingly, Property Council is deeply worried about the inaccuracy of the draft Future Development Strategy methodology that underpins the business and industrial land modelling.

4.13. It is difficult to successfully plan for urban growth over the next 30-years without accurate development capacity modelling. Accordingly, Property Council recommends that Auckland Council should work with the property sector to develop more accurate development capacity modelling for a re-written Future Development Strategy. We note that the property sector successfully collaborated with Auckland Council with development capacity modelling during the 2016 Unitary Plan process, which our members report worked well. Additional changes that negate the decisions made in the Unitary Plan process will increase uncertainty and stifle or halt development in Auckland.

Omission of Housing Affordability as an objective

4.14. Property Council is extremely worried that housing affordability is not a stated policy objective of the draft Future Development Strategy. Recent reports suggest that Auckland is the world's seventh most unaffordable housing market[4], with house prices sitting at 10.8 times the median household income. Increasing the supply of both infill and greenfield development would help alleviate current housing pressures of Auckland residents.

4.15. In our view, not having housing affordability as a policy objective of the Future Development Strategy is a major strategic omission and does not align with the requirement of the NPS-UD to achieve a "well-functioning urban environment" and to provide "sufficient development capacity". It further contradicts Direction 3 of Auckland Council's Auckland Plan, which seeks to shift to a housing system that "ensures secure and affordable homes for all". The Auckland Plan states that "Auckland is experiencing a housing affordability crisis", with one of the key focus areas being to "accelerate quality development at scale that improves housing choices."[5]

4.16. In order to address our deep concern, we strongly recommend that a re-written Future Development Strategy should incorporate housing affordability as a key policy objective. We envisage that there will need to be revisions to the current approach to meeting urban growth, in order to achieve progress on housing affordability. Elements of our preferred approach are outlined in subsequent sections of this submission.

5. Approach to meeting urban growth

5.1. Property Council supports a balanced approach to enabling Auckland's future urban growth and we have long supported cities who look to grow both up and out to meet growth pressures. While Property Council welcomes the intent of Auckland Council to support greater intensification in Auckland, we are deeply worried about the impact of the proposed rollback and delay of greenfield development, as previously planned for in the Auckland Unitary Plan and we are also concerned about the introduction of new infrastructure triggers.

[4]https://www.stuff.co.nz/life-style/homed/real-estate/131564094/new-report-ranks-auckland-seventh-least-affordable-housing-market

[5]https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/auckland-plan/Pages/default.aspx

Urban intensification

5.2. At a principled level, Property Council welcomes Auckland Council's intent to encourage greater urban intensification through the Future Development Strategy. Property Council supports high quality urban intensification, as our members know that it will help Auckland achieve outcomes that meet the city's housing, environmental, social and economic ambitions. However, encouraging urban intensification should not come at the expense of also enabling new greenfield development. Both are required to meet Auckland's current and future population growth as well as housing supply and affordability needs.

5.3. The draft Future Development Strategy references the need for Auckland Council to investigate additional actions to "further enable and incentivise dense, mixed-use development close to optimal centres and rapid transit". This is a proposal that Property Council supports in principle.

5.4. When encouraging urban intensification, it is important that Auckland Council develops a planning and regulatory framework that supports high quality urban design and ensures development feasibility. As discussed in Property Council's submissions on Plan Change 78 and on Plan Change 79, we are worried about Auckland Council implementing overly prescriptive planning regulations that we could see resulting in unintended design outcomes that lower the future quality of Auckland's built environment.

5.5. For example, the proposed new Terraced Housing and Apartment Building zone rules restrict height to a six stories maximum. This height limit could negatively impact development feasibility and along with other rules, will also have unintended consequences on urban design. As a result, Auckland's future skyline within this zone could be one dimensional, and without natural variance. It is important that the rules allow for variation, with greatest height in areas with the greatest accessibility. Greater heights should be encouraged along transport corridors and close to amenities such as Train Stations.

5.6. Another example is the negative impact that Plan Change 79 will have on both development yields and Auckland's natural environment. We opposed the majority of Plan Change 79 provisions, as in our view the proposals will result in loss of amenities through requiring more concrete for onsite loading zones, parking and accessways which will decrease site yields and result in 'wasted space' that could have been used to enhance amenity values such as installing gardens or greenery. There is a clear link between the Future Development Strategy and the aforementioned Plan Changes, as the future planning framework for Auckland will have a major impact on the patterns of development that Auckland experiences.

Greenfield development

5.7. Property Council is deeply concerned about the proposed approach to restricting or delaying greenfield development and introducing infrastructure triggers in the draft Future Development Strategy. In broad terms, we are worried that this will impact housing supply and affordability, as well as further tightening the supply of business and industrial land across Auckland. We have outlined our concerns relating to restricting or delaying greenfield development in more detail below.

Loss of Future Urban Land

5.8. Through the 2016 Auckland Unitary Plan process, Auckland Council had identified around 15,000 hectares of Future Urban Land across Auckland, where greenfield development would

be enabled. At the time, it was estimated that this land could accommodate approximately 137,000 homes and 67,000 jobs. As of March 2023, around 33 per cent of identified future urban land has now been live zoned. We understand that many of the remaining areas of identified future urban land has been purchased with an intent to develop in the future.

5.9. Auckland Council is now proposing in the draft Future Development Strategy to make significant changes to established areas of future urban land, that will roll-back already planned for developments. Auckland Council is seeking to remove four selected areas of future urban land (Hatfields Beach stage 2, parts of Kumeū-Huapai-Riverhead, Takaanini and parts of Drury-Ōpaheke), investigate the potential removal of additional areas of future urban land and to delay the live-zoning of significant amounts of the remaining areas of future urban land.

5.10. The loss of the aforementioned areas of Future Urban Land, along with the significant market uncertainty of the "under investigation" label, and the delay to live-zoning many of the remaining areas of Future Urban Land, will halt or delay a significant number of much needed new developments across Auckland. At a time when Auckland desperately needs to be increasing our housing supply, particularly of affordable housing, and streamlining development, the draft Future Development Strategy may take us backwards.

Natural hazards and climate change

5.11. Auckland Council argues in the draft Future Development Strategy that by restricting or delaying future urban land, that this will remove areas with natural hazard risk from development, reduce transport emissions, reduce infrastructure cost pressure on Council and support a more compact urban form. Property Council does not agree with this characterisation of greenfield development.

5.12. Property Council firmly believes that a more nuanced approach to greenfield development is needed. In our view, Auckland Council has not accounted for the potential for private infrastructure financing to reduce the cost pressure of new infrastructure, nor the ability for engineering, planning and infrastructure solutions to address many of the natural hazard risks that may be present on existing future urban land.

5.13. Well-planned greenfield development, can mitigate climate change and deliver appropriate housing typologies that may not be able to be delivered within the existing built environment. High quality greenfield developments can also help support Auckland's climate adaptation, by redirecting water flow through infrastructure and incorporating best practice in terms of planning for communities with access to transport linkages and housing closer to future amenities and employment opportunities.

5.14. Property Council members that we surveyed were concerned about the impact that the Future Development Strategy could have on their developments. In a multi-choice question, only 16 per cent of member respondents would continue their developments as planned with the Future Development Strategy. Around 58 per cent of member respondents said that they would have to "re-evaluate the feasibility of development projects". Our survey member respondents report that they would have to scale down some of their projects (18 per cent) or scale down all of their projects (9 per cent). Concerningly, 24 per cent of our member respondents report that they would have to halt some of their projects, with 2 per cent being forced to halt all of their projects.

Business land

5.15. The roll-back and delay to future urban land across Auckland will also have a harmful and negative effect on Auckland businesses. Planned developments that are at risk of being cancelled on existing future urban land are not only residential, but there is also a significant amount of business and industrial developments in the pipeline. These developments are critical for the economic future of Auckland and will serve as major employment hubs for Auckland residents.

5.16. Property Council does not agree with the modelling in the draft Future Development Strategy that seeks to portray a sufficient business and industrial land capacity. Without continued access to future urban land, we are at risk of losing planned commercial developments. This will not only reduce future employment opportunities for Auckland residents but will also further create incentives for business (especially more land intensive businesses) to leave the Auckland region for other urban centres with greater availability of developable business and industrial land.

Way forward for greenfield development

5.17. In order to address our concerns, Property Council recommends that Auckland Council urgently reconsider their proposed approach to restricting or delaying greenfield development. We recommend that a revised approach should at minimum continue the greenfield development strategy already established in the Auckland Unitary Plan and incorporate principles around housing affordability into the re-written Future Development Strategy. This should be done in collaboration with the development sector to ensure that a revised approach to greenfield development incorporates transport and infrastructure capacity, and the ability for alternative funding and financing to enable new housing supply.

Infrastructure triggers

5.18. Auckland Council is also proposing to introduce new infrastructure trigger requirements which will restrict the development of the remaining areas of future urban land. In practice, these infrastructure triggers will further delay live zoning of future urban land until Auckland Council determines that they are ready to put in place the required infrastructure to support the new development.

5.19. Property Council is concerned that the proposed approach to infrastructure triggers is overly blunt and will have the practical effect of further delaying significant amounts of new development by sequencing delays. It is vital that Auckland Council sequences the establishment of new infrastructure in a manner that gives confidence to the property sector to invest in Auckland.

5.20. We recommend that Auckland Council reconsiders the proposed use of infrastructure triggers and adopts a more flexible approach to infrastructure for greenfield developments in a re-written Future Development Strategy. In our view, a more flexible approach would entail working with the property sector as well as central government to identify opportunities for private provision of key infrastructure to support development where possible.

5.21. We are also worried that the draft Future Development Strategy is largely silent on how capacity upgrades and new infrastructure to support development will be funded and delivered. For

years, Property Council has encouraged local government to investigate alternative funding and financing mechanisms to help better balance council books.

5.22. Central Government has provided the Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act ("IFF") to fund major infrastructure investments. Property Council supports, in principle, the Special Purpose Vehicle ("SPV") funding model as set out in the IFF Act. SPVs makes the cost of new infrastructure more transparent, improve intergenerational equity by spreading the cost over a sustained time period and also unlock additional investment in much needed infrastructure. We recommend Auckland Council use the IFF to fund and finance infrastructure to support development in order to speed up new development, in a re-written Future Development Strategy.

6. Conclusion

6.1. Property Council welcomes the opportunity to submit on Auckland Council's draft Future Development Strategy. In our view, there is a clear need to revise the draft Future Development Strategy. We strongly recommend that Auckland Council pause the Future Development Strategy, in order to re-engage with the property sector and develop a revised Future Development Strategy that meets Auckland's future needs.

6.2. We believe a more balanced approach to meeting urban growth is needed. While we welcome aspects of the Future Development Strategy, such as Auckland Council's support for encouraging greater urban intensification, we are deeply concerned about proposed restrictions, infrastructure triggers and delays to greenfield development. Property Council also has broad procedural concerns about the manner in which the Future Development Strategy was developed and believes that more accurate data collection is required.

6.3. Property Council members invest, own, and develop property in Auckland. We wish to thank Auckland Council for the opportunity to submit on the draft Future Development Strategy, as this gives our members a chance to have their say in the future of our city. Any further enquires do not hesitate to contact [redacted], Advocacy Advisor, via email: [redacted] or cell: [redacted] We wish to be heard in support of our submission.

Yours Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]
Auckland Committee Chair

Property Council New Zealand

#8194

Auckland Council
29 March 2023

Re. Future Development Strategy

Dear Auckland Council,

Thank you for attending Property Council's recent Auckland Regional Committee meeting and providing our Committee with an update on the Future Development Strategy workstream. We value our strong working relationship with Auckland Council and appreciate the proactive engagement on this topic.

We would like to highlight our concern regarding the validity of the recent developer survey results. As our verbal comments illustrated, we are concerned that the sample size and methodology of the developer survey are not representative of the property sector nor accurately reflect where future development will occur.

For example, the survey targeted developers who had multiple consents with Auckland Council. We believe this to be flawed. Many developers will establish special purpose vehicles for each development (under different company names) and thus would not have been contacted by the Council to complete the survey.

We are also concerned that the survey asked member to 'click' on a map, where they were planning to develop in the future. This is a concern given one click could represent one house or one click could represent a development of thousands of houses. There is no ability to distinguish between development scale using a one-click system. We believe that the one-click model is flawed, given the size and scale that development can be. Furthermore, it is important to differentiate not only by number of units, but also by value of units to ensure an effective and representative sample of developments across Auckland.

Property Council also notes that the survey asked respondents to place where are they are likely to develop, not where they would like to develop if conditions and zoning permitted. In all likelihood, this will have swayed results to particular parts of the city that currently permit development.

In our view, the survey results are unlikely to be applicable for determining future development patterns across Auckland. We would appreciate that this work programme be extended to a wider range of developers and incorporate individual verbal discussions to better understand the size, scale and location of future developments in Auckland.

Property Council remains interested in the Future Development Strategy workstream, given its long-term role in shaping policies that will influence Auckland's future built environment. We would like to remain involved in engagement on this topic moving forward and look forward to working with your team and the wider Auckland Council group on this matter.

For further information, please do not hesitate to contact [redacted] Advocacy Advisor, via email: [redacted] or cell: [redacted]

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted] - Auckland Regional Chair

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Future Development Plan 2023 #8196

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

Agree - provided the regulatory environment supports the safe and efficient operation of the electricity distribution network.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 - provided the regulatory environment supports the safe and efficient operation of the electricity distribution 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

Agree - provided the regulatory environment supports the safe and efficient operation of the electricity distribution network.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 - provided the regulatory environment supports the safe and efficient operation of the electricity distribution network.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please see Vector's attached feedback.

#8196

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Newmarket
Auckland 1149
+64 9 978 7788 / vector.co.nz

31 July 2023

Growth and Spatial Strategy
Auckland Council
Via email

Attn: [redacted], Manager Growth and Spatial Strategy

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft Auckland Future Development Strategy (FDS).

As New Zealand's largest electricity distributor, the future planning of urban development has implications on how we continue to operate our existing networks and how we plan to service new demand as development intensity increases.

We support the focus of the FDS to concentrate development in existing urban areas, provided the regulatory environment recognises and provides for the functional and operational requirements of electricity distribution.

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPSUD) significantly increases built density in Auckland. Electricity networks such as those operated by Vector and Counties Energy, classified as 'additional infrastructure' under the NPSUD have specific operational requirements – particularly at the sub-regional and local level that must be considered to enable the stated FDS objective of quality compact urban development.

This feedback responds to the FDS in context of the 'additional infrastructure' requirements of the NPSUD and outlines the challenges faced by electricity distributors in servicing new medium / high density development. While sub-regional electricity distribution capacity is generally achievable (Vector proactively plans substation site development and subtransmission routes in line with the projections of the Auckland Forecasting Network), identifying feasible corridors is becoming more constrained as urban density intensifies and road corridors become more congested.

Urban development constraints at the local distribution level also present an increasing risk due to the level of variability in local environmental conditions and development demand. Constraints in this context include risks introduced by third-party activities adjacent to the existing network and new demand created by those activities.

To ensure new development concentrated in urban areas can be efficiently serviced, the spatial planning outcomes required by the NPSUD must be supported by a regulatory environment that:

1. Integrates “additional infrastructure” development requirements including upgrade of existing infrastructure into land use planning decision making to ensure that capacity can be delivered proactively where needed,
2. Protects infrastructure from inappropriate third-party development,
3. Ensures that local capacity is considered and confirmed at the development planning phase; and
4. Ensures that construction, alteration, and repair of electricity distribution networks is enabled and that arbitrary barriers are identified and resolved.

It is important to note that the continued operation and growth of electricity distribution is pivotal to the reduction in carbon emissions and measures to combat climate change outlined in the NPSUD and FDS. The electrification of the economy makes this more pertinent. As such, enabling proactive planning to protect and enable electricity distribution networks that are safe and with sufficient capacity, should be prioritised.

additional infrastructure

While the Auckland FDS is a replacement of the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy, the below assessment of electricity distribution infrastructure addresses the full scope of “other infrastructure” considerations as they relate to electricity distribution in the context of both new and revised strategies.

Additional infrastructure as defined in the NPSUD includes “*(f) a network operated for the purpose of transmitting or distributing electricity or gas”.*

FDS commentary: Electricity distribution is critical for urban development. Unfortunately, the operational requirements of electricity distribution networks have historically been misunderstood and underestimated. Resource consents for new developments are regularly accompanied by infrastructure reports that comprehensively address ‘development infrastructure’ capacity but make untested assumptions about ‘additional infrastructure’ (electricity distribution). Consequently, there is significant opportunity loss at the last-mile service delivery level. Electricity networks are granular and intertwined with the urban fabric of the areas they service. As such, unprecedented modification of the urban environment via significant intensification affects both how we operate the existing network and how we modify the network to accommodate new demand.

Policy 10(b) of the NPSUD states *“Tier 1, 2, and 3 local authorities… engage with providers of development infrastructure and additional infrastructure to achieve integrated land use and infrastructure planning”.*

FDS commentary: Integrated land use and infrastructure planning is one of the most important factors in achieving the quality compact urban form that the FDS seeks to achieve. Electricity

distribution infrastructure is most-often only addressed once the planning process has taken place for ad-hoc residential development. This drives inefficiency in development as opportunities to address the functional requirements of the local level infrastructure are lost to the planning process. This is most often the case for the installation of transformers and switchgear required to add capacity to service new local development – there is not always room in the road corridor to accommodate new equipment and consideration is needed for on-site installation for some developments. Electricity distribution requires greater consideration in planning decision-making so that constraints can be resolved at the planning phase alongside other planning issues. It is unclear how the FDS addresses integration of land-use with electricity distribution infrastructure.

requires that "*Local authorities must be satisfied that the additional infrastructure to service the development capacity is likely to be available."*

FDS commentary: Engagement to date has been insufficient for the FDS to determine that infrastructure capacity is likely to be available. While regional and sub-regional electricity distribution capacity is likely to be available – the regulatory environment does not adequately support the delivery of local capacity. This is reflected in the lack of reference to / supporting actions proposed to ensure that sufficient capacity can be delivered via implementation planning of the FDS.

requires the FDS to spatially identify *"(b) the development infrastructure and additional infrastructure required to support or service that development capacity, along with the general location of the corridors and other sites required to provide it; and (c) any constraints on development"*

FDS commentary: This is a particularly challenging exercise in the context of granular electricity distribution networks. Electricity distribution infrastructure is present wherever there is urban development. Associated corridors required to provide infrastructure generally align with the legal road corridor (with some exceptions) and so electricity distribution infrastructure is generally located in existing shared service corridors.

Increasingly, the development constraint associated with electricity provision to new urban development centres on the availability of space for new sub-regional and local infrastructure in the road corridor – and the lack of opportunity to locate some of this infrastructure e.g. transformers on development sites where constraints in the road corridor may prevent the installation of new equipment required to service new development. This points to a gap in land-use and infrastructure planning that could constrain development even where infrastructure is considered at a regional or sub-regional level.

requires that *"In order to prepare the draft required by that procedure* [special consultative procedure in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002]*, local authorities must engage with the following: (d) providers of additional infrastructure"*

DFS commentary: As a provider of additional infrastructure, Vector has not been engaged in the drafting of the FDS – only in the public consultation phase of the consultation draft. This may be due to the FDS being considered a 'revised strategy', however the scale of change introduced by the NPSUD makes more direct engagement with electricity distribution providers necessary.

requires local authorities to '*engage with providers of additional infrastructure.'*

Summary commentary: In its current format, the Auckland FDS is not sufficiently informed by providers of additional infrastructure. Electricity distribution is referred to, but there is no reference to integrated planning approaches for additional infrastructure that would ensure sufficient capacity will be provided to new urban development.

Changes to the Auckland Unitary Plan are identified as one of three broad categories of supporting action to implement the Auckland FDS and outlined at a high level in Appendix 12.

Vector and other network utilities have identified several plan implementation issues, in the Auckland Unitary Plan that need to be resolved to support the outcomes promoted by the NPSUD and FDS. Broadly these include:

A. Lack of protection for existing network assets relative to new urban development:

Distribution lines typically carry electricity at voltages between 400V and 110kV. Where these are located aboveground, specific minimum approach distances – the minimum distance between third party activities (including buildings and scaffolding) and existing overhead lines – are prescribed by the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances 34:2001 (NZECP34).

NZECP34 – the purpose of which is to protect people, property and mobile plant from electrical hazards – is a regulation under the Electricity Act 1992 and therefore compliance with the minimum approach distances is a legal requirement. Unfortunately, compliance is currently not required to be demonstrated at the resource consent or building consent phase and is commonly overlooked as a requirement for new development. Consequently, Vector's network has experienced a steady increase of encroachment of new development into the minimum approach distance for existing overhead lines since the Auckland Unitary Plan became partly operative in late 2016. Encroachment is expected to increase in scale and severity under Plan Change 78 – Intensification unless an appropriate intervention brings compliance under the umbrella of the Auckland Unitary Plan. Minimum approach distances are a valid development constraint that should be considered for any new development.

Vector has proposed a qualifying matter for overhead electric lines and continues to progress this via the independent hearings process. The issue demonstrates however that there is currently a

gap in the recognition of the functional and operational needs of electricity distribution under the Auckland Unitary Plan.

In a similar vein, fire protection setbacks between ground mounted transformers (and some switchgear) now require more specific encroachment controls as new development intensifies around the network – particularly as front yards reduce the distance between development and the road. Unlike overhead lines that have spacing that allows “air-cooling”, transformers contain oil to disperse heat and ensure safe operation within temperature limits. While transformer installations are safe, modern industry guidelines require a degree of fire-suppression between transformers and adjacent buildings and structures in the unlikely event of a fire. New urban density is ‘squeezing’ the road corridor by bringing development closer to the road than was envisaged when electricity distribution infrastructure was developed – the lack of standards to control this results in fundamental incompatibility between existing infrastructure and new developments and could present a health and safety risk to the public in certain instances.

Avoiding third party encroachment on the network is extremely challenging for infrastructure as entwined in the urban fabric as electricity distribution is. Network operators cannot proactively prevent encroachment – we rely on a robust regulatory environment to ensure that network-compromising land-uses are avoided or sufficiently controlled. Therefore, these operational requirements must be reflected in the Auckland Unitary Plan as development standards. Without this, the safe and efficient operation of the network will continue to be compromised as development concentrates around existing infrastructure. This will ultimately lead to economically inefficient housing development and result in unavoidable electrical hazards.

B. <u>Lack of consideration for service delivery requirements in planning processes and decision making.</u>

Where new development is concentrated in existing urban areas, the shared service corridor provided by the road reserve is typically the only area in which new and upgraded electricity infrastructure can be located. This is because there is a common assumption (perpetuated by a lack of consideration at the development planning phase), that sufficient capacity will “always” be available at the property boundary when a new connection is needed.

Auckland land-use consenting only considers water supply, stormwater, and wastewater as relevant infrastructure assessment criteria for new development. Often a new transformer is required to service new medium/high density development. These cannot be located underground, and sufficient space is required on or near a development site to provide new local capacity. Because this is not considered at the planning phase, the opportunity for a transformer to be located on a development site is lost. Developers are not required to ensure up-front that there is electrical capacity, nor are they required to provide space onsite in compliance with a planning standard or assessment criteria.

Why is this an issue? Auckland's increasingly congested road corridors (both underground and aboveground) mean that we cannot rely on there being sufficient space in the berm to upgrade existing or install new assets. This can be a result of:

- Extremes in road gradient making level installations problematic,
- Variability in road width and associated berm dimensions – some areas e.g. parts of Devonport and other historical suburbs feature narrow streets with no berms, some berms are too narrow to accommodate ground-mounted equipment,
- Road safety considerations e.g. sweeping corners and arterial road traffic volumes that place network assets at risk of third-party collisions,
- Congestion of underground services preventing ground mounted transformers being, installed e.g. critical watermains,
- Trees, bus stops, streetlights, and other street furniture,
- Historic heritage overlays extending into the footpath / berm,
- Driveways, pram crossings and other paved areas that reduce berm availability,
- Third-party designations e.g. wastewater interceptors and other infrastructure that may restrict new installations in particular corridors,
- Volcanic view shafts and other restrictive visual overlays restricting potential infrastructure development.

Where there is no room in the berm or on the development site, this increasingly results in the only available space in the local network being within a local Auckland Council open space reserve. Vector's preference is to install equipment in the road or on a development site to avoid reliance on local reserves for distribution equipment. To avoid the necessity of reserve installations, more consideration is required for onsite infrastructural requirements at the planning stage.

C. Arbitrary barriers, overly prescriptive standards and unintended consequences that reduce efficiency of service delivery and result in delays in infrastructure provision to new development.

The rules and standards contained in Auckland Unitary Plan Chapter E26 - Infrastructure and companion standards in other chapters e.g. E36 – Natural hazards and flooding have been operative since late 2016. In application of the plan and associated consenting processes, several issues have been identified that arbitrarily restrict or delay the planning process.

Examples of these include but are not limited to:

- Overly restrictive rules for upgrades of equipment in natural heritage overlays e.g. Volcanic view shafts which regularly require public notification, even for minor changes to

infrastructure. This adds considerable cost and delay for projects that are typically associated with increasing network resilience or upgrades / replacement of poles at end of life or to improve loading strength or to accommodate nearby third-party development e.g. new vehicle crossings.

- Arbitrary rules around heritage sites e.g. immediate consent triggers for non-archaeological ground disturbance near heritage buildings where works are required to upgrade / replace existing connections to existing development within those buildings. This could be better managed with permitted standards requiring vibration controls and compliance with accidental discovery protocols.
- Unintended consequences resulting from definitions e.g. hazardous substances that trigger unintended compliance requirements and resulting consenting burden associated with rectifying semantic wording issues rather than dealing with real environmental risk.
- Arbitrary dimension rules for network equipment that do not account for functional / operational changes to electricity equipment e.g. replacement of network switchgear in the berm with a slightly larger modern-day equivalent that might exceed the permitted height standard.

It is appropriate and necessary to allow for implementation issues as outlined above to be rectified in support of the incoming increases in development density under the NPSUD and FDS. In vector's experience, most consent applications are issued with few, if any, changes recommended by Auckland Council. This indicates that a review of the infrastructure rules and standards would be appropriate to increase efficiency in the planning system and reduce the number of arbitrary consent required.

To ensure that electricity distribution infrastructure is appropriately recognised, Vector recommends that Auckland Council undertakes the following supporting actions associated with the FDS:

a. Engage more directly with 'other infrastructure' providers to ensure risks and constraints are comprehensively addressed in development planning,

b. Support Vector's Plan Change 78 qualifying matter for overhead electrical lines to ensure security and safety of the existing overhead network,

c. Require that additional infrastructure, including electricity distribution is considered in land use development planning as an integrated requirement; and

d. Initiate a plan change to identify and resolve existing implementation issues in the Auckland Unitary Plan that prevent the efficient and effective delivery of infrastructure to new development.

Please feel free to contact me about the contents of the above feedback. Vector is ready to engage with Auckland Council on the supporting actions above to ensure Auckland can achieve its planned quality compact urban form.

Kind regards

[redacted]

Resource Management & Planning Lead

Future Development Plan 2023 #8198

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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

As long as it is done with generous green spaces and good living spaces with proper infrastructure I agree with this 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.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Infrastructure is key to success of this approach.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8213

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Your 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 #8224

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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1. What 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 #8255

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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 think upward vs outward growth is more beneficial regarding land use, environmental preservation, and access to alternative travel methods that do not rely on a car. In this way, being closer to work, amenities, and public transport benefits the city and could change how we live. In terms of land use and preservation, there could be opportunities to replant and reestablish natural wetlands in the broader outskirts of Tāmaki Makaurau and allow for the possibility of giving land back to Māori, which was taken from them by previous and current colonial governments.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

A great initiative, however, due to the housing crisis, there need to be ways to allow people to access housing closer to their workspace (more state houses could be one element) and/or initiatives that prioritise those who can't access housing (i.e., first home buyers initiatives), that value greater access to safe living, rather than allowing landlords and overseas buyers to dominate the market.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 this is a great approach; however, it depends on the type of development in question. I think that a purely technical approach to climate change adaptation could further harm those communities impacted by climate change hazards. In this sense, technological approaches such as infrastructural change (sea walls, floodgates, and other geoengineering initiatives) can act to, first of all, move the problem elsewhere (i.e. sea walls only protecting the community they are in front of and moving the problem further ashore), and they stem from a dominantly masculinised response to climate change adaptation. I think what is needed is working with local communities on the ground to understand their wants/needs for climate adaptation, which could be natural, social, or technological in nature; strengthening climate adaptation information to allow people to be more prepared as individuals and communities; and allowing for more diverse engagement of people in planning arenas (such as meetings/strategy creation). Engagement should look like meaningfully allowing for people to be included in climate processes, which is not tokenistic but rather includes those more vulnerable or marginalised from climate change to have a voice that is actually listened to by you. By scaling down your approach, it would allow for a more collective initiative that is not purely decided by people not experiencing the effects of climate change personally, as each community is unique and will require a unique response that is not assumed and forced from those with greater power. One way to also achieve some sense of equality would be to involve Indigenous Māori in your response to make sure that Te Tiriti o Waitangi is upheld that is not solely "consulting" or "including", with no particular power to affect change in what they need or want from this approach (a co-governance or sovereignty initiative).

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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

As stated above, I think it is important in some ways, as the infrastructure in Tāmaki Makaurau significantly lacks appropriate protective measures for climate hazards. My response to this question does, however, lie in first not taking a dominantly infrastructural approach that is top-down, instead weighing both the benefits and cons of such infrastructure. Second, the strategy suggests the use of a resilience model. There is a need to have caution when defining "resilience" - a contested term in the broader climate adaptation literature so that it is clear and not used in a way that is an empty signifier, whereby it can be justified as progress and does not help those communities most vulnerable. In other ways of approaching infrastructure, valuing Ngāhere in very concreted areas may be valuable. Additionally, restoring wetlands and using alternative methods to infrastructure may work in favour of protecting these communities. One key tenet that should be considered is greater restriction around not building on floodplains (which we have already done) or on cliff edges susceptible to erosion (again, we have already done this). This is important as floodplain houses are usually lower priced and, therefore, can affect those with lower-socioeconomic status buying in these areas, making them more vulnerable to climate hazards. As we have heavily structured rivers from where we have built, restoring wetlands around them may help to decrease future flooding impacts, rather than infrastructure strategies that reinforce their static nature, as rivers naturally change course over time, and such restrictions can lead to greater impacts from flooding.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8265

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Greenfields must be protected, particularly those with highly productive soils.

I support a multi-nodal approach to densification. Many Aucklanders' lives and work opportunities are not based in the inner city.

We must not degrade the architectural heritage of Auckland's inner (and oldest) suburbs by infill with poor-quality high-density housing. Regulations are needed to protect not just individual houses but also heritage streetscapes that are architecturally cohesive. We also need regulations that prevent new housing developments from blocking the daylight, sunlight and views of existing houses nearby.

We need better building regulations and practices to ensure that new builds are of high quality in terms of their design, energy and resource efficiency, and construction quality.

In addition, better protection/promotion of green space in general, particularly urban treescapes, is vital for both our ecology and our resilience against climate change. It is well known that replacement of vegetation with buildings and paved ground contributes to adverse climate change.
Auckland should therefore enact policies that (1) strongly encourage property developers to redevelop properties whose existing built and/or natural environments are of low merit, and (2) strongly discourage them from developing properties whose existing built and/or natural

environments are of high merit. This approach should help to preserve existing properties that deserve preservation and encourage redevelopment of existing properties that don't.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. 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 addition to investing in resilient infrastructure, we should enact new building regulations that encourage rainwater harvesting and optimal solar gain to help ease the loads on our utility 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 #8305

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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 submission broadly agrees with council proposals in the draft FDS:

-to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas, rather than growing more at the edge of the city

-to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards

-to prioritise infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change

What is missing is a clear strategy

to overcome the constraints – shortage of investment finance, fixing infrastructure and urban design mistakes, addressing weather and climate change impacts, working with central government and the private sector.

The new FDS needs to do more to show it has answers to help unblock the long-standing constraints holding back the sensible development of the whole city and comfortably accommodate the more than half million more people expected by 2053.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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 draft FDS seems to be saying that new greenfield development applications outside the plan won't be allowed. Why? Because of a lack of investment funding for supporting infrastructure. But that is unfortunate, because Auckland's development can't happen without investment – this is Council's blind spot. It is time for some single-minded Auckland/NZ-institutions that care about Auckland as a whole to step up an provide this resource?

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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

. IMPROVE (STRENGTHEN): In the light of recent flooding and other weather impacts, climate mitigation targets set by Government, and long-standing infrastructure deficiency (coupled with the shortage of investment funds), and the pandemic, the finalised FDS should highlight the tough, challenging and combative times ahead.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Tell us why

Please see attachment

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Please see attachment

Submission on Auckland Council's new Future Development Strategy (FDS)

Council's big-picture vision, shaping how and where Auckland should grow over the next 30 years and where the city will need infrastructure to accommodate a half million people by 2053.

Submitter details:

[redacted]

Between 1990-2022, [redacted] undertook 100+ independent projects mainly for Auckland business but also central and local government. They included an inaugural "Auckland Regional Economic Profile" (1993), "Business Auckland" (1998), describing Auckland's international competitive and comparative advantages, member of Auckland Regional Council's Transport Committee (2007-10), and assisted Auckland Council (2010-11) to prepare "Auckland Unleashed" – the first Auckland Plan discussion document.

Working in Parliament (1973-89) as a journalist, [redacted] undertook assignments on NZ and international politics and economics, including visits to 30+ countries, and won awards for Critical and Investigative Journalism (1972 & 1976).

A guiding principle for [redacted] Auckland work, including this submission, is that Auckland can do much better to fit its economic and social outcomes to the natural environment advantages it enjoys compared to most global cities, especially to exploit its four magnificent harbours and the physical setting and lifestyle opportunities they provide Aucklanders.

Submission Overview:

The submission strongly encourages Council to bring together a **bold and intelligent** Future Development Strategy (FDS) designed to give restored confidence to Aucklanders that they live in a productive city, which provides quality housing choice, and an integrated and efficient transport system, serving distinctive, vibrant and healthy neighbourhoods.

The aim of the FDS should be to provide an easily understood and do-able blueprint for step-by-step action to help Auckland handle its fast growth, a changing climate, and increased internationalization and congestion, all of which are currently testing the resilience of our built and natural environment.

These problems will only be resolved when we delve deeply into Auckland's complexity – as a place to live, do business and visit.

The shortage of readily available investment funds indicated in the draft FDS for basic infrastructure, reinforces why the FDS is so important. This submission broadly agrees with Council proposals in the draft FDS:

- to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas, rather than growing more at the edges of the city;

- to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards; and,
- to prioritise infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change.

But the final FDS must do more to highlight the tension between Auckland's growth demands and constraints, and establish increased certainty that the FDS actions will be implemented.

The summary run-down of the things Council believes Aucklanders need to know about its new FDS indicates that:

- Over the next 30 years, an estimated 520,800 more people are expected to live in Auckland. We'll need 282,600 more jobs and around 200,000 new homes;
- But the limited funding to maintain and improve our vital infrastructure (water and transport), remove some greenfield land from future urban development to avoid exposure to natural hazards, and action to reduce congestion and emissions (40 percent are from transport) requires a strategy able to cope with the increasingly tight situation.

The current Auckland Unitary Plan has already detailed more than enough housing land to meet the demand for 200,000 new homes. What is missing is a clear strategy to overcome the constraints – **shortage of investment finance, fixing infrastructure and urban design mistakes, addressing weather and climate change impacts, working with central government and the private sector.**

Accepting the draft FDS claim that that the city cannot afford to invest everywhere at once, it is practical and logical that the **immediate** focus be where the most people can benefit from the investment.

That said, however, the new FDS needs to do more to show it has answers to help unblock the long-standing constraints holding back the sensible development of the whole city and comfortably accommodate the more than half million more people expected by 2053.

Accordingly, this submission advocates:

1. CONDITIONAL SUPPORT: That the priority areas for investment over the first 10 years of the FDS should be: The Auckland Housing Programme priorities of Mt Roskill, Tamaki and Mangere, the city centre, Karangahape Road and Maungawhau (with a focus on the areas surrounding the future City Rail Link stations), Westgate, and parts of the Drury-Opaheke area. (Points 3 & 8 of the top 10 things identified by Council). But what about north of the Waitemata Harbour Bridge? (See Elaboration, 1. Below)
2. STRENGTHEN: Identify the amount and source of (limited) finance available for priority area infrastructure development (1 above), and highlight additional infrastructure investment tools and new finance, so that Aucklanders can see the actual costs and benefits of development, and better understand why Council alone cannot fund every development immediately;
3. SUPPORT: The removal of greenfield land from future urban development where houses and businesses would be exposed to significant natural hazards (flooding

and landslides), AND limit development of areas that contribute to increased congestion and emissions beyond agreed standards. (Point 5 of the top 10 things identified by Council);

4. IMPROVE (STRENGTHEN): In the light of recent flooding and other weather impacts, climate mitigation targets set by Government, and long-standing infrastructure deficiency **(coupled with the shortage of investment funds),** and the pandemic, the finalised FDS should highlight the tough, challenging and combative times ahead.
   For the draft FDS truly to be a <u>new</u> Strategy, it needs to depict a clear evidence-based statement on Auckland's changing weather and lifestyle patterns:
   - The FDS should include an immediate (1-3 years) pathway to remove urban development (houses, businesses) from property at risk from flooding, landslides and coastal erosion, and set out provision for fair compensation;
   - Provide an updated flood control plan, including stream and drain enlargement, road pot hole repair and vegetation schemes;
   - Recognise that following the pandemic and recent weather events that Aucklanders are reappraising the value of the neighbourhoods where they live as places to be, rather than just reside and be car-dependent to go to work & recreate elsewhere in Auckland.
5. OUTLINE (STRENGTHEN): Why Auckland's high-quality agricultural land needs protecting;
6. ESTABLISH: **A 'can-do' FDS planning & implementation commission comprising Auckland Council, Central Government and Private Sector is required**. Currently each organization works separately; policy and planning are silo based between the various authorities. The commission would be charged to deliver the FDS on time and within budget and to address Auckland's investment funding shortfall with urgency.

Elaboration:

1. Priority development areas - shortage of investment finance

The new Strategy is obviously high level. Limited funding is a constraint, and predictably the draft FDS "proposes focusing most investments where planned growth is occurring, and in areas where the most people can benefit". (See point 7 of the summary)

But this is inaccurate over a 30 year-long FDS. Considerable growth is occurring on the North Shore, for example. The priority FDS activity is focused solely on Auckland south of the Waitemata Harbour Bridge, meaning that at least a quarter of Auckland's population is unrepresented and unlikely to benefit. North Shore's population is projected to increase by 221,000 (2018-2043, according to Statistics NZ), or around 40 percent of the 520,800 more people the draft FDS claims are expected to live in Auckland over the next 30 years.

Development of the fast-growing North Shore has been constrained by inadequate infrastructure for some time.

The point: the draft FDS is incomplete. Some work is needed to test the value for, and fairness of the investment money to be allocated across the whole of Auckland over the next 30 years.

Auckland comprises five broad areas: North, Central, West, East and South connected by main transport links. Each area is growing at a fast pace; each contribute a fair chunk of the rating revenue. The high-level FDS needs a backup of five sub-regional documents, supported by local boards and other expertise, that highlight the growth and upgrade investment required to fairly benefit residents.

The new Strategy needs to think beyond the first 10 years. Urban developments planned over many years are held back through lack of infrastructure, especially roading. If local and central government do not have the capacity (or political will) to fund critical infrastructure needs, then public-private partnerships are a logical way to bring forward long-delayed projects. Private sector investment will be critical for the FDS projects to succeed. This needs to be acknowledged and be built into the final document.

2. **Building Auckland as an international scale city - new investment tools for new urban transport infrastructure – some scenarios:**

Auckland is an international-scale car-dependent city, and arguably will become more so as use of green (hydrogen) fueled electric vehicles become cheaper and popular. Coupled with the health (and safety) risks associated with using bus transport, as opposed to rail and car, a scenario the strategy needs to consider is the likely changing travel patterns that will follow completion of the City Rail Link, and lifestyle (travel) changes as a result of the pandemic and weather events.

The strategy also needs to highlight quick completion of the long-proposed upgraded transport corridors to the south east and west Auckland suburbs. Commencement of the next Waitemata Crossing needs to be prioritized.

And if the Strategy is to promote Auckland as an international-scale city suitable for tourists, the long-discussed heavy rail link from the main-trunk to Auckland Airport is, surely, a priority. A rail link would not just be cheaper and quicker to build than the mooted light rail system but give Auckland a more efficient and reliable link to the Airport. A heavy rail link would enable direct, dedicated airport rail services to be provided, including from Waikato and beyond as well as to west and north Auckland.

Two routes are worth considering for connecting the Airport to the main-trunk railway line, both likely cheaper than proposed light rail: Obviously, the short distance from Puhinui Station directly along Puhinui Road corridor to the airport. An alternative, is to extend the Onehunga Line across the new Mangere Bridge (as provided for in its construction) and along SH20 and George Bolt Memorial Drive into the terminal.

To reinforce the point: Government and Council can’t fund the development that is required for Auckland to lift its performance. Private sector stakeholders and Aucklanders need to contribute. A pragmatic approach would be to open Auckland to

international funding and revenue streams, and establish tolls more generally (not just for the North Shore's Penlink project, which was a community supported catalyst for enabling decisions to get the long-planned construction underway).

Transport planning currently operates in its own silo, and consistently fails to respond to the needs of the community it's meant to serve. It ignores the fact that people travel the way they do for multiple reasons. Convenience and comfort will often come before a decision to take a bus or train, or bicycle or walk.

3. Addressing weather impacts and climate change – a campaign to 'build-back better' to cope with the future is required

Underpinning Auckland's housing, transport and connectivity problems is that our climate is changing. The FDS needs to highlight a convincing strategy and action plan to mitigate the increased weather risk and damage suffered in recent flooding and cyclone events. The planet is also heating. Dealing with all this is clearly a multibillion-dollar cost and its urgent.

The FDS needs to spell out the priority projects for this investment. Every area of Auckland (north, central, west, east and south) has a case for some 'build-back better' projects. They include across the central suburbs from west to east coasts (Titirangi, CBD, Parnell, Orakei to St Heliers). And action is urgent, given the (recent) evidence that the global climate system is out of kilter, and the increasing intensity of weather events; e.g.:

- Coastal hillside erosion – Muriwai, Piha, Karekare, Titirangi, Parnell;
- Flooding – Riverhead, New Lynn, Ranui, Wairau Park, Beach Road & The Strand properties and numerous other suburbs;
- Reports indicate that residents of 400-600+ dwellings will need relocation.

And the FDS should be supported by updated MAPS of:

- flood prone areas (and streams), showing where water could go (again) depending on the intensity and duration of rainfall;
- cliff faces and slopes under risk; and set clear (50+ metre?) boundaries within which no buildings will be allowed;
- an updated harbour's edge (waterside) profiling of coastal threat risks – the increasing higher sea levels, and storm events.

The road building & maintenance programme needs an updated supportive drainage infrastructure plan designed to cope for the increased quantities of rain water. As well as larger drains (and increased road pot hole repair) budgets, the FDS needs to highlight designated (new) pooled, green space, 'water absorption' areas.

The building regulations need to factor in the adaptions that need to happen – solar energy provision and water insulation. The FDS needs to better highlight the risks of climate change (and resulting weather) risks for Auckland. Making the repairs and transition to a more resilient, safer city will require skill across sectors of society, including active engagement with business and Auckland's local communities.

In summary, the **new Strategy** is an opportunity to help Auckland recover and prepare for the future. The FDS should indicate that climate-responsive location and design standards will be a requirement for new urban development activity, to cater for present and future predicted weather patterns like heat waves as well as wind and rainfall (including flooding). This has clearly been a missing (and resulting costly) dimension in the current Auckland Plan.

The FDS will need to set-out this fix, supported by a compensation plan. The FDS could also usefully provide an update of the scientific evidence indicating that Auckland's (New Zealand and global) weather patterns have changed significantly and will (likely?) continue to intensify for the foreseeable future. It could be a statement supporting the action required.

A strong 'can-do/must-do' FDS is recommended (see 5 below). Depending on authoritative scientific evidence (which Council should seek), the Council can assume that Auckland's weather/climate will continue to be seriously impacted year-on-year from the still rising levels of global CO_2 emissions. There is no sign of any reduction in global CO_2 levels occurring for at least the next 10 years (the first decade of the new Strategy), and every sign that they will increase.

4. Protect Auckland's high-quality agricultural land

The Hawkes Bay-Poverty Bay agriculture destruction caused by Cyclone Gabrielle reinforced the importance of building-in resilience and sustainability to Auckland's fresh food supplies. Auckland relies on 'outsiders' for its vital city-powering electricity and petrol supplies, and for much of its fresh food.

Much of the city's fresh food originates outside Auckland. The FDS could do more to ensure that the high-quality agricultural land is locked down for food production, and land owners are compensated.

5. Working with central government and the private sector – monitoring progress

Auckland matters. Results matter. The FDS needs to be supported by an operating plan that includes clear monitoring and milestones reported six monthly.

With Government, Council and Private sector organisations working together, success is more likely. The emerging, fast-growing Auckland needs to be cared for by a group with its interests as its mandate. The housing issues, car dependency and congestion, entrenched silo planning and decision-making, investment funding shortage, tourism and internationalisation and the climate challenge require more than top-down, partial solutions.

Ultimately Auckland communities are designed for and by the people who live in them. Inevitably migration patterns will change, people fleeing climate change impacts and Auckland's need for a workforce to sustain a quality lifestyle here.

These issues will only be resolved when we understand their complexity, and bring some new thinking to the decision-making. The job of the commission would be to

inject new thinking, attract infrastructure investment funds and ensure timely decision-making.

Without a joined-up body that spans agencies charged to build climate adaption, provide new funding partnerships, protect & enhance the natural environment and enable sufficient urban development - suitable housing, better transport (schools, hospitals and parks) - in the right place, in a timely way and within budget, the FDS (and Council and Government) is setting itself to fail.

On the other hand, if the three groups worked as a coalition team and signed-off the FDS they would share the success (and the blame for failure) to build a more resilient and sustainable Auckland.

Concluding comment:

The results of the new FDS matter to the success and credibility of Auckland Council and NZ as a whole. Council planners and leaders must objectively assess the current status and continuously track progress to achieve results with an improvement mindset. The new plan needs to be more than just a planning document.

The new FDS must measure an improvement in the important things affecting Auckland's growth. This means focusing outcomes on ensuring Auckland has well-insulated homes powered by renewable electricity and accessible green spaces nearby. And, of course, Aucklanders depend on our planning system to collaborate on addressing their transport connectivity concerns.

The draft FDS seems to be saying that new greenfield development applications outside the plan won't be allowed. Why? Because of a lack of investment funding for supporting infrastructure. But that is unfortunate, because Auckland's development can't happen without investment – this is Council's blind spot. It is time for some single-minded Auckland/NZ-institutions that care about Auckland as a whole to step up an provide this resource?

Signature:



Future Development Plan 2023 #8365

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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 who live out in rural areas can have easy access to a varity of shopping centres instead of having to drive far.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 locals who live in the areas it is easy access for example a community centre to hold special occasions which can be booked.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do 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 needs to be prevented incase any floods that may cause harm to these properties.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

I don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8369

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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 more houses are gonna be built on the land which means more buildings are needed such as shops.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 use of a motor vehicle reduces traffic congestion & spends money especially with the cost of petrol so high.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

P.S we have seen this in Pukekohe flooding that has not been seen for decades so yes this needs to be properly pressed to prevent flooding to the most vulnerable 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?

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 #8373

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Disagree

Tell us why

Building more near the urban areas take away from other stores which you don't need because if there is a store similar then you don't need two of the same store. Leave some for the rural 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 would be easy access for me to study if there is a library built near my house that way I could study till late.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

It's a high risk for the buildings that could be easily damaged and is a safety hazard for those who are in those buildings.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #8458

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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 grow cost-effectively. We need to protect fertile soils esp in the south and some natural areas in the west + north. But until the last 30 yrs or so Akld council provided connectivity. IU-planned intensification destroys urban trees and breathing space. Some of these hideous blocks being dumped into neighborhoods recently will be noxious slums in 5-10 years.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Sounds good, but most Aucklanders don't live and work in the same place. Businesses move and workers can't always move with them. Families are extremely important to mental health and

wellbeing. Without easy connectivity family connections are different. People esp old people, are virtually imprisoned in their suburbs. Horrible.

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

But v hard to see from the description above what is intended and how quickly it will take effect.

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

V hard to disagree with the intention but maintenance is essential otherwise we will have blocked drains, destroyed trees, urban swamps and so on. Auckland has too many low lying areas that should never have been built on but have recently been filled with affordable housing. Those people need to be looked after and not find they've lost their only asset with no reasonable compensation.

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Goal is worthy but I wish there was more attention to how Aucklanders actually live. And what the weather may be like in the future. We can't all walk + cycle to get to amenities, family, friends. Public transport has become unreliable. It's v hard to trust it. We need accessible green spaces and urban trees. The maunga authority has shut us out of our maunga which need to provide pleasure, exercise and uplift to the spirits of all Aucklanders. Council should pay attention to that unwelcome and tyranny.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8535

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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?

Please refer to the attachment

#8535

FEEDBACK ON AUCKLAND COUNCIL'S

DRAFT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2023-2053

To: Auckland Council

Private Bag 92300, Victoria St West, Auckland 1142

Feedback on: Draft Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2035

Name: Cabra Developments Limited

1. Introduction

1.1. Cabra Developments Limited (**Cabra**) is a land development company established in 1987 specialising in greenfield subdivision and residential development within the western and northern parts of the Auckland region. Cabra is committed to contributing to the response to critical housing demand through provision of additional serviced lots and/or dwellings for residential development to the private market, thus facilitating housing supply and enabling growth within Auckland.

1.2. Cabra has successfully undertaken the subdivision of several large land parcels in the region (including in Huapai Triangle, Riverhead, Orewa, Greenhithe, Papakura, Snells Beach and Whangaparaoa) and has a proven track record in the delivery of quality residential outcomes.

1.3. Cabra also has numerous landholdings in Whenuapai, within the extent of the Whenuapai Structure Plan area and the former Plan Change 5 area, a process which Cabra was heavily involved with prior to the Plan Change application being withdrawn by Auckland Council.

2. Background

2.1. The Whenuapai Structure Plan (**WSP**) prepared by Auckland Council dated September 2016 anticipated the land to the south of the NZDF Airbase within Stage 1 (together with a pocket to the west at Kennedy's Road), with the balance of land to the west and north of the NZDF Airbase within Stage 2. Stage 1 identified areas of residential and business land that could be development ready within 2-10 years' (2018-2026) by relying on existing infrastructure or where limited improvement was required. Stage 2 identified areas where future investment in new infrastructure was not anticipated until after 2027.

2.2. Consistent with the WSP, the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy (**FULSS**) prepared by Auckland Council dated July 2017 anticipated Whenuapai Stage 1 would be 'live zoned' between 2018-2022. Following this, Whenuapai Stage 2 was anticipated to be 'live zoned' between 2028-2032.

2.3. Accordingly, in 2017 Auckland Council progressed with preparing and notifying a plan change application to rezone Whenuapai Stage 1 (referred as Plan Change 5 (**PC5**)) from Future Urban zone to a combination of residential and light industry zones. Despite proceeding to hearings, and informal notification of a variation to PC5, after delay for various reasons, including to enable further aircraft noise testing and to further consider mechanisms for the funding and financing of arterial road upgrades, Auckland Council withdrew PC5 in June 2022.

2.4. The Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053 (**FDS**) provides a 30-year outlook for growth in the Auckland region, forecasting development across two spatial priority areas/tranches: Years 1-10 and Years 11-30.

2.5. Auckland Housing Programme areas including Mt Roskill, Mangere, Tamaki, the City Centre, and the Metropolitan Centres of Westgate and Drury-Opaheke are identified within Years 1-10. Future Urban zoned areas are identified within the later bracket.

2.6. Of relevance to this submission, the general location of Cabra's landholdings is illustrated in red in Figure 1, including:

- 15 Clarks Lane, Whenuapai
- 10, 14 and 16 Sinton Road, Whenuapai
- 90 Trig Road, Whenuapai.

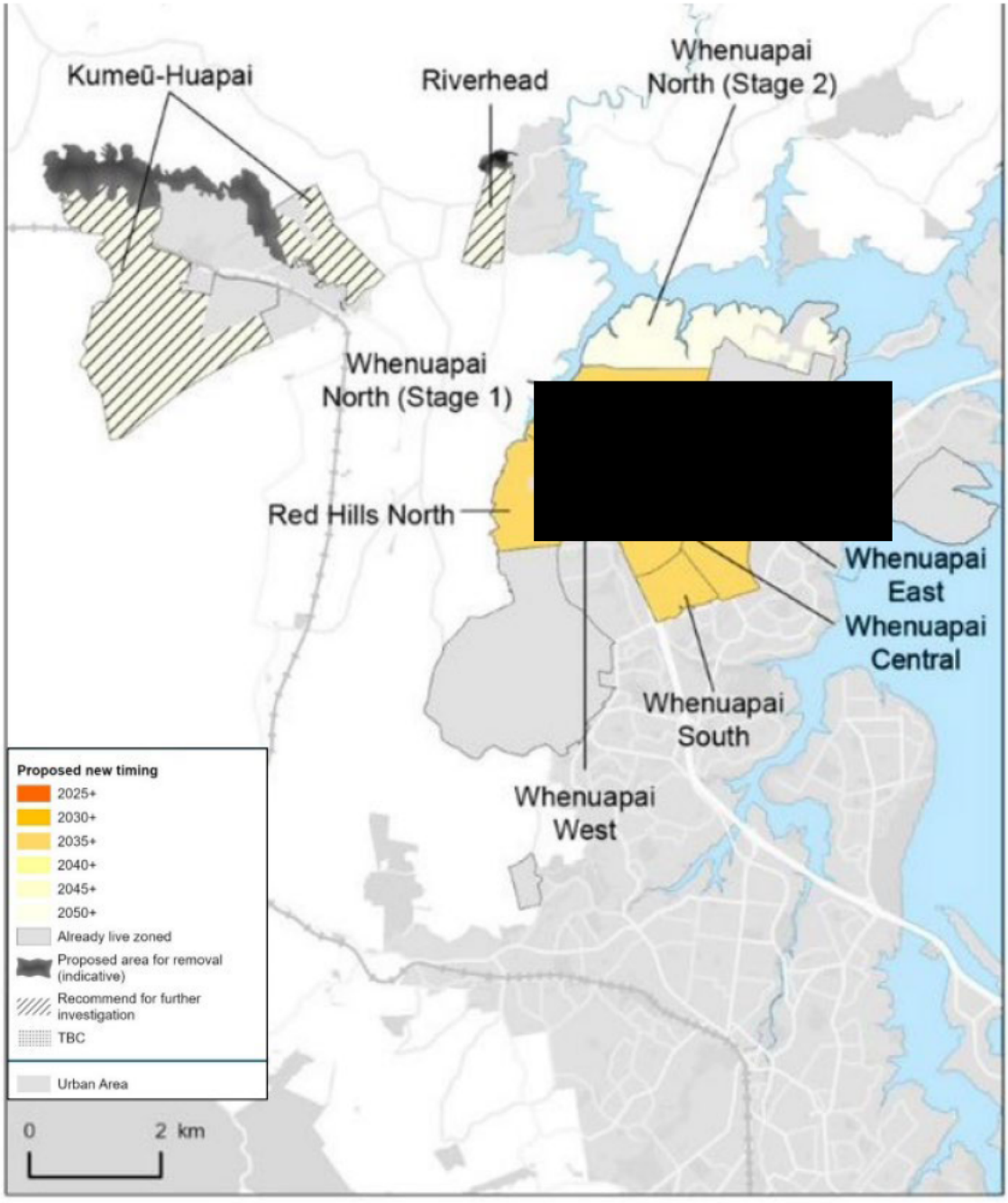
2.7. All sites are zoned Future Urban under the current Auckland Unitary Plan, automatically falling into the Year 11-30 spatial priority bracket.

2.8. The Clarks Lane and Sinton Road sites are located within the 'Whenuapai East' area as shown at Figure 1, pushing development ready status out from 2018-2022 under the FULSS to 2035+ under the FDS. These sites are anticipated for medium residential activity under the WSP.

2.9. The Trig Road site is located within the 'Whenuapai Central' area as shown at Figure 1, also pushing development ready status out from 2018-2022 under the FULSS to 2035+ under the FDS. This site is anticipated for light industrial activity under the WSP.

Figure 1 – Excerpt from FDS

(Figure 42 - Proposed timing and approach for Kumeū-Huapai, Riverhead, Whenuapai and Redhills future urban areas; general location of Cabra [redacted])



3. Feedback on Draft FDS

3.1. The draft FDS identifies that the advent of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act and the implementation of medium density residential zoning, alongside mandatory intensification of specific urban areas has required a "rethink" of how the Council plans for and services growth.

3.2. The draft FDS identifies five principles for guiding growth and development. Cabra makes the following comments in respect of these principles insofar as they relate to Whenuapai East in particular. At the outset, Cabra records its disagreement with the draft FDS' heavily weighted favouring of brownfield or existing urban areas for the focus of growth, on the basis of what are broad and in some instances inaccurate generalisations regarding the potential benefits of greenfield growth.

3.3. Cabra suggests that if the impetus for revisiting the city's growth strategy arises from the implementation of medium density residential standards and the other intensification policies set out in Plan Change 78 (and others) to the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP), that it might be more appropriate to await the outcome of that process, rather than leapfrog it as the draft FDS has now done. PC78 has stalled and its future uncertain, as are its outcomes. To that end, it would appear the draft FDS is shadowboxing as regards the statutory context in which growth must be accommodated.

3.4. Notwithstanding, the following comments are made.

Principle 1 – Support greenhouse gas emissions

3.5. Principle 1(a) makes a broad assumption that greenfield development will result in a high 'vehicle kilometres travelled' (**VKT**), as compared to brownfield intensification. Principle 1(b) seeks to strengthen accessible, walkable and mixed-use neighbourhoods. Principle 1(c) seeks to bring jobs and people together, to reduce the VKT.

3.6. The Westgate Metropolitan Centre is identified as a key employment hub, and as being suitable for further development within Years 1-10 of the FDS. It follows therefore, based on the principles summarised above, that the land surrounding this hub would be programmed similarly, within Years 1-10 to deliver residential development at the same time as growth occurs within the Centre, providing a local catchment of employees and customers with a low VKT to travel between the residential catchment and the Centre.

3.7. At Appendix page 55, the FDS states. *"Westgate is linked with the Whenuapai future urban area which is expected to provide a range of employment opportunities. The delivery of infrastructure for Whenuapai future urban area supports unlocking business land much needed in the north-west to help address the shortage of employment land. Prioritising funding for delivery of a range of infrastructure projects in the short to medium term will ensure Westgate, including the Whenuapai area is well-prepared to take up the benefit of rapid transit. Projects needed to unlock this area include several local road and State Highway upgrades, pump station upgrades, wastewater projects and a water main project. In particular, the delivery of infrastructure for Whenuapai future urban area will support unlocking business land that is much needed in the north-west.*"

3.8. Cabra agrees that the Whenuapai future urban area will support unlocking the Westgate business land, however the FDS does not appear to align residential growth and business growth simultaneously. Residential activity within Whenuapai will not come on-line until the decade following Westgate, and once 'live zoned' between Years 11-30 will take several years to consent, construct and handover residential dwellings to future local employees and customers of the Westgate Metropolitan Centre. In the meantime, employees and customers will require greater VKT to service and access the Westgate Metropolitan Centre.

3.9. Cabra considers therefore that, as a minimum, the forecasted residential areas of Whenuapai should be bought forward to the Year 1-10 tranche, hand-in-hand with local business growth in order for the FDS to deliver on Principle 1.

Principle 2 – Adapt to the impacts of climate change

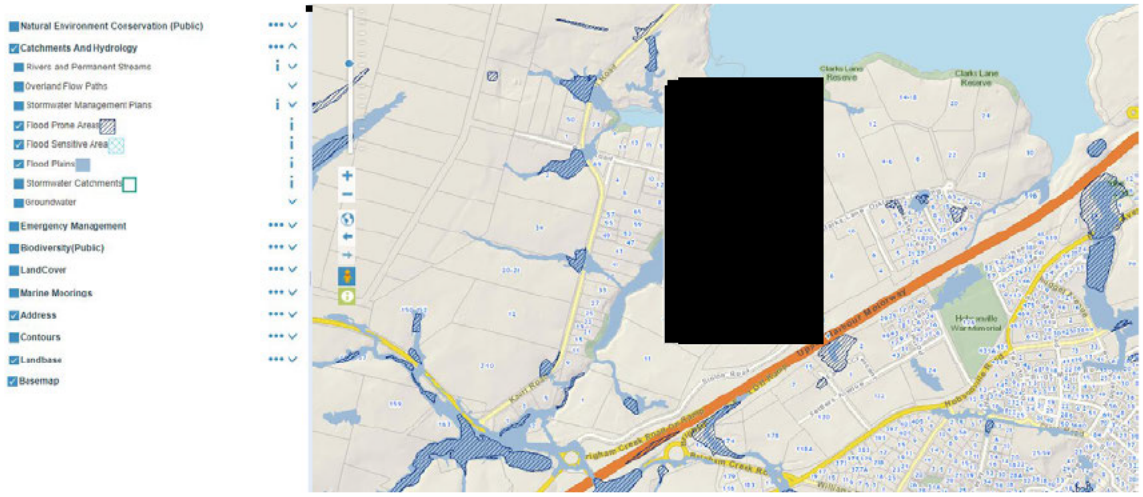
3.10. Principle 2(a) seeks to avoid further growth in hazard areas, and states that "growth will not be enabled in known hazard areas where people, property or infrastructure would be exposed to significant risk".

3.11. While Cabra supports this intent, it considers that larger development sites, often in greenfield areas, have greater ability to incorporate a low-impact environment-led management response to flood hazards. The appropriateness and cost of engineered solutions should be assessed on a case-by-case basis, rather than adopting a 'no development' blanket approach to managing hazard effects in greenfield development, as doing so risks leaving otherwise suitable land undeveloped.

3.12. The corollary of discouraging residential development in flood hazard areas is that development should be encouraged in Future Urban areas that are not subject to flood hazards, facilitating residential development capacity in appropriate locations. For example, Whenuapai East is not subject to widespread flooding or inundation. Such hazards are limited to isolated locations which can be readily managed and are located outside of Cabra's landholdings as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 – Whenuapai East flood hazard map

(Cabra landholdings [redacted])



Principle 3 – Make efficient and equitable infrastructure investments

3.13. Principle 3(a) seeks to take a regional view to infrastructure investment and costs, Principle 3(b) seeks to make the best use of existing infrastructure, and Principle 3(c) seeks to make investment decisions that deliver on multiple outcomes.

3.14. Firstly, these principles assume that private development must be reliant on public investment to deliver the infrastructure that is required to facilitate growth and development. This does not recognise the role that private developers can play in funding and delivering infrastructure to service their own development, and in some cases to also facilitate, provide for or futureproof infrastructure capacity for the wider existing or future community, alleviating Council of this capital cost outlay.

3.15. Developers are often forthcoming to deliver the infrastructure that is required to enable development and welcome the opportunity to work with Council's infrastructure teams and CCO's to do so. Equally, developers acknowledge the requirement to pay Development Contributions to wider upgrades and would be eager to enter into an Infrastructure Funding Agreement with Council if it expedited the delivery of shared infrastructure to unlock a growth area. Many such options were presented to Council throughout the PC5 process as mechanisms to share the cost of roading infrastructure upgrades. This is re-stated for the purpose of highlighting that there are alternatives and other opportunities to deliver infrastructure other than relying on the public delivery of such, which will (as evidenced by the timeframes and delays discussed above) equally hold up the delivery of both residential and commercial development.

3.16. These alternative funding propositions are not welcomed or encouraged by the FDS as, broadly speaking, Council considers this will result in the ad-hoc delivery of infrastructure.

This is not the case in areas where extensive masterplanning, analysis and consultation have occurred, such as that undertaken by Council when preparing the WSP and subsequently PC5.

3.17. Secondly, the significant delays proposed in the FDS stem from Council's position that all infrastructure is required to be operational before the 'first cab can leave the rank'. As evidenced by the FDS, this approach will result in significant delays, holding up all development in the respective area while Council firstly funds, and then consents and constructs, up front infrastructure in advance of development. As we have seen region-wide, this approach results in construction costs growing over time becoming more difficult for Council to fund as time progresses to the point where no upgrades occur as a result.

3.18. This does not factor in a staged approach that can remain integrated in respect of delivering smaller pieces of a wider infrastructure masterplan to be delivered in line with iterative growth over time, and/or better utilising IFA opportunities fund infrastructure.

3.19. Instead, Appendix Page 27 provides a list of costly infrastructure, all of which is required to be in place before the FDS considers the area suitable for the 'full build out' of growth, including:

<u>Whenuapai East</u>

- Brigham Creek Road upgrade
- SH16 to SH18 Connections
- Upper Harbour (SH18) Rapid Transit
- Hobsonville Road upgrade
- Trig Road Water Reservoir, North Harbour No. 2 Watermain Project
- Brigham Creek Pump Station Whenuapai Redhill Package 1
- Whenuapai and Redhills Wastewater Scheme
- Northern Redhills to Brigham Creek Wastewater Project

<u>Whenuapai Central</u>

- Spedding Road / Northside Drive connection over SH16
- SH16 to SH18 Connections
- North-west Rapid Transit
- Spedding Road Upgrade and Extension

- Mamari Road Upgrade and Extension
- Trig Road Water Reservoir, North Harbour No. 2 Watermain Project
- Brigham Creek Pump Station Whenuapai Redhill Package 1
- Northern Redhills to Brigham Creek Wastewater Project

3.20. Each of the listed infrastructure projects are significant individually, both in terms of time and cost, but it is virtually impossible to expect Council to fund, consent and construct all of the above in a timely manner, based on previous track record. For example, the SH16 Brigham Creek-Waimauku upgrades have been funded since the 2021 RLTP, however the southern part of this NOR (relating to Whenuapai) is yet to be notified some two years' later, demonstrating the significant lead-in time, even when funding is secured.

3.21. The FDS provides an opportunity to encourage developers and Council to achieve a coordinated funding and financing approach via an IFA to facilitate private contributions to expedite infrastructure provision. This would also facilitate a staged development approach to both infrastructure delivery and growth enabling short-term growth to occur in advance of the full build-out of all listed infrastructure, provided development is consistent with a wider structure plan.

3.22. In the case of Cabra's landholdings in Whenuapai East, it has demonstrated that all necessary infrastructure can be provided by Cabra, while also futureproofing capacity for growth within the catchment. Cabra has reiterated to Council its willingness to work with Council to agree an IFA or other mechanism to enable further growth in the south eastern corner of Whenuapai, however no such discussions have eventuated.

3.23. In summary, Cabra considers a more flexible approach is required to enable developers to directly contribute to masterplanned infrastructure in order to unlock areas of growth in line with local growth nodes.

3.24. Finally, related to the economical and equitable provision of infrastructure, it is more cost effective for Council to purchase land for the purposes of open spaces, infrastructure and community facilities in greenfield locations where land is cheaper, than in brownfield locations.

Principle 4 – Protect and restore the natural environment

3.25. Principle 4 seeks to protect, restore and connect ecosystems and to integrate the natural and built environment.

3.26. Comprehensive structure planning such as that undertaken in respect of the WSP can achieve these outcomes as greenfield developments often have land area to accommodate water sensitive design and to enhance the quality of wetlands. The

outcomes sought to be achieved by Principle 4 are embedded in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (which development must give effect to), and the regulations contained within the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater 2020 ensuring that greenfield development will achieve Principle 4. Ecological assessments are widely acknowledged as being required as part of any greenfield development or subdivision with conditions of consent requiring management plans to protect and enhance ecosystems and habitats common practice. As such, the aspirations of Principle 4 can be readily achieved through specialist input at the structure planning and consenting stage of greenfield development. This is not therefore another reason to delay growth in future urban areas.

Principle 5 – Enable sufficient capacity for growth in the right place at the right time

3.27. Principle 5 seeks to discourage growth in areas not already prioritised by Council, despite the National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020 (**NPS-UD**) clearly directing local authorities to be more responsive to plan changes that would add significantly to development capacity and contribute to well-functioning urban environments, even if the development capacity is unanticipated by RMA planning documents or is out-of-sequence with planned land release (Policy 8).

3.28. The FDS is intended to determine the sequencing and timing for when a future urban area will be ready for development to commence, with structure planning providing the next level of detail to effectively integrate land uses with infrastructure provision. Section 1.4.7 of the Future Urban Areas Evidence Report (June 2023) (**FUA Evidence Report**) acknowledges that structure plans are required by the AUP to establish the appropriate pattern of land use and infrastructure, opportunities and constraints, the effects of urbanisation on (and connectivity with) neighbouring areas.

3.29. Neither the FDS nor FUA Evidence Report suitably acknowledge the WSP, an existing structure plan for Whenuapai Stages 1 and 2. While the land remains Future Urban in zone, there is a clear expectation of urban growth such that development in this area is not entirely unanticipated or out-of-sequence. Council undertook years of work and extensive public consultation to prepare and produce this structure plan. The FUA Evidence Report criticises private plan changes for the isolated view often taken relative to structure planning the subject piece of land. This is not the case for the WSP, which was Council-led and takes a wholly integrated and comprehensive view across the wider Whenuapai area, including its relationship to and connectivity with neighbouring communities including Westgate and Hobsonville.

3.30. The FDS states *"…future urban areas will be sequenced, with this sequencing linked to triggers dependent on when <u>all</u> the required bulk infrastructure can be provided."* The

bulk infrastructure that is listed as being required in Whenuapai East and Central is extensive and as discussed above, not all of which is required to be implemented before development commences. Specific to Cabra, Whenuapai East can be serviced independently of the balance of Whenuapai with costs being met by developers, and as the area is in a walkable catchment of the Hobsonville Town Centre which provides public transport connections to Westgate and Hobsonville, there is no need to delay growth in Whenuapai East to 2035+ therefore.

3.31. The NPS-UD does not require the respective local authority to fund infrastructure that is necessary to delivery out-of-sequence development. Plainly, the onus falls on the applicant/developer to deliver infrastructure that is required to service the development, as well as to provide/contribute to infrastructure that is identified as being required by a relevant structure plan or precinct plan. Cabra acknowledges its requirements to fund infrastructure necessary to service its development as well to connect the site with Hobsonville Town Centre, consistent with the WSP.

3.32. To appropriately deliver the intended outcomes of Principle 5, the FDS should build on the work undertaken to date as part of the WSP to enable 'self-serviced' development to progress in line with local business growth within the adjacent Westgate priority area.

Other matters

3.33. Finally, section 1.3.7 of the FUA Evidence Report states that highly productive land 'is a factor to be considered in terms of context for this report but is not a determining factor'. Clause 3.4 of the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022 (**NPS-HPL**) clearly excludes Future Urban zoned land from the NPS-HPL, which states *"despite anything else in this clause, land that, at the commencement date, is identified for future urban development must not be mapped as highly productive land."* Future Urban zoned land is clearly excluded from the NPS-HPL, and therefore should indeed be a determining factor when considering whether or not to facilitate growth.

4. Key concerns

4.1. Cabra opposes the strong bias set out in the draft FDS against greenfield development as a general starting point for accommodating future urban growth.

4.2. Cabra suggests the draft FDS is premature and should await the outcome of PC78 and associated implementation of medium density residential standards and intensification policies that implicate urban growth and servicing priorities.

4.3. Cabra generally supports the principles for guiding growth so long as fair recognition is given to the potential for greenfield opportunities to sustainably deliver growth in accordance with those principles.

4.4. Cabra strongly opposes the suggestion that the draft FDS and any future versions would be enshrined as the only sequence of growth for Auckland.

4.5. Cabra is concerned that the FDS provides inadequate reference to the WSP, a comprehensively prepared structure plan that should be relied on and built on further to expedite growth in Whenuapai at a rate coincident with the adjacent Westgate Metropolitan Centre, an FDS priority area.

4.6. Whenuapai East meets the Council's own principles for enabling development in the Year 1-11 tranche of growth, aligning local residential growth with the planned business growth in Westgate (a priority area) to support the vitality of the Centre and reduce VKT accordingly. It can be serviced independently of the balance of Whenuapai with costs being met by developers, and as the area is in a walkable catchment of the Hobsonville Town Centre which provides public transport connections to Westgate and Hobsonville, there is no need to delay growth in Whenuapai East to 2035+.

Dated 31 July 2023

Signature **CABRA DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

[redacted] (General Manager)

Address for Service [redacted]

Future Development Plan 2023 #8536

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Other

Tell us why

The submitter opposes the recommendation in the Strategy to remove the Future Urban Zone from the land at Alfriston Road, Ardmore and to re-zone the land Rural.

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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?

Please see attached submission

Stephen Brownhill Barrister

#8536

[redacted]

31 July 2023

Auckland Council
Level 24, 135 Albert Street
Private Bag 92300, Victoria Street West
AUCKLAND 1142

Attention: Future Development Strategy

E: futuredevelopmentstrategy@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

DRAFT AUCKLAND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

I act for [redacted], the owner of the land at [redacted] Alfriston Road, Ardmore.

I **enclose** a submission to the Draft Auckland Future Development Strategy on behalf of [redacted]

Yours sincerely

[redacted]

Stephen Brownhill

#8536

IN THE MATTER OF the Draft Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023 -2053

SUBMISSION OF COUNSEL FOR [redacted]

31 July 2023

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Auckland Council has issued the Draft Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023 – 2053 (**Strategy**) for public consultation. The Strategy relates primarily to the planning and development of Auckland's built environment in the next thirty years.

1.2. While the Strategy is essentially a discussion document without a specific statutory purpose it includes proposals to re-zone future urban zoned land to rural or rural-residential. The rationale for this is to promote quality development and regenerate the environment.

2. SUBMITTER DETAILS

2.1. The submitter is [redacted] is the owner of the land at [redacted] Alfriston Road, Ardmore (being [redacted] (**the land**).

2.2. This submission is made on behalf of [redacted] by his counsel Stephen Brownhill.

2.3. The address for service of the submitter is [redacted]

3. THE LAND: CURRENT ZONING REGIME AND PROPOSED FUTURE STRATEGY

3.1. The land is zoned 'Future Urban Zone' in the Auckland Unitary Plan (**AUP**).

3.2. This is described[1] as a transitional zone which applies to green field land that has been identified as suitable for urbanisation. Land may be used for a range of general rural activities but cannot be used for urban activities until the site is rezoned for urban purposes.

3.3. The objectives and policies[2] elaborate. They allow for land to be used and developed to achieve the objectives of the Rural – Rural Productive Zone, and seek to contain urban development until the land is re-zoned for urban use and development. To that effect,

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1 AUP, H18.1.

2 AUP, H18.2, H18.3.

subdivision, use and development should maintain and complement rural character and amenity and must not compromise future urban development.

3.4. Land in this zone can be put to urban use and development during its transition. The rules[3] provide for a range of rural and urban activity and establish that urban activity is both permitted and subject to resource consent. Dwellings and home occupations are permitted activities.[4] Council sometimes allows resource consent for certain urban activities with an expiry timeframe in anticipation of future rezoning.

3.5. These provisions have been in force since the AUP became operative in part on 15 November 2016, following a rigorous review process which determined that the specific rural areas were suitable for future urban use and development.

3.6. The Strategy proposes the removal of the Takaanini area as future urban land and its reversion to Rural. This includes the submitter's land at Alfriston.[5] While the Auckland Future Urban Land Supply Strategy (FULSS) projected the timing of the rezoning of land at Takaanini to be 2043-2047, this is deemed no longer applicable. The Strategy recommends removal of the Future Urban Zone from the whole of Takaanini.

3.7. The submitter has received planning advice that this will mean that the Land Use Capability (LUC) 2 classification (prime soil) will apply to the site. As such, the land will be subject to the Highly Productive Land definition under the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022 (that came into force on 17 October 2022). This will place restrictions on rezoning, subdivision and land use proposals for urban use.

3.8. The basis for the recommendation to remove the Future Urban Zone from the whole of Takaanini is the anticipated settlement and hazard risks posed by the geology of the area and a significant flood plain exposure north of the Papakura Stream.[6]

4. THE SUBMISSION IS:

4.1. The submitter **opposes** the recommendation in the Strategy to remove the Future Urban Zone from the land at [redacted] Alfriston Road, Ardmore and to re-zone the land Rural.

5. THE REASONS FOR THE SUBMITTER'S OPPOSITION TO THE RECOMMENDATION ARE:

5.1. The submitter was motivated to purchase the land in February 2022 because he was encouraged by the Future Urban zoning in the AUP, which identified the area as being suitable for future urban use and development. Should the Future Urban zone be removed and the land re-zoned Rural, the market value of the land will significantly diminish as will the submitter's future prospects to use and develop the land for residential purposes.

5.2. In this regard the submitter is entitled to rely upon the provisions of the AUP, which have become operative in part following a lengthy and rigorous statutory Plan review process including public consultation, submissions and hearings. The nature of the geology and extent of the potential effects of flood plain exposure and settlement and hazard risks in Takaanini were the subject of reports and recommendations in the course of the review. It concluded

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3 AUP, H18.4.
4 AUP, H18.4 (A27), (A33).
5 Appendix 5, Figure 38, page 36, Figure 39, page 41. .
6 Strategy, at page 92.

that the area was suitable for urban use and development and appropriately zoned Future Urban Zone.

5.3. It is unconscionable for a territorial authority to essentially disregard the current planning regime and the investment by the submitter and many others by proposing to remove the Future Urban Zone from Takaanini and replace it with Rural. The justification for the recommendation in the Strategy appears to be the recent rainfall events in the region that resulted in significant flooding and other effects. While the effects were significant and affected existing housing and infrastructure, they were mainly localised to coastal and low-lying areas. Despite the extent and potential exposure to the flood plain north of Papakura Stream, the heavy rainfall did not have a significant impact on the submitter's land.

5.4. The recommendation is not only contrary to the provision made for future urban growth in this area under the AUP, but is also in opposition to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 and the Medium Density Residential Standards included in the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021.

5.5. Retention of the current Future Urban Zone on the land will not compromise the principles for growth and change and the spatial planning outcomes in the Strategy. The submitter's land is also not located in an area recognised as being highly productive rural land and containing prime soils, which calls into question whether reversion of the land to Rural is appropriate.

5.6. The proposal will also not achieve the purpose in section 5(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991, which is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Removal of the Future Urban Zone from the submitter's land is also contrary to the need to enable people and communities to provide for their social and economic welfare by providing for future urban use and development, while also managing any adverse effects of activities on the environment, pursuant to section 5(2).

6. THE SUBMITTER SEEKS THE FOLLOWING RELIEF:

6.1. Retention of the Future Urban Zone on the submitter's land.

6.2. Cancel the proposal to rezone the land Rural.

6.3. Amend the Strategy to achieve the outcome and relief sought by the submitter.

Dated 31 July 2023

[redacted]

Stephen Brownhill Barrister
[redacted]

Future Development Plan 2023 #8662

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Your feedback

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #10070

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #10131

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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

Need extend out to avoid clouded

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Disagree

Tell us why

Less living space

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

Future Development Plan 2023 #10152

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and 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?

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 #10251

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

Agree

Tell us why

Stop ruining any more green land!

Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

Agree

Tell us why

Very smart

Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?