Future Development Strategy

Waiheke Local Board

WRITTEN FEEDBACK

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #208

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 #276

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Well space is limited and it's unsustainable to perpetually move out rather than up. Developing existing areas would result in less reliance on cars and motorways which would reduce congestion and greenhouse gas emissions associated with cars as public facilities would be more accessible at walking or biking distance and when using public transport.

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Yeah, cars are miserable and bad for the environment and focusing development around Central areas would be better

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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Agree

Tell us why

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

Agree

Tell us why

There are too many empty properties in the city. Why can't they be housing? If more people could live in the city, not just in tower block apartments, the city you;ld come back to 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

It makes perfect sense

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

great to do this before it's too late

Other feedback

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

I am a waiheke resident and one thing that consistently causes issues are boundary and height to boundary issues. If those could be removed and fall in line with the rest of the city, it would make a huge difference and reduce impact on the small sections most houses are built on. Meaning we could for example, put a wild garden in place but still have room for sheds, office etc.

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

I don't know

Tell us why

We should focus on more preventative methods, new laws that will protect the planet over financial gains

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Dont lose valuable farm land

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

services and facilities are there already

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why
especially flooding

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Agree

Tell us why
best to protect properties if possible

Other feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Environmental reasons. We can't keep expanding into rural areas indefinitely.

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It makes logical sense to design infrastructure and development in a complementary way both for the same of financial efficiency and quality of living.

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 seems like a no brainier to make these areas more resilient to flooding and other environmental risks.

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 with my previous response. Resilience makes financial sense and sense in respect of public well being.

Other feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

But don't agree with the 'zero emissions' nonsense.

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

But don't agree with the 'zero emissions' nonsense.

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why
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Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why
But don't agree with the 'zero emissions' nonsense.

Other feedback

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Driving through Flat Bush new development horrified me, just houses, no green areas, no trees, cars are king, is the Auckland's future! I think that urban intensity is going to happen but I think that just building three story appartments/houses without any green space or car parking is bad for the environment, the children and those that live in them. I do have to ask who can afford the houses as the number of persons who require state housing increases. We need more state housing not house that can be sold to foreigners living overseas. It is not about profit it is about building for those that need housing. My ideal solution would be to buy up a block of old houses in dry areas, design appartments with parking underground, with green space in the middle for the residents, vegetables gardens, play areas so that this area becomes a community.

Accessible local centres

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

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

Other

Tell us why
I think that this would be a nice to have but looking at past performance in Auckland I don't think that is achievable with current leadership.

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
Lovely idea but have we the money or the ability to do, at this stage once again it is all talk.

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why
I worry that this is just more talk, but nothing will happen but more reports, and have you say activities requests.

Other feedback

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

Yes, just get on and do something don't just talk about it. Get rid of unproductive staff and create a flat line reporting structure. Do rather not just present ideas. All the information in this survey is known so save this cost and put it into achieving these goals.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1280

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

Disagree

Tell us why

this is only a "proposal" what is the reality?

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

it's what you are proposing without considering the practicalities of "most people"

Avoiding hazards

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

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Disagree

Tell us why
too little too late, being clever after the event

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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
what are the "impacts of climate change", there must be consideration given for the on-going rise of high tide levels

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #1506

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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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

We can't afford to provide infrastructure in green belt areas. People need to be able to walk to amenities or at the very least get public transport.

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Same reason as above.

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
Just throwing money away to plan for growth and infrastructure in those areas.

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
Completely agree. Stop people cutting down trees ffs!

Other feedback

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

Up rather than out.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1633

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Agree

Tell us why

I believe Auckland should go up. People living closer to work & culture. Supported by efficient public transport. With land not getting swallowed up for housing I.e. staying green & people spending less time on travel, we'll contribute to getting our CO2 levels down.

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

Just as you said resilience, connection, lower emissions & transport costs

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

Over the years I have wondered why for example consent was given for houses to be built in wetlands.... As recent events have highlighted there are enormous costs to be paid financial and emotional etc when climate change related 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.

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

4. 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 definitely agree.Work with, not against nature

Other feedback

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

By going up , please Use the land that would have been hundreds of slivers such as between the homes built in the past 20 odd years in places like Flat Bush and make common grounds - parks and community gardens.

Insist on good sound proofing.

Cycleways and walkways essential.

Trains/light rail please.

Future Development Plan 2023 #1831

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

We should focus development into other area
Like develop an area like te Kawhata into a city with its own industrial areas creating jobs without travel to Auck 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

Development of more employment growth out of Auckland 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?

Other

Tell us why

Spend money on infrastructure to protect those areas

What are the true facts of climate change don't follow the hearsay around world
Increase of sea level??? How much 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

Whatever is economically feasible

Please use English

No one knows what mauri is

Or at least 95%

Other feedback

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

It is totally responsible to sell Auck airport shares and invest in the city

Also council heads have to become competent or change them

They have no idea how to budget at the moment and live within it

You cannot continue to increase rates

One example is bus shelter on great barrier

Does that person still work for council hope not

Future Development Plan 2023 #2073

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Your feedback

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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 not sustainable to grow the city more and more outwards and in areas which might not bet suitable in light of changing weather patterns. It also takes up possible valuable arable land.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It helps to shape a sense of community and saves time and energy. In addition, it eases transport and lowers 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

For the above named reasons

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I would just repeat the reasons you stated above.

Other feedback

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

Not only do we have to focus on where to build but also how we build. Buildings must be raised from the ground and rainwater retention tanks as well as solar panels for every household incorporated. Adequate infrastructure (sewage, stormwater etc.) must be put in place first before starting on developments. Transport has to be sorted first before starting on new developments.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2209

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Compact city improves cost effectiveness of all infrastructure (power, 3 waters, public transport and roading) plus not destroying our green fields.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Same as above

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

No sense building on at risk 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

Other feedback

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

Lots of talk recently about spreading out to allow for green “soak” spaces and blaming intensification for the flooding. Singapore is an exemplar for intensive housing in a high rainfall zone.

Future Development Plan 2023 #2291

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 leads to more people being exposed to anti social behaviours. Higher climate temperatures can be expected in more densely built cities. Our infrastructure can't cope. In pandemics people do not like to be 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?

Other

Tell us why

All of those things can be achieved without intensification if people choose to live closer to their work.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 does not make sense. No development should be allowed in areas known to flood.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Should already be happening. What does mauri-enhancing mean?Meaning of such terms should be explained.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2304

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 your opening paragraph, ''Denser, more compact cities etc 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

It's a logical development route

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

3. What do 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 alternative to 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
Logical

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2387

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

We need the green spaces and in the future we may need them for food production. Need to reduce commuting distances.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Urgent action needed to reduce travelling because of 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
We have to plan for such events increasing in frequency.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
Urgeny action is required.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2405

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Urban sprawl has to stop

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

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 get on with all these points!

Future Development Plan 2023 #2699

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

no communication with individual local communities, developers are only in it for the money

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

you are telling people what they want instead of asking them about their needs and wants

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why
it has not worked so far, so why should it be any different in the future?

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why
load of gobbly-gook

Other feedback

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

Consult with communities before any plans are drawn up

Future Development Plan 2023 #2744

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

The more it sprawls, the more costly maintaining infrastructure becomes. Nonetheless, growth must not encroach on current parks and green spaces, although golf courses could be relocated in 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 a no-brainer.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Climate change is seemingly inexorable - we must adapt to it better as this year's events have shown.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Stands to reason.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #2918

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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

Can't keep growing outwards. A denser city is more exciting.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 housing and better transport and commercyhubbs make 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
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
Gotta be done.

Other feedback

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

Please act radically on CC now.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3257

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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
to best limit environmental impacts of growth

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
To control environmental impacts and maximise well-being

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

To best avoid unnecessary economic costs

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Infrastructure which attempts to oppose natural forces is bound to fail or to at very least require constant expensive reconstruction/upgrade

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #3569

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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 live on Waiheke Island and don't want to be part of Auckland at all. I would like to secede from Auckland Council. You can do what you like with Auckland City -- it's nothing to do with me. I haven't even been there in over a year. I don't know why you assume that Auckland has to GROW at all. Just run what's already there properly.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

5 minute cities are a stupid idea, designed by globalists on the other side of the world, who have no idea about life in NZ. Personally I don't see any reason for Auckland to experience "development" at all. Why are bureaucrats fixated on the desirability of GROWTH?

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

I have looked fairly deeply into the science of the situation and, as a result, believe "the Climate Crisis" to be 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

"The impacts of climate change" seem to be excuses to do all kinds of stuff on which I have no opinion. What even are "rain gardens, swales and detention basins"?? "Nature-based infrastructure" is a phrase that is completely meaningless to me. This whole thing seems to me to be nothing but bureaucratic BS.

I would fix Auckland by firing 2/3 of the bureaucracy of Auckland Council and using the fat salaries you save to fix the roads -- and, most importantly -- the drainage. Clean out the creeks. Put drains under roads so that they don't get washed into valleys. And stop worrying about climate change. Just do the basics properly.

Other feedback

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

I don't see Waiheke Island as part of Auckland. I haven't even BEEN to New Zealand in over a year. We did much better under the old Waiheke County Council. That being said, I don't think Auckland needs to "grow and change." Just take care of the basics and stop pretending non-doers in the bureaucracy are worth their salaries.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3638

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Let's not use up valuable greenspace. Also keeping the city compact makes a great positive difference to the time wastage and pollution of commuting by car/motorway

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 a no-brainer duh

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
It's obvious

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why
This is great! Why then, is Auckland's roading design to insensitively stupid. Yes I can give many example of engineers getting this desperately wrong

Other feedback

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

The big blue backyard of Auckland, the Hauraki Gulf is suffering catastrophic decline in biodiversity. This is a fact acknowledged by all NZ marine scientists. Auckland Council must take a pro-active leadership role in establishing at least 30% of the Gulf in Marine Reserves. This is actually an international obligation for New Zealand, as we have signed up to both the UN Biodiversity and High Seas Treaties, which have this goal by 2030. The Hauraki Gulf is a Marine Park. It should be about 70% in marine reserves. This is the near-consensus view of the people of Waiheke Island, the biggest community living entirely within the Hauraki Gulf. Let us a take a position of world leadership on this! It's actually more fun when we do things better.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3664

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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

All large cities manage growth by intensifying population density, this makes it easier and cheaper for councils to provide infrastructure and transport options for the population, it just makes sense.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

This will help reduce congestion and allow the council to build efficient transport links between 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

With the changes in the weather, 1 in 200 year storms will become 1 in 100 year storms in 50 years. When buying a house I have always looked at the risks, especially around water and erosion. There should be no intensification in areas with 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?

Disagree

Tell us why

Lets reduce the risk of existing hazards. The council needs to spend our rates wisely instead of wasting time and money on these concepts. Most projects the council do blow any budget so concentrate on infilling in low risk areas.

Other feedback

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

Along transport corridors, above the train tracks. People in intensive housing should be able to get to public transport with <5 min walk.

Future Development Plan 2023 #3762

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

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

Agree

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 #3879

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

More and more denser housing is currently being built but the infrastructure is left behind. For example West Auckland - Kumeu, a single road which does not have the capacity to cope with the amount of cars, the place floods all the time so there needs to be a drainage system, flood system created. Te Atatu south, many of those stupid dense houses (remove one house and built 7) that do not have off street parking which in turns to our roads being one way lanes especially near schools in peak hour traffic, absolutely no thought has gone into the decisions of how it will effect the residents. ASK & THINK!

Accessible local centres

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

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

Build more 6 + story level apartments like in New Lynn, but have the designers to have in their ideas about car parks, people still have cars in New Zealand and ALWAYS WILL. Also leave our bloody roads alone! There are hardly any cyclists here and yet our roads are being destroyed by the narrow minded greenie designers who think that mums, injured, elderly, pregnant, non balanced, early bird starters all want to be on their bike.... NO WE DON'T!! Also for safety reasons, I would never ever get on a bike at 6.20am to bike into town at the age of 56year with an injured leg. Think!!!

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Investigate appropriate actions..... seriously, after 3 floods in West Auckland the council is to bloody lazy to clean up the waterways, clean council carparks and sweep the roads. You should have learnt by now what is needed, ask the people directly who are effected. You are building more and more houses but the infrastructure in NOT COPING, just stop allowing multiple houses on one section to be built until you get the old pipe networks fixed, seriously they are old and dangerous, even on my street there is a sink hole and all they did is fill it us temporarily instead of fixing the pipe work that casued the problem in the first place. THINK!

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Clean up the ones you have, stop being so lazy! Check out Central Park Drive. So many swales are not maintained, roads not being road swept and rubbish picked up, take a good look at SH16, it is a tip! Over grown weeds which is taller than the plants, weeds growing into the bitumen instead of being steamed cleaned out. Stop being so lazy and get on with cleaning up your environment instead of talking about it.
How embarrassing is when you come into the CBD and stop at the lights, what a pig sty that area is, weeds and crap all over gardens.

Other feedback

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

Stop being lazy, first clean up the areas, roads, motorways, waterways now before making , talking about any new things, bring back a bit of pride in your work. CLEAN UP THE PLACE!

Future Development Plan 2023 #5048

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Only in some very specific places and areas. Re=devastating climate even will only worsen and infrastructure collapse and not be replaces in many areas due to cost/no money. Decentralization, and focus in these low demand infrastructure areas, and develop industries & work there.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Global warming. Infrastructure and transport will breakdown and not be replaced. Replacing 100 year old infrastructure every year or so will not happen, rates can not cope with this. New funding model needed. Central government responsibility to pay.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

How ever the current approach = "to look info" is absurdly inadequate it should have been done in 1987 but denialist big-business corruption of politics has stopped any action and even reversed actions attempted. National, ACT, Labour, NZ First all hopelessly corrupted by business profits.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

4. 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 my previous answers, all about this should have been begun in 1987, but corrupt big-business politicians have stopped any actions.
Some local communities have been doing exactly this since 1980's, myself included.

Other feedback

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

The local councils and government are just a pack of idiots, thick in the head, all ego-maniacs full off puffed-up nonsense, and obsessed with business profits even though this approach risks now wiping out human civilization. Food production for profit will wipe out most of the worlds 8 million population. According to new scientists, to just 200 million once all the worlds coastal areas and cities are drowned.

I am totally sickened and disgusted at all this stupidity!! Do something NOW!!

Future Development Plan 2023 #6553

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

More Job opportunities for our community, saving time and money.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #7285

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #7458

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

I dont think that more dense and compact cites will be good for well being of people. Maybe better for the economy, and to perpetuate people asleep and entertain, slaving them in the consumism and work, making them much more dependant in the system and infrastructure. This cities will make lot of people go nuts. I think this proposal it's unhuman, and it's not done for the well being of human beings.

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 is good to develope easy access for people during the day but not people living there.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

If theres areas that are at risk of enviromental hazards of course we cant keep growing those areas.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Decentralized government.

Future Development Plan 2023 #7503

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

I don't trust the integrity of the motive behind it. Where is the evidence compact cities result in improvements to the environment and peoples' wellbeing.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

For one thing, it assumes everyone would find work in their local area. Utter 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.

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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 have happened a long time ago!!!! Such is the competence of town planners over the 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

Other feedback

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

The huge housing developments that have happened in South Auckland (Pokeno,Drury etc) are great examples of how to NOT go about housing developments. We need more diverse, innovative approaches that provide affordable housing for young and old- tiny home communities, community gardens, small shopping precincts not colossal, impersonal malls. You will never do away with cars. It’s ludicrous to even think you can plan for it. Incentivise people to own smaller cars. At 66 years of age I will not be riding a bike around Ak!!!!

Future Development Plan 2023 #7529

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Your feedback

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

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Stop with this climate change scaremongering. Our climate has been changing since the beginning of time and now is no different. It's just a money grab

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #7984

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

However the development and support of RUral Areas also needs to occur. It cannot be excluded

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 PLan also has to cater for the smaller centres and how these will be developed

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

NOte also that rural and tourism based communties also need resilient infrastructure

Other feedback

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

PLease also find attached the Waiheke Winegrowers feedback

Waiheke Winegrowers Submission – Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023 – 2053

July 2023

[redacted] - President Waiheke Winegrowers Association

1. Overview

The development strategy identifies the challenges facing our community, to quote "The Hauraki Gulf Islands are a distinctive feature of Tāmaki Makaurau, significantly contributing to local economies through tourism while providing unique and often ecologically significant landscapes. The island communities face different challenges to rural communities on the mainland, especially employment, housing and infrastructure. "

Not one part of the development strategy deals with these issues. Surely this is a fundamental failure in this strategy document. I can only imagine that other similar communities through the Auckland region are feeling similarly abandoned. Piha, Clevedon and Kawakawa to name a few.

To give context to our issues;

- The housing issue has become so acute that well-paid qualified tradesmen are having to leave the island
- Housing of farm labourers and hospitality workers has become a must do part of a Winegrower's responsibility. This is a serious burden some Winegrowers cannot afford as well as putting the employee in a difficult position should they wish to change jobs.
- It's common to see workers living in cars. Ad hoc caravan parks have been created on other properties as rental accommodation.

Imagine the situation where the there are no plumbers or electricians resident on an island of 10,000 residents. Imagine the impact on the environment if overflows from sewerage systems must await an off island visit? Think of the cost of three hours travel time and a car ferry ticket?

We are slowly but surely moving to a hopeless situation.

We need some hope for the coming 30 years.

We need Auckland Council to recognise that there are long term development goals for Waiheke that need support

2. The Winegrowers

The Waiheke Winegrowers Association has 23 member vineyards representing 97% of all vineyard land on Waiheke Island and Ponui Island. Waiheke Island is internationally recognised as producing some of the finest and most sought after wines in the world. The average bottle price for these wines is higher than any other wine region in New Zealand. Our Wine region has received at least 7 international trophies and 20 of our member vineyards consistently rate 5 stars (the highest rating). That's over 80% with a 5-star rating compared to the national average of just over 10% (reference Michael Cooper's NZ Wine Guide).

3. Our most Urgent and pressing Feedback

Therefore we are proposing the following updates to the strategy.

1. Urgently review the Hauraki and Gulf islands district plan to
    a. Allow the construction of workers accommodation under rules equivalent to visitor accommodation
    b. Allow for green fields development of rental and rent-to-own housing
    c. Enable streamlined and cost-efficient processes for tiny homes (say max $2,000 for all compliance costs for each unit)

2. Commit to new rules to balance the provision of tourist accommodation/AirBnB with permanent rental accommodation. These rules should not include new taxation as this will inevitably drive up all prices. Some of Australia's tourist regions are doing looking at options we need to consider.

3. Ensure that a balance is created between tourism and the provision of the appropriate infrastructure to support it. In the light of data that 70% of tourism spend on Waiheke Island is by Auckland residents (see the Royal Commissions enquiry into the separation of Waiheke from Auckland Council for the original data), then inevitably the city's citizens must fund the majority of Infrastructure investment.

4. Ensure our transport services are affordable for all. Cutting Waiheke off from the majority of Auckland's population is not what we want to achieve. We believe that effectively making Waiheke a giant gated community is contrary to the culture and values of Aucklanders' and New Zealanders'. We believe a varied and multi-cultural society is best for all.

5. Remediate Processes that don't work for Waiheke

Waiheke residents have longed complained about the rules of Auckland not being appropriate for our situation. I believe other semi-rural and rural regions of Auckland have the same feedback. Rather than making statements in general we would like to concentrate on tangible current issues that need long-term solutions

1. Roading needs to improved and appropriate for the change in use occurring. Electric cycles are becoming more common, as are larger vehicles. No allowance has been made for this change in use.

2. Improve the resilience of energy infrastructure. Waiheke is an ideal place to improve the provision of energy through renewables, batteries and wider electrification. Distances are short. Surely this should be part of a 30 year Development Plan if we are to meet our climate goals.

3. The application of alcohol licensing rules and plan provisions are at odds with one another. Planning provisions are based on the concept of existing use and yet Auckland council refuses to apply some of the provisions of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 that we see support this. Unfortunately this is likely to proceed to court as the costs involved for remediation can easily exceed $100,000 per site. Both parties seem to agree that no actual reduction of alcohol harm will take place, and the interpretation is at odds with every other

New Zealand Council. There are however situations where both the Licensing team and the proprietor agree that changes will help prevent alcohol harm but run into planning restrictions. We propose that all changes to licensed premises become automatically permitted when agreed with the Auckland Council Licensing team.

4. Update the Outstanding Natural Landscapes section of the Unitary plan
   The Outstanding Natural landscape (ONL) provisions have been applied to 4 vineyards on Waiheke. Our understanding of the Man'O War appeal to the provisions was that activities commensurate with operating a vineyard would be permitted, yet no update of the rules has occurred. Of the 4 vineyards in question, 4 have wineries, 4 have cellar doors and 3 have restaurants. Keeping the current provisions is effectively a long-term death sentence for these businesses. They will either have to go to court to get changes approved or go under. Technology in the wine industry is moving on and the Council is currently limiting these businesses' ability to adapt with the rest of the industry to meet Customer needs. Alternatively excluding the vineyards from the ONL areas might be easiest.

   Some examples of relevant activities are;

   a. Construction of farm buildings

   b. New vineyard infrastructure

   c. New Wineries and additions or alterations to wineries

   d. On-site renewable energy provision

   e. Improvements to guest facilities

   f. New Restaurants and additions or alterations

   g. New Cellar doors and additions or alterations

   h. Implementation of Automation that may require infrastructure

   i. Improvements to Waste management and other Organic-related Infrastructure

6. Recognise and protect the Quality of Waiheke's Winegrowing soils

Defining Highly Productive Land

WWA does not agree with the LUC classification system being used as a stand alone for defining highly productive land. The historic nature of this classification system and its advantages and disadvantages are well described in the ministry's discussion document. However, like the Gimlet Gravels regions of the Hawke's Bay, Waiheke Island vineyard soils would not be classified as LUC 1,2, or 3 and so the classification system does not recognise the unique considerations of quality soils when related to wine grape production. Throughout the wine world, the highest quality wine grapes are always found on LUC 4,5, or 6 soils. Although this might seem counter-intuitive, the reason is well known. High quality wine grapes are small and have a very high skin to pulp ratio; all of the flavour is found in the skins. LUC 1 and 2 soils produce large fleshy grapes which make weak dilute

flavoured wines. LUC 4,5, and 6 soils cause the vine to struggle and this reduces grape berry size and increases flavour intensity. On Waiheke Island the soils that produce the best wines are therefore characterised by low fertility and high mineral content. This allows the production of small intensely flavoured grapes suitable for premium wine grape production

- The values and benefits of protecting highly productive land for grape-growing on Waiheke Island are self-evident
- The creating of 700+ jobs directly in the Waiheke wine industry
- The creation of a large amount of additional prosperity in associated support industries
- The payment of large amounts of tax by workers and owners
- The spin off effects for tourism by brand recognition internationally
- The saving on import receipts by not having to import an equivalent product

The prestige that accrues to New Zealand as a whole but producing some of the best wines in the world

Does the Current RMA Framework Adequately Protect Vineyard land on Waiheke Island?

The unequivocal answer to this is No. Urban sprawl continues apace and the pressures at the urban rural interface on Waiheke Island intensify year on year. There is a clear financial incentive under RMA rules for councils to allow subdivision of rural land. The income generated to councils is much greater from intensive housing estates than from rural land. It is imperative that the rules be changed to prevent councils from allowing rural lifestyle blocks and urbanisation to occur. Currently the values and wider benefits of Waiheke Island vineyard land are not being considered at all and we have recently lost one major premium vineyard property to subdivision. More will follow if action is not taken.

Rural Lifestyle Development

Unlike some other forms of farming, in the world of vineyards there is nothing intrinsically wrong with small blocks of land. Throughout the old world small vineyards are owned by families and lot sizes are small. Wine grape production is extremely labour intensive and this is especially true on Waiheke Island which is steep land. However, restrictions need to be placed on the types of farming that rural lifestyle block owners engage in. All too often these blocks have a few horses for the pleasure of the owner and thus remove prime vineyard land from production.

Reverse Sensitivity Issues

The current approach where newcomers to an agriculture area can complain about farming activities and have their complaints actioned by restrictions being placed on existing farming activities is intolerable. New Zealand urgently needs “right to farm” legislation similar to that passed in other similar countries. Urban dwellers who move to properties adjacent to vineyards should have no rights to complain over legal farming activities. Local authorities should be incentivised to protect the right to farm and to not incur costs to farmers in the investigation of this type of complaint.

How Should Highly Productive Land be Identified and by Whom

Farmers, especially wine grape growers, must be consulted. Traditional soil analysis is not capable of identifying soils that are highly productive for wine grape production. Only experienced wine grape farmers can identify such soils. In Auckland we have a council which has a very low level of expertise in farming knowledge and experience. Waiheke Winegrowers should be consulted about this and all matters relating to farming on Waiheke Island

Actions Relating to Land

We wish the following actions to be included in the development plan

1. Recognise that Waiheke's winegrowing soils, in combination with it's climate, gives the Auckland region a unique ability to produce quality wine
2. Implement measures to protect current and future winegrowing sites from development
3. Ensure planning rules allow reasonable existing use to continue

Future Development Plan 2023 #8270

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased 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
Think it should stay within urban limits

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why
We need more local control and say over our local amenities

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Start the retreat now

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Break up the super city it does not work local councils again are much more responsive to local issues.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10095

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

Disagree

Tell us why

There is not enough infrasture in place

Accessible local centres

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10170

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Your feedback

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1. What 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 #10303

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

Disagree

Tell us why

We need better roads, tell people pack up and take their rubbish. Reduce Cars. Better management of what's left. More subsidy solar. More subsidy watertanks for fire. Droughts

Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 access to public transport. Hopefully making it less harder to not have car - walk, catch bus, ride 1 less car polluting the air, killing native birds . pukekos on the roads / less noise - speeding cars/UTEs make riding very dangerous for humans on Waiheke roads.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Yes very important. Nature has her way of giving a slap in the face back, when taken for granted. Building too close to the foreshore, rivers, cliffs. i.e. Maretai, Onetangi, Stanley point, Glendowie, Muriwai, Piha

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 you could supply taps / drinking water fountains, less reliant on buying drinks. Less waste everyday. 1 less water/coke bottle thrown away everyday if people can remember.

Make public toielts on Waiheke $2 as per the European tourist experience. It ain't free anywhere else. Give moneyback for restoration of foreshores - Palm beach erosion (foreshore) - Pubic Reserve
OneTangi The Strand needs coastal erosion planting control - buy plants or start a nursery

Other feedback

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

The solar powered water plant at Waiheke skate park doesn't work very well. There is no tap to fill up a water bottle

Huge expense for not much. Ground, Earthworks, etc.

Also why put containers there, then cut holes in the walls so as it is not even shelter. Wet metal box. No wonder this city is broke!

What's wrong with a watertank catching water of the playground/picnic roof

Treat the island with respect

Charge tourists $ for privilege.

Make the island a world class conservation area

Tourisim operators should pay levy each year for infrastructure upgrades, education, scholarships youth, Ngati Paoa, Maori Development

Future Development Plan 2023 #10304

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Your feedback

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

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

Other

Tell us why

1) How do you intend to focus this growth and in what form will it take?

2) all streets in Auckland in all areas should be clean and fit for purpose (ie repaired, resurfaced) to the same standard throughout, with trees planted in all streets
3) plant trees in south Auckland

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

1) Auckland CBD is dirty. The council should

a) Clean the streets and footpaths daily

b) ban chewing gum litter. Chewing gum ban

c) ban fastfood outlets such as McDonalds from major public areas such as Britomart/Commercial bay, as they create mess from spillages and litter

d) provide seating and shade and trees

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

What exactly are you proposing to do in the looking? By doing what? Please elaborate on this Looking and investigating and then taking action, using application of Mātauranga Māori methodology principles

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

It needs to be stronger and more pro-active

1) restore wetlands and natural flow paths

2) plant trees in streets in lower social economic areas

3) plant trees on barrier hills and exposed areas

4) apply Mātauranga Māori principles and methodology

5) restore & honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi
6) refer to Geoff Parkes submissions and work on Waiheke restoration

Other feedback

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

'-restore seaweed and shellfish beds

-abide by Te Tiriti o Waitangi Articles 2&3

-stop deep sea trowling in Hauraki Gulf

-Stop bottom trowling in Hauraki Gulf

-declare mahui and mo-take gone througout Hauraki and Marine Park

-Stop building on food producing land

-de-establish the super city and cease smaller administrative councils

- do not sell airport shares - this is an asset

-implement green driveways in residential areas ie. where the rain can soak into the ground and not run off

-stop contractors the sitting harbour