Future Development Strategy

Local Board Not Supplied

WRITTEN FEEDBACK
Volume 15

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #8651

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?

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Other feedback

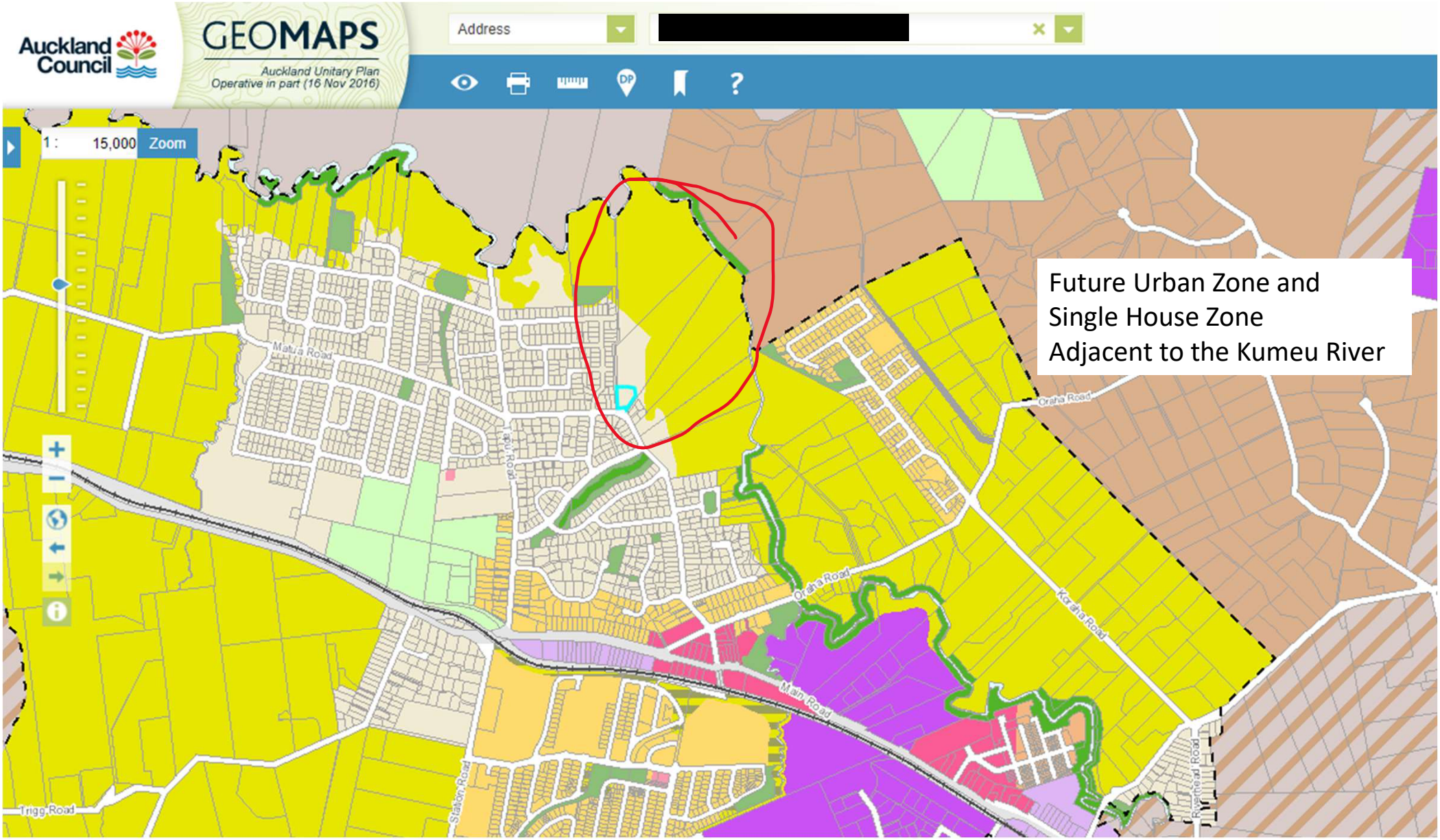
5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

#8651

Huapai North Community group

[redacted]

#8651


Auckland Council
GEOMAPS
Auckland Unitary Plan
Operative in part (16 Nov 2016)
Address
[redacted]
1 : 15,000
Zoom
Future Urban Zone and
Single House Zone
Adjacent to the Kumeu River
Matua Road
Main Road
Oraha Road
Korara Road
Main Road
Station Road
Trigg Road
Riverhead Road

Final Consultation Draft states:

Future urban areas proposed for removal, either partially or entirely

Kumeū-Huapai-Riverhead (in part)

- Kumeū-Huapai-Riverhead is recommended to be partially removed due to parts of the FUA not being suitable for development. The reasons for this partial removal are:
  - Significant hazard constraints, including approximately 30% of FUA covered by a 1% annual exceedance probability (1% AEP) flood plain. Portions of the Kumeū-Huapai-Riverhead FUA proposed for removal are parcels entirely or mostly within this floodplain extent and have few appropriate land uses.
  - Potential for higher VKT and CO2 emissions than other FUAs due to Kumeū-Huapai-Riverhead FUA being relatively distant from high quality existing or planned public transport, a wide range of jobs, education and other services compared to other FUAs.
    - P.30 of Appendix of FDS Final Consultation Draft

#8651

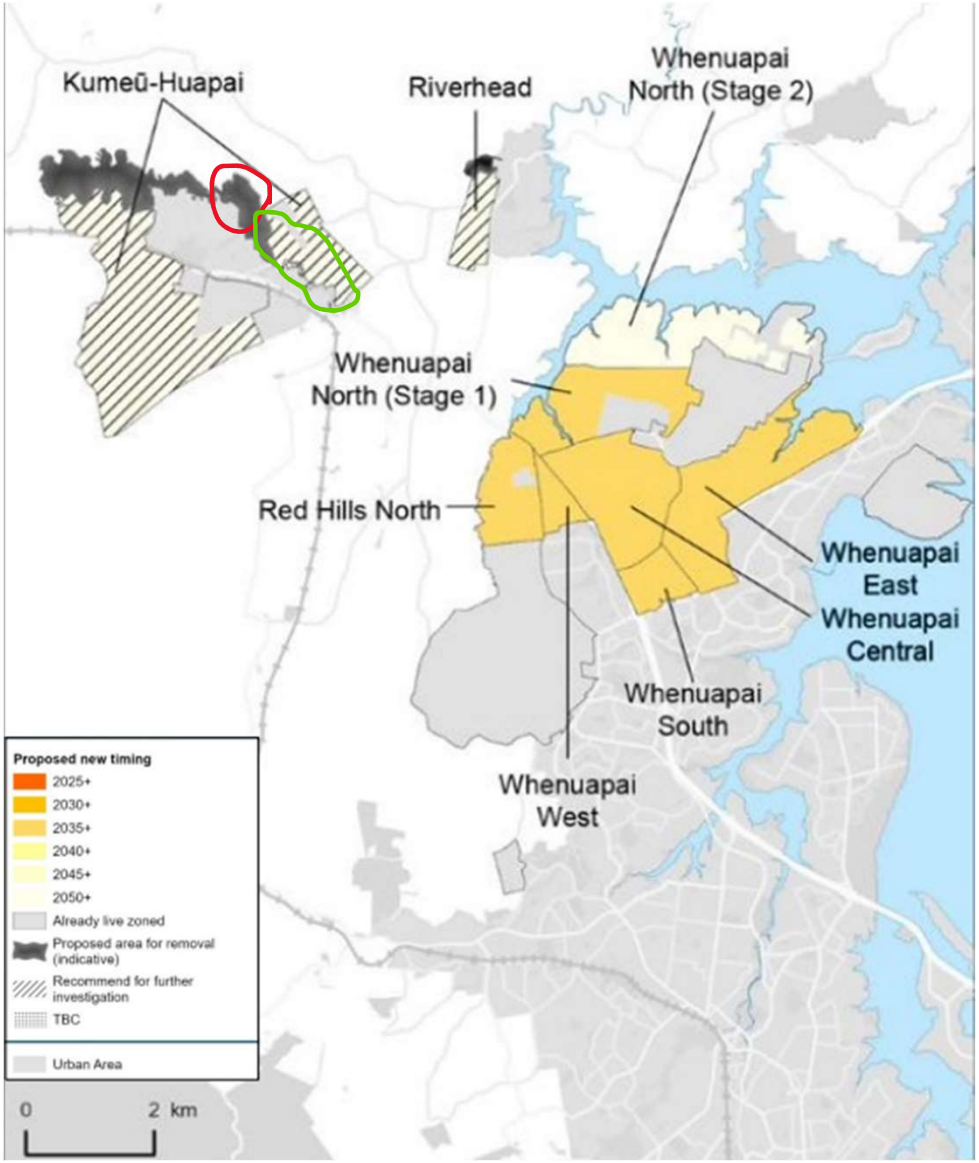
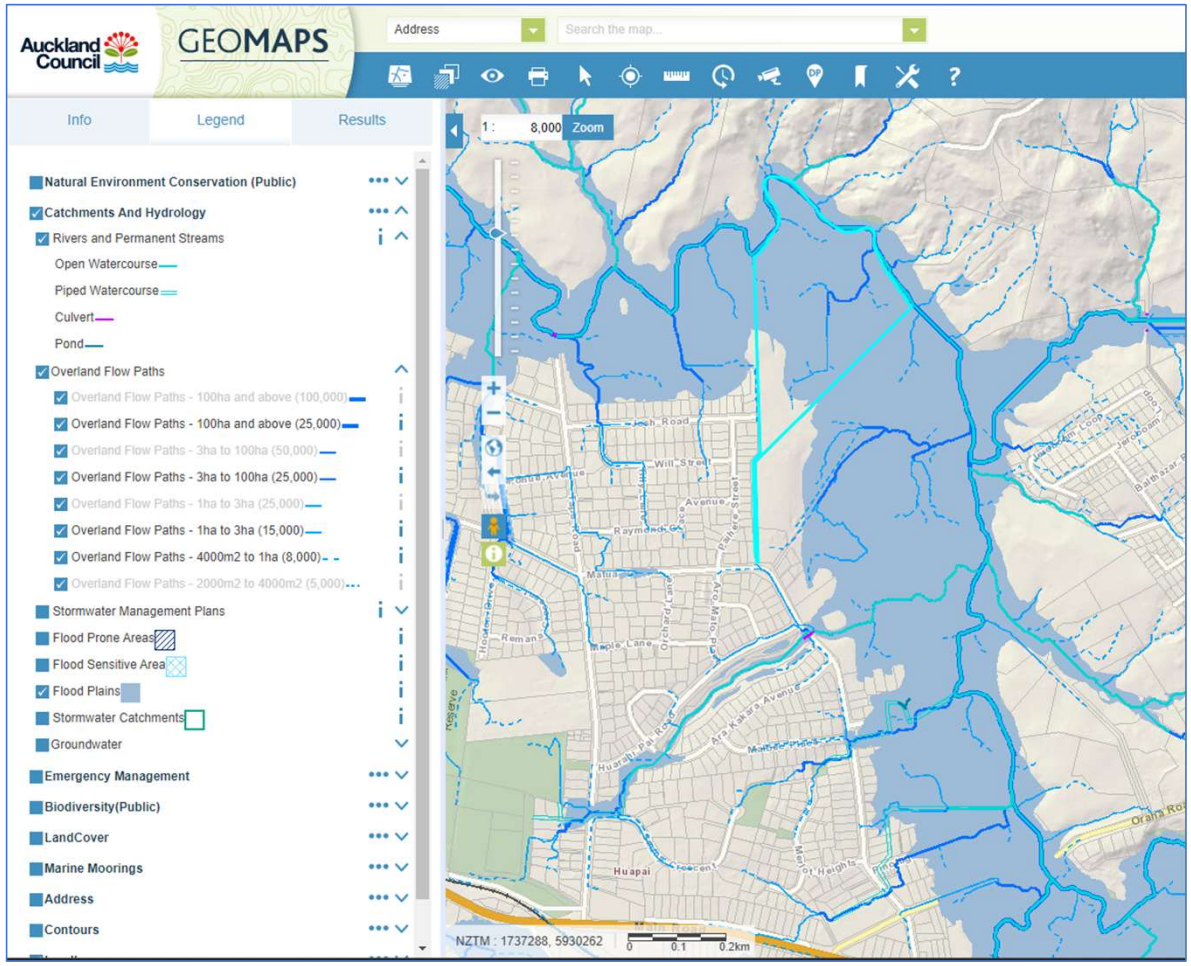
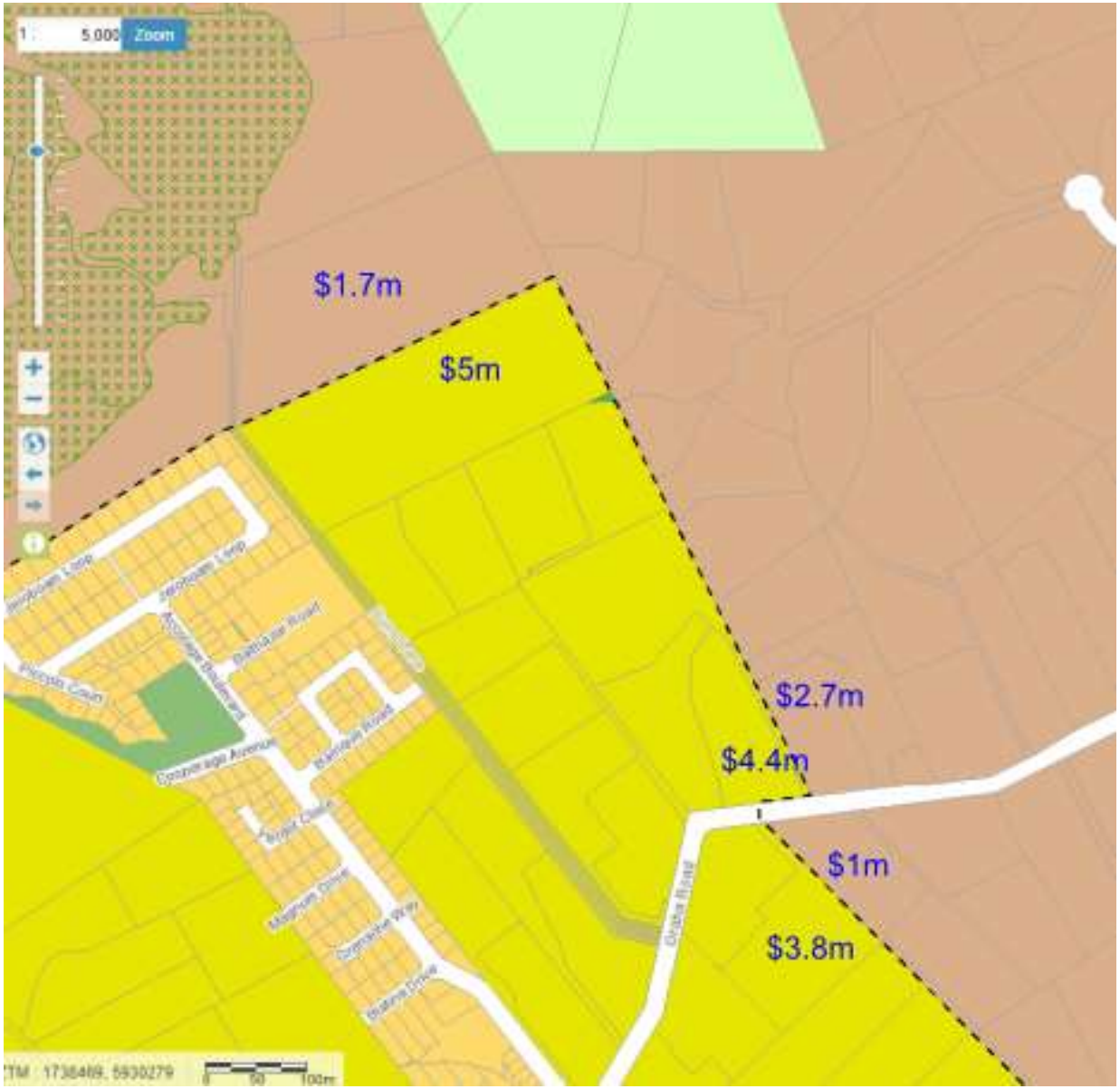


Figure 42 – Proposed timing and approach for Kumeū-Huapai…

- Kumeū-Huapai (whole FUA) is <u>recommended for further investigation</u>. Kumeū-Huapai is not planned to be developed before 2050+. This area is recommended for further investigation due to:
  - Infrastructure
  - Natural hazards
  - Emissions/VKT reduction
    - Appendix pp33-34
- Recommend <u>partial removal</u> of Kumeū-Huapai and Riverhead FUA
- Timing delay for Kumeū-Huapai and Riverhead remainder
- Recommend further investigation for whole of Kumeū-Huapai and Riverhead
  - Appendix p.38

- The land is proposed to be removed from the Future Urban Area
- The site contains mapped ‘flood plains’ but these have not been fully investigated
- Flood plains are valuable to Auckland Council to help mitigate flood hazards to existing and planned residential development
- Detailed design of a comprehensive flood management system for Kumeu is not readily available





- Homes.co.nz property value estimates show that Future Urban zone impacts land value

Summary

- Landowners want to retain the right to investigate options for the land
- High level policy planning has implications for land value
- There is a process involved to change the zoning of the land
- There is a lot of investigation and detailed design that is required before the use of the land can be changed
- Landowners want to ensure they are adding value to the community of Huapai, but feel they need more information before a decision can be made

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Strategy

Have your Say!

Recreation and Livelihood Disappearing

- With development, freedoms are taken away. People need space, grass and sunshine. Infrastructure is so important; however, the recent extreme weather conditions have shown us that water and drainage have to be a priority for the future.
- The residents are only the custodians of the land; It has to be looked after and maintained.
- Livelihoods taken away. Land and rural use employs so many, as well as servicing all sorts of industries. Sale yards. Farmers from the far north to Hamilton use these stock yards, transferring stock to freezing works in Auckland. Again providing food.
- Pukekohe has the A and P show-grounds which is used for not only the show but Gymnastics, Hot Rod car club, Joggers club and Equestrian events. The area also hosts up to 1200 children on a Saturday morning who play Soccer. This area is one of the main recreational hubs of Franklin.
- Equine industry at Takanini suffered with land re-zoning, upsetting so many families and people's lives for nothing as this land now is surplus and never needed to be under future urban. A community now gone.
- Recreation land. Parks, Golf courses, have been re-zoned for housing. E.G. Golf course at Manurewa.
- Rural and green space is so important not just for ourselves but for future generations to come that we preserve our natural spaces.
- Urban zoning slowly spreading like a cancer. We only get one chance to preserve and protect. Franklin has lost so much ground now.
- Development causes all sorts of traffic problems. Not just general traffic but emergency services as well. Very little thought has been put into new subdivisions. The Council's objective was supposedly to encourage people to work and live in the same area to lighten up the load from the motorway.

#8652

Golf club aces zoning battle

Auckland Council had marked course for housing under city's Unitary Plan

Bernard Orsman

The exclusive Royal Auckland and Grange Golf Club has stopped plans for more than 1600 houses and apartments on its greens.

A private plan change to rezone the 80-hectare Papatoetoe course from housing to open space for sport and recreation has been approved by independent planning commissioners.

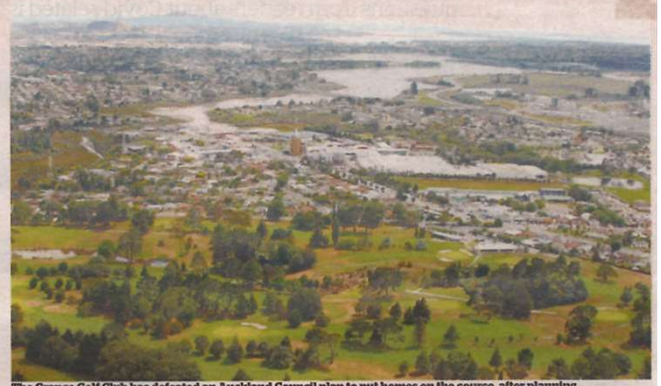
Auckland Council zoned the golf course for housing and apartments under the Unitary Plan and dug in its heels by opposing the plan change, partly because it is under instructions from the Government to support urban growth and intensification.

Club chief executive Warwick Hill-Rennie said it made practical sense to rezone the golf course as open space, saying the current zoning was incongruous with a golf course that has been around for 100 years.

He said golf was not permitted under the current zoning and shaping and making bunkers and greens require resource consent.

The golf course, which counts former Prime Minister Sir John Key among its 1872 members, is one of Auckland's premier private golf clubs.

In 2015, the Royal Auckland and Grange Golf clubs amalgamated and changed the name to Royal Auckland and Grange Golf Club to provide a long-term future for the club and develop a new club house and world-class 27-hole golf course.



The Grange Golf Club has defeated an Auckland Council plan to put homes on the course, after planning commissioners approved rezoning of the property from housing to open space. Photo Brett Phibbs

Since 2015, the club has sold 1.5ha adjoining King's College and 9.3ha of flat land off Grange Rd on a busy public transport route, which is being developed for terraced housing.

Another potential spin-off for the club is lower rates when the land is rezoned as open space.

The private plan change attracted 18 submissions, two in support, 15 opposed and a neutral submission from Transpower.

Among those opposed was former *Herald* owner and ex-club member Michael Horton who told The Spinoff there should be an opportunity for the public to use the space in an area with little public amenity.

Council planner Roger Eccles earlier said a common theme in submissions is that the site is in a well-established area with excellent transport and community infrastructure and would be better suited for residential development.

The club's lawyer, Richard Brabant, said at a hearing for the plan change it was "inexplicable" for council to decline the zoning request. The staff placed a heavy reliance on the Government's national policy statement on urban development, he said.

This document overrides the Unitary Plan and sets firm expectations on the council to increase housing intensification, particularly around public transport networks.

Commissioners Janine Bell and Trevor Mackie said the club's commitment and ongoing investment in the golf club meant there was a very low, if any, likelihood for housing development in the next 30 years.

Therefore, they said, it was appropriate to apply a zone that reflects the use on the privately owned land for the foreseeable future.

"If at some future time the club decides to reduce the area of its site used for golfing purposes or dispose of the site in its entirety, then the appropriateness of the zoning of these areas can be revisited at that time," the commissioners said.

Running out of racetrack

Two iconic South Auckland sports venues are exploring plans to develop or sell off land to save their futures. The moves raise questions about urban sprawl in semi-rural Pukekohe. Steve Kilgallon reports

Pukekohe Park – 50km south of the Auckland CBD, home of an iconic motorsport track and a 100-year-old horse-racing circuit – is pursuing a plan to build on some of its outer land.

And right next door, the Franklin Trotting Club – a major training base for trotting horses, jockeys and trainers – is being considered for sale.

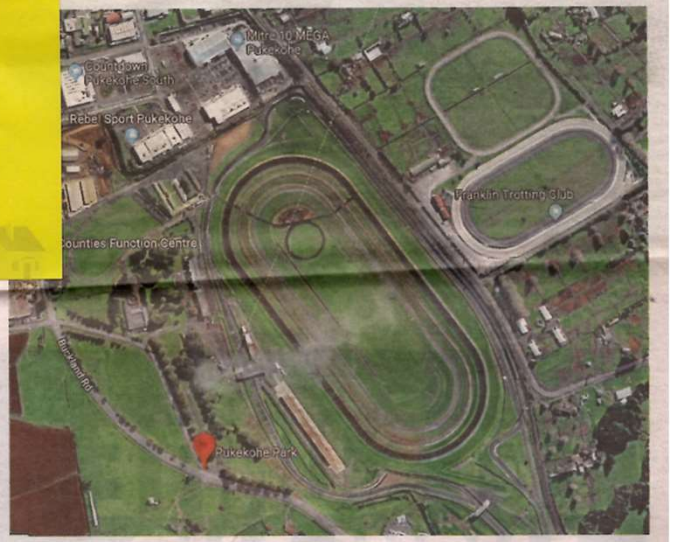
Both venues are protected under Auckland Council's urban plan.

But an urban boom in Pukekohe, a satellite town of 31,000 people, means more rural land is being taken for housing and commercial development and the two are now bordered by developments.

An Auckland mayoral candidate, Craig Lord, who discovered the plans, says he's worried for the future of the land.

Lord says it's time a greenbelt protected Pukekohe.

Mayoral hopeful Craig Lord is concerned. JASON DORDAY/STUFF



Google Earth view of Pukekohe Park, centre, and Franklin Trotting Club, top right. GOOGLE EARTH

PUKEKOHE PARK DEVELOPMENT

Counties Racing, owners of Pukekohe Park, want to re-zone 4.79 hectares of unused green land on the fringe of the 73ha park to build and lease commercial buildings.

Application documents say declining race attendances and the impact of online betting risk "potentially the ultimate closure of the park".

They also considered carving off a second block for housing, but feared 'reverse sensitivity', where new residents would complain about noise from the motor-racing, threatening the sport.

The park is presently one of 20 'special purpose – major recreation' zones designated for venues such as Auckland Zoo.

It hosts the New Zealand leg of the V8 Supercars series and past world champions such as Graham Hill, Jackie Stewart and Keke Rosberg have all raced there.

A consultant's report says the club has had interest from local businesses wanting more land. The report describes the "failing financial sustainability of the current operation."

"CRC has concluded that ... they must achieve a sustainable operation by 2020.

"The alternative is the closure of the current operation."

The club had considered complete relocation, but opening up some of its land for development would instead generate enough income for the medium term (five to ten years) and sustain the two sports.

* Continued P4

Elite Soils

- Pukekohe is one of the main Vege bowls of New Zealand.
- One thing Covid has taught us, that we as a nation can feed ourselves. Both in meat and vegetables.
- Pukekohe/Franklin area known for its potatoes and onions however grows a variety of greens suppling local markets as well as being one of New Zealand's main exports.
- Re-zoned land becomes unaffordable in rates for many. Restrictions come into play regarding sprays, ploughing or stock. Generations of land sold as a result of red tape and re-zoning.
- With development so close and closing in, growers and farmers cannot work their land as they have done for generations.
- There are 2 – 3 months a year Pukekohe supplies vege's to the South Island as well as the rest of the world as it has a climate that can grow all year round.
- Pukekohe hill can crop early potatoes as it is a frost-free area. An early crop that doesn't need irrigation, so farmers can work around the seasons and mother nature.
- Residential homes, schools and kindergartens have been allowed to be build next to gardens and farms. Farmers and growers have been stopped from doing what they do best.
- Once land is built on with bricks, mortar and concrete it cannot be bought back to elite soils.
- This land must be looked after for future generations to come.

#8652

Pukekohe Vegetable Growers

Preserving Pukekohe's Food Bowl.

By Kerry Monaghan



Elite land off limits from housing

GERARD HUTCHING

Councils will be required to protect New Zealand's best food-growing soils under new Government policy.

Pukekohe grower Bharat Bhana welcomed the move, saying something needed to be done to stop the most productive land in the country being converted into buildings before it was too late.

"We're only caretakers and we've got to leave some of this beautiful land we've got to generations that come after us."

Horticulture NZ and Federated Farmers have been pushing for a mechanism to stop subdivisions and lifestyle blocks swallowing up prime growing land.

Agriculture Minister Damien O'Connor and Environment Minister David Parker have announced a National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land would be introduced, after a discussion period of two months.

Speaking at Bhana's property, O'Connor said once productive land was built on, it could no longer be used for food production.

About 14 per cent of New Zealand's land is categorised as highly productive. Since 1998, 5800 new lifestyle blocks a year have been given the green light by councils. Bhana said in recent years up to 150 hectares had been lost in Pukekohe to housing and light industrial.

"Once you've got the public surrounding you, your right to farm is eroded, so even if you have elite soils you can't use them."

Parker said the National Policy Statement would be nationwide, and would stand alongside the new National Policy Statement for Urban Development, which will be released soon.

"The National Policy Statement... proposes that councils be required to ensure there's enough highly productive land available for primary production now and in the future, and protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

"Councils would need to do a full analysis of alternatives, benefits and costs when considering whether urban expansion should be located on highly productive land used for growing food and vegetables and for other primary production."

HortNZ natural resources and environment manager Michelle Sands said with good planning and buffer zones, houses and horticulture could co-exist. This was important because growers could make best use of available land, quickly get fresh produce to market and have access to workers.

Keeping the best soils for producing food is also important in the transition to a low emissions economy, because countries needed to find ways to adapt to climate change in a manner that does not threaten food production.

Sands said at the moment poor rules were preventing new market gardens being established to replace land lost to housing in Auckland.

"We know the country needs more houses. However, the current situation means that horticulture land lost to houses cannot be replaced," Sands said.



Onion grower Vijay Bhana harvesting a crop from the rich volcanic soil of Pukekohe. SUPPLIED



Described by a real estate company as having "glorious views of the Waikato River and surrounding farmland", this productive land was recently up for sale. RAY WHITE DRURY

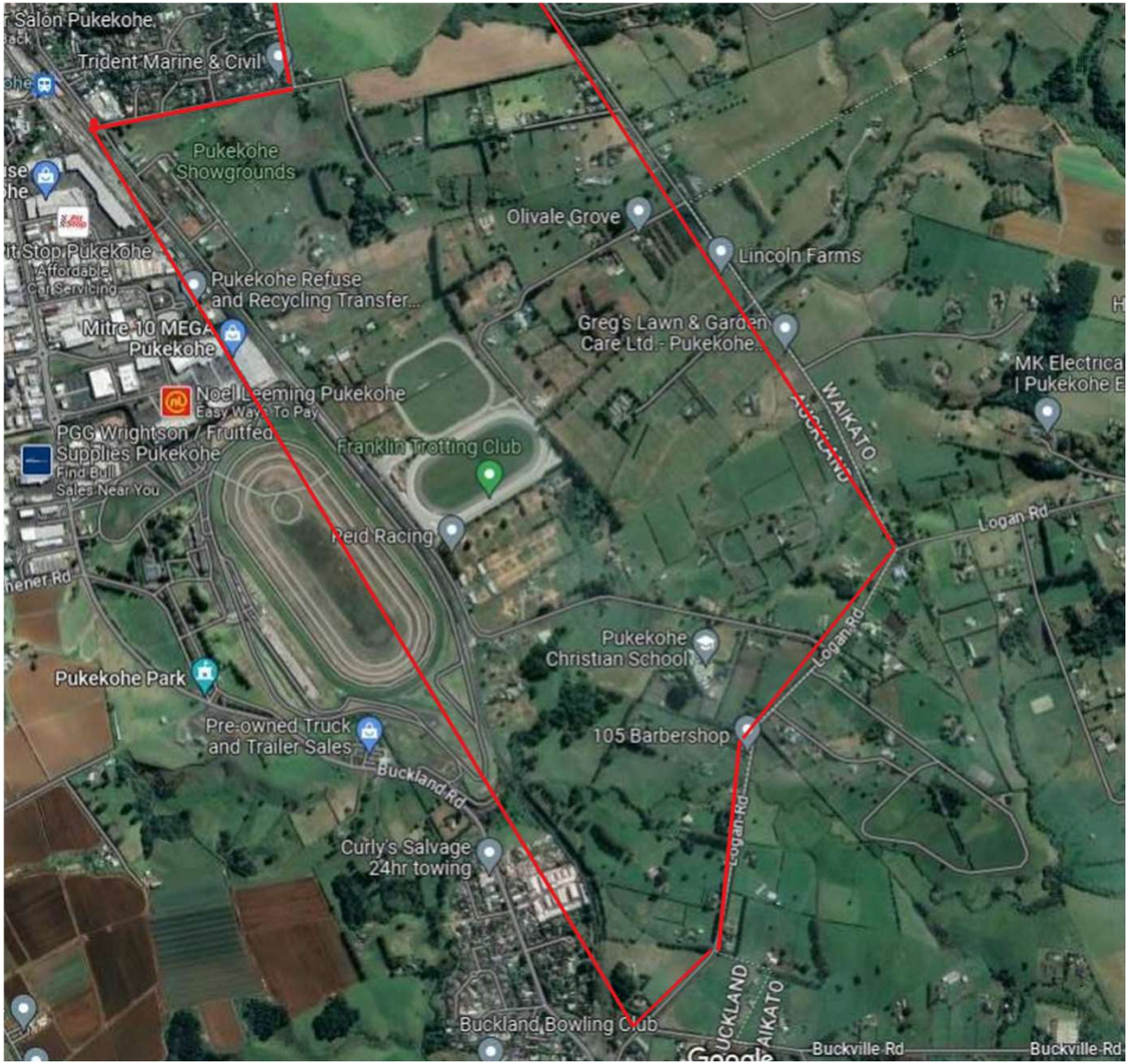


Environment Minister David Parker and Agriculture Minister Damien O'Connor say councils will be required to protect elite soils. STUFF

Flooding

- Building on area that is known to flood causes nothing but trouble.
- During a recent plan change application in Pukekohe, professional consultants involved had very little local knowledge of the area seeking to be re-zoned.
- Natural rural land and water ways provide drainage to disperse water quickly. Concrete does not.
- Yes, water can be re-directed however two things we can be sure of:
- We cannot stop or change:
  - Mother Nature. People are at the mercy of Mother Nature and the seasons. We have to work with it not try to change it.
  - We cannot change the way water flows. It will always find the easiest path. Water is destructive and destroys whatever is in its path.
  - Pictures below show the area that has just been rezoned in Pukekohe from a private plan change.
  - The next is a house that was built on a re-directed creek and the outcome 8 years after the CCC was signed off.

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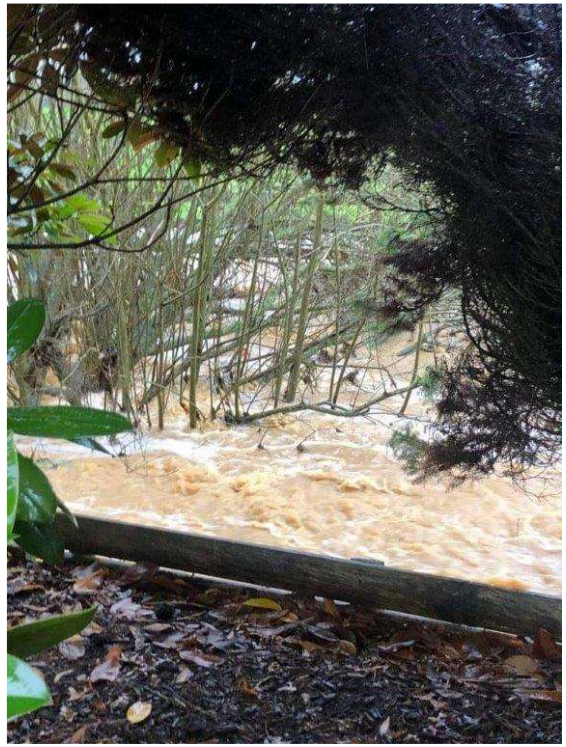

Salon Pukekohe
Trident Marine & Civil
Pukekohe Showgrounds
Olivale Grove
Lincoln Farms
Pukekohe Refuse and Recycling Transfer...
Greg's Lawn & Garden Care Ltd - Pukekohe
Mitre 10 MEGA Pukekohe
Noel Leeming Pukekohe
PGG Wrightson / Fruitfed Supplies Pukekohe
Franklin Trotting Club
Reid Racing
WAIKATO
Logan Rd
Pukekohe Christian School
Pukekohe Park
Pre-owned Truck and Trailer Sales
105 Barbershop
Buckland Rd
Curly's Salvage 24hr towing
Buckland Bowling Club
Buckville Rd

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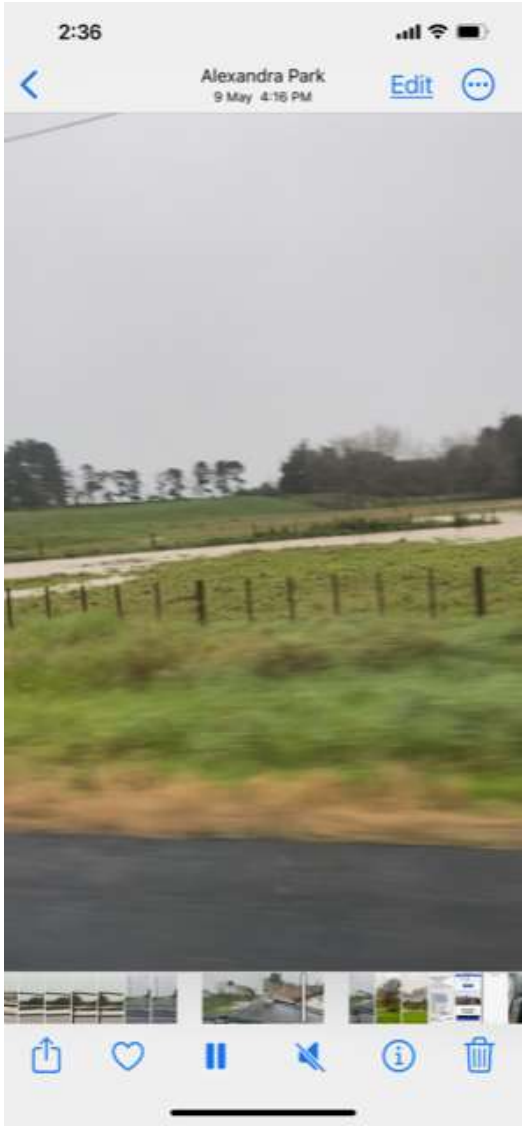

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Summary

- I believe that council should re-open FUZ land in Pukekohe for review based on elite soils and flooding considerations. Council has been reviewing the future of FUZ land and is proposing to rezone significant areas back from FUZ to rural, e.g. Takanini area. This same review process should apply to FUZ land in Pukekohe.
- Pukekohe provides food, recreation, employment to so many. This would be severely impacted by developing the current FUZ land in Pukekohe.
- Again, Natural rural land and water ways provides drainage to disperse water quickly. Concrete does not.
- We have enough subdivisions and development sites at this time. Complete what has already been started.
- Pukekohe is a very unique area. Council needs to review the FUZ to preserve this.
- A perfect example of why a review of FUZ land in Pukekohe is essential is the Riverhead development, which was recently declined by council because of flooding risks.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8660

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Too much density. I recommend to develop regionally industry wise. Every community to have its industrial production for basic living needs, but regions will be developing differently featureing different industries.

Accessible local centres

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

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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

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Disagree

Tell us why

Your tax on petrol fucking crazy, your road are shit as hell

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Disagree

Tell us why

Keep taxing people is not why we elect you , brown

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The safety are shit everywhere , why the fuck you think you can do others good

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Disagree

Tell us why

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The road are shit, the petrol tax are shit, the food price are shit, auckland safety are shit . I can't find a good thing to talk about it.

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

There should be MRT / Sunway system instead of bus lines system. If everyone has a car, who will wait for the bus.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

There should be MRT / Sunway system instead of bus lines system. If everyone has a car, who will wait for the bus.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

There should be MRT / Sunway system instead of bus lines system. If everyone has a car, who will wait for the bus.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8668

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

It is already too intensively developed.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Reduce traffice congestions.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

To avoid a crisis

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

The development of the south Auckland needs to be strengthened. At present, a large number of people in the southern need to go to work in central Auckland and CBD, causing severe traffic congestion. A job market boost in south Auckland can relieve traffic pressure.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8673

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Auckland's traffic is not good for every one who need to commute between city and home for working. I think we need to separate car flow into other areas instead of more development of the city.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Auckland's public transport is not convenient, there is no subway which is high density spot, punctual and fast for commuter. That's why people need to drive their car to office. We should

have a best solution such as subway for traffic first, then we can have this development mode for the city.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #8693

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

the current road and stormwater system is not enough to cover the development.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

I think the city should keep expand to make more urban zones but should keep it away from the flooding and high risk zone.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8702

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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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 #8703

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Your feedback

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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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 #8704

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

It's important to make Auckland a city that locals love and feel a sense of belonging and pride in. The status quo is that the locals don't love this city. People just gather here because of the needs to work and live. There is no convenient public transportation. There is bad law and order. The City has become a place that people stay away from. It is really difficult for people living here to love this city. So come on Council.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8709

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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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 hope that various unique farms and their businesses can be preserved around Auckland.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

This will ease traffic congestion and increase public transport utilization

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It is important to environmental protection that we stop development in the hazardous areas, and make these areas to become reserved 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

Natural environment is the most important.

Other feedback

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

Each town has its unified and reasonable plan. Infrastructure must keep up with the pace of development and the increase of population, such as cplaygrounds, libraries, and swimming pools. There should be both dense and non-intensive areas, because different people will want different living environments and lifestyles. Thank you.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8723

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Your feedback

Focusing 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.

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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 #8726

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #8728

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 want to see so many cars parked on the road side. Living in Auckland, every household must have at least one car.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Not suitable for New Zealand.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why
Long-term planning must be done well.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #8730

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

FDS is a huge project. But everything has two sides. It is also time-consuming and very complicated. These characteristics lead to a great increase in the possibility of unpredictable and uncertain variables when the project progresses. The final negative impact of these uncontrollable factors is unpredictable and not mentioned in the plan. However, property owners and residents eventually bear the full potential risks.

Future Development Plan 2023 #8731

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

No evidence.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10059

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Tell us why
See attached.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Tell us why
See attached.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Tell us why
See attached.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Tell us why
See attached.

Other feedback

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

See attached.

#10059

SUBMISSION

AUCKLAND COUNCIL FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY JUNE/JULY 2023

My name is [redacted] and I am a resident of the Silverdale West /Dairy Flat/North Auckland area and am directly affected by the proposed changes outlined in the Future Development Strategy (FDS) as proposed.

Firstly, I am objecting to the time frame set down for understanding, without any dialogue or public consultation by both Auckland Council and Auckland Transport (AT) on such an important matter. The FDS is proposed to replace the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy, which required extensive community wide consultation and modification to respond to the community's needs. The FDS is fast tracking the process, on a completely different basis than previous proposed, completely ignoring any prior community feedback or input.

Further, time and supporting material for the Council and AT proposals need to be provided including full community engagement.

I request that a proper community engagement process is the first step i.e community meetings, more details provided, 3D models showing proposed development and construction etc.

Intensification historically has resulted in some very poor outcomes for Auckland, including recent loss of life (flooding catastrophe), due to poor planning and lack of capacity within existing infrastructure. Proper cost benefit analysis is required to identify the true cost of intensification versus greenfield development in Auckland. One of the key drivers of the FDS is to protect existing wetlands and develop new wetlands in areas where these have previously been lost. It necessary to recognise that any industrial development in this community will increase emissions whether they be from vehicles travelling to and from the business, or directly emitted from the business into surrounding rural land that is home to bird species, livestock, domestic pets and wetlands.

Greenfield development must be included in the AT proposal with emphasis on areas that have a plan to create sustainable communities, including infrastructure and employment opportunities and making allowance for current and future environmental effects i.e avoid flood plains. It makes no sense for AT to propose a rapid transit corridor that traverses Dairy Stream Road where a significant stream dissects the road and frequently causes a flooding hazard. If the aim is for the Council and AT to choose sustainable methods of mobility such as walking and cycling in communities, then invest the high rates levies we already pay, and install footpaths, cycleways and street lights so that we can walk to existing bus stops.

Additionally, it needs to be stated that any growth and change must respect the existing communities. The FDS proposes building employment hubs to bring work closer to homes, how does this respect the rural aspect we have enjoyed living in for 30+ years? Surely this concept contradicts the Council's own acknowledgement that due to the Covid pandemic there have been significant behaviour changes in the workforce with greater numbers of people working from home.

I support the identification of the Silverdale West /Dairy Flat/Wainui areas being suitable for further investigation, but object to the timing deferral. These areas were initially meant to be "developer

ready" by now, under the initial FULSS provisions. For some landowners this would have meant subdividing larger acreage lots to provide additional housing while still maintaining the rural aspect of the community and accommodating future growth.

I am concerned about the current development in the current future urban zone, which appears to have been on the basis of an imminent change, however if this is changed again, with no development for decades, the current development is not suitable for the area, plus it puts further strain on already inadequate infrastructure.

I do not support these identified areas of Auckland devolving into substandard intensification due to poor planning for growth, and a rush to make decisions without adequate analysis and input from affected parties. What may look fine in a drawing or 3D model doesn't take into consideration the impact on the lives of those of us who have lived in this community for 30+ years, and have invested our life savings into homes and lifestyles that provide for our hauora and overall quality of life.

Regards

[redacted]

[redacted] Dairy Flat

[redacted]

Email: [redacted]

Phone: [redacted]

Future Development Plan 2023 #10066

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

This model will lead to more congestion in existing urban areas and less convenient travel. At the same time, it is necessary to consider whether the existing water supply and drainage facilities and power facilities could cope with denser housing/population density.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Infrastructure should prioritise its ability to cope with climate change and subsequent maintenance costs.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10074

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10079

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Prioritise the development of risk-free greenfield.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10091

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The housing density in existing urban residentcial areas is already super high. There are no adjacent streets that are not full of cars. The traffic jam is even worse.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

I strongly agree 👍. The government should put infrastructure construction first, rather than prioritising benefits increase.

Other feedback

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

I think the future development should go towards the south, such as the Pukekohe area. This area has completed its general construction with moderate population density. Libraries, schools, big supermarkets, and shopping centers should be developed around the train route. A few more platforms should be opened. It will be convenient for residents to take the train directly to the CBD.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10094

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

In the existing urban areas, the infrastructure is too poor, the streets are narrow, and the there waters' pipelines are insufficient. There is no parking space. The density is too high, which makes the traffic more congested.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

waste time and money

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10101

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10106

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10112

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Your feedback

Focusing 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
Over crowded.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why
traffic congestions

Avoiding hazards

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

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 #10115

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

More farming areas should be developed to reduce the burden of urban traffic, sewage discharge and parking. If cities becomes too dense, they will lose the pastoral qualities of New Zealand, which is not conducive to attracting more talents from overseas.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10124

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 #10129

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10140

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Your feedback

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10149

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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 #10167

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #10168

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Your feedback

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Panmure

Future Development Plan 2023 #10176

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Capital investment in traffic, roads, water and electricity pipelines may be reduced, so as to focus the development on central more intensively.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Agree: Most people's daily needs should be easily met by walking, cycling, and public transportation.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It make no sense for further development at places where there are significant environmental risk.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It is correct to orioritise investment in infrastructure.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10180

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Your feedback

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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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 #10181

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Your 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

Causing traffic congestion and squeezing educational resources.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10183

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Your feedback

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #10187

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Future Development Plan 2023 #10194

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Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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Tell us why

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Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10199

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Gonna be have big pressure on traffic and infrastructure.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Public transport don't have to permanent timetable until now, that's not allowed people to manage time. Bike is impossible to be the main transportation based on Auckland terrains.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10200

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The overcrowded living environment is not conducive to people's physical and mental health. Some suburbs are not suitable for planting and should be used for residential development, such as Takanini. The newly developed area has formed a relatively complete residential area. Why stop development and let Takanini, which is half developed, maintain what is the current state of the sites?

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Auckland's out-dated public transport can never support this model. It even cannot guarantee its service to the existing residential density. How do you see that public transportation could meet the travel needs of high-density residential communities?

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

But in the FDS, I did not see any restrictions on the development of major environmental risk sites. Instead, I saw the complete cancellation of development in flat inland areas, such as Takanini.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Will the sewage and drainage after population concentration have less pressure than after population dispersion?

Other feedback

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

When responding to population growth, the city areas needs to be expanded to certain extent rather than stopping its expansion.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10201

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Centralisation is the law of the development in most large cities in modern times (maybe it will change in the future, but that is far away). It is extremely difficult to spreadout the city in terms of economic sustainability.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

I don't know

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Public transport is still the foundation of urban development. What I’m talking about here is not a superficial project like the city rail link (which has no practical significance and is a waste of money). In the long run, the city must expand towards higher buidings and larger areas. But, regarding Auckland's current situation, the cost of continuing to expand outwards outweighs its benefit. The key areas have huge room for upgrading, and the corresponding infrastructure costs can be covered. The development of our city should not be controlled by the interests of certain groups.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10209

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10211

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10213

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Reasons： 1, restricting the development area will push up housing prices; 2, causing congestion and pollution and affecting the quality of life; 3, destroying the appearance of Auckland, Auckland will change from a beautiful city to an ugly city

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

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 Paremoremo area is close to Albany, and Albany has developed so densely and every inch of land is expensive, but Paremoremo is neither an agricultural area nor an environmental protection area, but it has not been allowed to develop for many years, resulting in sparsely populated land. I think this is the result of wrong policies.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10223

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

There are too many people living in the urban areas. The facilities are old. There are too few parking spaces. Now the newly developed houses in town appear ugly and crowded.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Satellite towns should be developed around Auckland. Satellite towns can also solve the employment problem. People don't always need to go to the city to work.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

For a city to develop, its infrastructure must keep up.

Other feedback

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

I hope the Council frees up more greenfields to tackle housing problem.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10233

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Public transport will get busier.House prices will go up

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10244

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Help improve the environment, improve the economy, and achieve people's physical and mental health

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

It can make the community more resilient. The connection function of the community will also become stronger. People may save time on the road and save family transportation costs.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Examine areas known to be subject to significant natural hazards for their suitability for further development.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Putting nature-based infrastructure construction first.

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10252

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Your feedback

Focusing 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?

New Zealand has lots of green fields, just 500millions population,we should develop our technology to defend the climate change rather than sacrificing our living standards,or we would trap down into a common poor country!!!

Future Development Plan 2023 #10269

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10274

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Agree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10282

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Such high density has changed the urban characteristics of Auckland, and it has also brought traffic congestion. What's more serious is that the urban drainage system is not enough to withstand the high-density concept.

Accessible local centres

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

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

Whether people could save money is not determined by the distance of the housing. I personally like Auckland city because it has particularly good housing with privacy.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

But how to make decisions what could be major environmental risk? And how long to estimate it? How long to delay?

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 seems this term is too vague, we care little bit! And it sound positive!

Other feedback

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

Your government should abide by its commitments and not change “overnight”, so Aucklanders could follow.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10287

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Your feedback

Focusing 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

Under the unitary plan, the density for the city is intensive enough. Where we can parking if whole street terraced house without garage? Furthermore,you can go to par'n save Albany have look during the weekend and try to find parking.Moreover, do you know how much capacity north shore schools left?

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The city center is already crowded. Adding more density would be a disaster.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

sufficient research is essential.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

It is necessary to build a satellite cities around the city.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10291

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Your feedback

Focusing 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 #10292

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Future Development Plan 2023 #10295

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

Disagree

Tell us why
Traffic congestions.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why
lost kiwi identity

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

Tell us why

The Council has not done a good job.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

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 advantage of Auckland is the natural and spacial living spaces. It is inappropriate to carry out intensive development in the urban area now. It should spread to the surrounding areas. We should avail the spacial living spaces to attract more international tourists.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10296

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Towns become more congested.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

There are potential risks in urban areas regarding Law and order and drainage.

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

The governing body should keep its word.

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Agree

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Auckland as a city should be expanded so that it may be more conducive to development and may attract international tourists.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10297

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

Disagree

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

It is irresponsible to make hasty decisions without accurate calculation by expert of the capacity of drains, sewers and parking spaces. It will be inevitably catastrophic when infrastructure is upgraded without calculating the direct and indirect costs of doing so. The new plan will result in a decline in the standard of living in Auckland. For example, you saw a three-story house suddenly next to your house? Both sides of the roads become full of cars and there is no way to drive? etc.

Future Development Plan 2023 #10307

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Timely access and egress to acute patients and their timely transport from built environments to Hospital Emergency Departments is essential for the efficient and effective prehospital health care of patients - all focused on enabling a positive patient health outcome.

Any access or transport delays may have a significant negative impact on the patients' health outcome.

It is anticipated that as the population of Tāmaki Makaurau grows and our population ages the need/demand for prehospital medical emergency response will also grow.

Hato Hone St John requests that reference to access for emergency personnel to respond to an emergency be included as a principle associated with quality compact growth and future urban land areas, and emergency response be considered as a priority in the development of transport infrastructure associated with growth and intensification.

Hato Hone St John considers spatial planning, structure planning and staging programmes to align with infrastructure upgrades will be essential to ensure that urban development does not occur out of sequence with the delivery of key strategic infrastructure and emergency services develop alongside them.

Hato Hone St John with our Emergency Service partners would like to be part of the ongoing planning processes through direct engagement to enable us to anticipate urban change, input into

planning changes and to plan our own activities in response to our rapidly changing infrastructure and built environments.

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Hato Hone St John

HATO HONE ST JOHN SUBMISSION ON AUCKLAND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2023-2053 FOR TĀMAKI MAKAURAU

To Whom it may concern

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053 for Tamaki Makaurau.

Hato Hone St John supports the feedback of Fire and Emergency New Zealand (Fire and Emergency) on the draft Auckland Future Development Strategy as it responds to consideration of emergency response in development areas, appropriate transport infrastructure for efficient and effective response, and restrictions to development in areas at actual and or potential risk from natural hazards.

Emergency services – Police Fire and Emergency NZ and Hato Hone St John - play a critical role in providing for the health and safety of our built urban and rural environments.

Hato Hone St John's primary focus is on life sustaining services where timely access and egress to acute patients is paramount. Timely access egress and transport of patients from an incident site to Hospital Emergency Departments is essential for the efficient and effective prehospital health care of patients, patient outcomes and the wider health of our many diverse communities.

Any delays may have a significant negative impact on the patients' health outcome and wider communities' health.

To help provide context:

1. **Timely access to our most acute patients is essential for positive health outcomes.**

   Example:
   - If the patient is in cardiac arrest, the optimal survival time for defibrillation is 4 to 6 minutes.
   - For each minute delayed, irreversible damage is caused to the heart muscle. This corresponds to longer hospital admission, long term treatment due to irreversible damage

Voted by New Zealanders Winner TRUSTED BRAND 2023 Reader's Digest Charities

to the heart muscle—long-term complication increase. Quality of life is impacted for the patient.

- "A person's chances of survival drop 10-15% for every minute cardiac arrest goes by without CPR or defibrillation (using an AED) – rates that dramatically improve the sooner CPR begins. Survival rates can more than double with community help". https://www.resus.org.nz/news-and-media/fewer-people/
- During the period 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022 more than 2,000 people were treated for a cardiac arrest in the community, or around six people a day, with only 22 percent of those surviving hospital arrival and 11 percent of those surviving past 30 days post-hospital discharge.

2. **To help provide Context to what Hato Hone St John Emergency Ambulance Service does - here are Stats for the period 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022 (**noting COVID!**)**:

    a. **645570** 111 emergency calls for Ambulance – an **increase of 63612** 111 calls from the previous year.
    b. **410649** emergency incidents attended – an **increase of 12618** incidents from the previous year.
    c. **498605** patients treated and transported by ambulance officers - an **increase of 10532** patients from the previous year.
    d. Response Times Auckland District – showing increasing delays in response times per year:
        i. **50.8%** of incidents responded to within 6 minutes (Purple Urban) – **decrease of -9.3%** from previous year.
        ii. **37%** of incidents responded to within 8 minutes (Red Urban) – **decrease of -9.9%** from previous year.

3. **To help inform the panel of a typical St John response to a 111-emergency call for Ambulance** You would typically see the St John Communication Centres dispatch:
    a. Two Ambulance Officers in a 4.1 tonne (4100kg) ambulance with 13.4m turning circle*
    b. At the incident scene the Ambulance Officers will:
        i. Park as close to the patient location as they can get.
        ii. Back the ambulance in facing the closest road access to the nearest hospital with the rear doors open to support the timely loading of a mobile/stretchered patient.
        iii. Carry their ambulance medical kits, AED, Oxygen and push a Stryker stretcher to the patient's location.
        iv. The ambulance officers will Triage and Treat the patient at scene ready to Transport to the nearest definitive point of health care (Medical Clinic or Hospital Emergency Departments)
        v. Note FENZ are also First Responders in a 5tonne fire engine and Police vehicles carry AEDs.

4. **We see new developments across Auckland already impacting our response times with:**
    a. Intensification leading to narrowing of streets, limited street parking, no loading zones leading to goods vehicle and couriers blocking roads e.g. Hobsonville.
    b. AT road safety (in our view often *excessive)* measures have seen an ever-increasing number of road speed restrictions, new bus lanes, new road furniture (not suited to a 4.1 tonne ambulance) and more traffic lights and raised pedestrian crossings e.g. Broadway Newmarket currently has 5 sets of traffic lights over the , all contributing to slower response times to acute patients.
    c. There may be a time when a Coronial inquest may invite emergency services to answer the question “Why was your service slow to respond to a mass casualty incident, fire or public safety incident?” We may have little mitigation except to point out the obvious built environment changes and AT road safety strategies that have contributed to our response time delays to the MCI scene and timely transport of patients to Hospital.

5. **Our concerns are highlighted by the following scenario:**
    i. An Ambulance crew are dispatched to a Purple cardiac arrest job in Auckland city rush hour traffic.
    ii. The patient’s location under the new built environment rules is on the top floor of a three-story residential apartment block with limited road access and no street parking.
    iii. The paramedics drive under lights and sirens and with difficulty drive around a furniture removal van parked in the street.
    iv. The ambulance arrives at the patient’s address and similarly parks in the narrow street blocking the road as there is no parking and no access to turn the vehicle around.
    v. The paramedics collect their equipment carrying their kit, AED, Oxygen and stretcher up the narrow stairwell blocked with kid’s toys, to access the patient.
    vi. The patient maybe an overweight elderly person with English as a second language and has limited mobility. New Zealander’s are getting bigger and we have an aging population.
    vii. The paramedics triage and treat (defib) the patient and requests the neighbour’s assistance to move the stretchered obese patient down the steps to the ambulance.
    viii. The ambulance rear doors cannot be opened due to the traffic jam now parked up close behind the ambulance.
    ix. With further delays the ambulance is moved forward, rear doors open and the patient loaded for transport to hospital.

x. The ambulance under lights and sirens weaves slowly down the narrow street with cars squeezing onto the footpath to make way.
xi. Driving over the raised road furniture launches the patient up on the stretcher before collapsing back down again.
xii. At major intersections the Ambulance slows to cut across the red lights and weaves through the traffic eventually arriving at the Hospital Emergency Department.
xiii. The paramedics hand over the patient to the ED nurse and the patient's hospital healthcare journey begins.

In summary:

Timely access and egress to acute patients and their timely transport from built environments to Hospital Emergency Departments is essential for the efficient and effective prehospital health care of patients - all focused on enabling a positive patient health outcome.

Any access or transport delays may have a significant negative impact on the patients' health outcome.

It is anticipated that as the population of Tāmaki Makaurau grows and our population ages the need/demand for prehospital medical emergency response will also grow.

Hato Hone St John requests that reference to access for emergency personnel to respond to an emergency be included as a principle associated with quality compact growth and future urban land areas, and emergency response be considered as a priority in the development of transport infrastructure associated with growth and intensification.

Hato Hone St John considers spatial planning, structure planning and staging programmes to align with infrastructure upgrades will be essential to ensure that urban development does not occur out of sequence with the delivery of key strategic infrastructure and emergency services develop alongside them.

Hato Hone St John with our Emergency Service partners would like to be part of the ongoing planning processes through direct engagement to enable us to anticipate urban change, input into planning changes and to plan our own activities in response to our rapidly changing infrastructure and built environments.

For further information:
Please see the Hato Hone Annual Report 2022 - link below:

- Hato Hone St John Annual Report I Pūrongo-ā-tau o Hato Hone 2022

If you have any questions arising from this submission, please contact:

Graham Ferguson

Emergency Management Advisor

Hato Hone St John National Head Quarters

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Ngā Mihi,

Andrew Everiss MStJ

District Operations Manager - Auckland

St John New Zealand | *Hato Hone Aotearoa*

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Future Development Plan 2023 #10308

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Your feedback

Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Other feedback

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

'- Housing is planned for and developed from a mono-cultural perspective.

- There is much planning can learn from te ao Māori.

- How can planning - land and housing, enable Māori to reconnect with each other, their reo, the environment, te ao Māori?

- How can it support and enable whānau haua to remain with their own whānau?

- Mātauranga Māori needs to be part of this work.

- While Māori are sought, until they are at the decision-making table very little will change.

Experiences from the Māori disability community in Tamaki Makaurau: updated in March 2023

Following the devastating flood and cyclone events, we were asked recently at the national online hui for Iwi and Maori providers, to put our issues in writing for Te Aka Whai Ora. Please excuse the length, we have a lot to say.

Who we are

Te Roopu Waiora based in Manukau, is a kaupapa Māori organisation founded and entirely governed by *whānau* experiencing a range of impairments. Established in 2001, we are both service providers, and service users, with a local and national reach among whānau hauā/tangata whaikaha. While as an organisation we are rāwaho to this rohe, we maintain a close working relationship with mana whenua, ahi kaa. We are also members of numerous provider and whānau networks in South Auckland, across Tāmaki Makaurau and throughout the motu. This overview represents our collective views from current and past experiences.

Who really is hard to reach?

The common message we get from Crown agencies is their attempts to engage those *hard-to-reach communities* in an emergency response. But those communities are not hard to reach, nor have they suddenly appeared. These are whānau who belong to all of us, sometimes on the fringes of society, and have always been here, much longer than government departments and their numerous versions.

The 'hard to reach' are agencies and a number of their funded services, who have a multitude of divisions, layers and processes to traverse. Their decision makers barricade themselves from whānau, who get bounced from pillar to post. Their services bombard us with information in ways we struggle to make sense of and have to decipher. Whānau hauā are considered hard to reach because agencies don't bother to count us, locate us or identify us, as if it's our fault. This is a classic example of blaming the victim.

Communication barriers

Almost all services have an 0800 number which for many, can be useful. But for some, voice communications are of no use, and few alternatives are in place. It appears that there are more 0800 numbers then there are people to answer them. Waiting 40 minutes in a high state of anxiety and panic, for someone to pick up the phone - only to be told by pre-recorded message to ring another number, does irreparable harm. And we wonder why poor mental health is on the rise.

There are people in our community who understand a 'bubble' is an air pocket encased by fluid, and not a whānau household in lock down. We change the meaning of words and create a distinct language in a crisis or an emergency – *omicron, delta, designation response, Civil Defence, Evac points.* But someone forgot to let our communities know, so we can build a body of knowledge and the highways we need to make sense of these new terms and meanings.

Cultural literacy no longer exists in public information, yet many traditional ways of communicating remain. Whānau kāpō can still hear sincerity in the voice, the tone and the pitch, while whānau turi can see integrity in facial expression, stature and body language. These are whānau who have heightened senses to know when people are trustworthy or insincere. Even on zoom.

We have information services that believe translating already complicated English into 20 different languages via google translate, is more than adequate to engage in a culturally literate way. How they've managed to be continually funded is beyond our belief. Written material is never enough to connect people together; and communication is only effective when it is shared. It is as much about how, where and when things are communicated - knowledge many agencies and service providers seem unaware of.

Advising whānau in easy Pākeha and sign language to *stay out of flood water because it's paru and will make you sick*, makes far more sense than trying to sign *'contamination from excess run off and hazardous materials can cause gastroenteritis*'. We don't even have the signs for some of those words. Our form of translation is what we call 'Easy Pākehā' developed to uncomplicate English, replace jargon and align it to Māori concepts for a much wider Māori audience who may, or may not have Te Reo. In any space - plain, simple and relative is always far more effective.

State of the Health & Disability Sector

Whānau have waited a long time to see the number of kaupapa Māori health services grow, but most are not disability accessible. We have a dominance of Pākehā health and disability services, and most are culturally incompetent. In fact, some are down-right offensive, pretending to be kaupapa services. Adopting a Māori name, hiring Māori staff and using Māori terms when the majority of their clients are non-Māori and their philosophy is clearly Pākeha, does not make a kaupapa Māori service. This is simply 'Māori cladding' and especially evident when equity funding is on offer. It's ok to be a Pākeha service targeting Pākeha populations. We challenge the perception that 'we are all New Zealanders.' One size for all has never worked for us, and which New Zealanders are they really talking about? Because we're pretty sure it isn't us.

According to recent Waitangi Tribunal case evidence, there are 890 mainstream services in the disability sector that receive 98% of government funding – and only 33 kaupapa Māori services, which include groups with Māori names providing support to mainly Pākehā families. Māori have the highest rate of disability, with the highest deprivation level in the country, yet the lowest utilisation rate - so there is something seriously wrong with this picture. As a population, Māori in the disability sector are stuck. We are not a vulnerable population; we are a marginalised one, that continues to struggle for access not only to emergency, health and social services but also Te Ao Māori, our own world.

Invisible populations

When a colonial power colonises indigenous populations, one of the ways to determine the level of continued damage to these populations, is to regularly count them. You count to find out how many lived, or died, are sick, or are well. Similarly if we're trying to measure Treaty responsiveness or the level of breach; we count - iwi affiliation, language, cultural knowledge, growth or decline. But if you don't count communities, then you don't know they exist. The population of whānau hauā is only partially counted by a few agencies, so remains largely invisible. Health authorities do not collect disability data by way of ethnicity; ACC does not identify disability, only injury; Needs Assessment and Service Coordination Agencies only have data on those who are eligible for their services. Being invisible means we are without a plan, a response, adequate resources or proper access to critical supports. We cannot emphasise enough the importance of quality data across **all** agencies and services.

The source of fragmentation

As a specialist and unique organisation, we spend a ridiculous amount of time in meetings providing our unique yet undervalued intelligence to a range of government agencies, fronted by too many keyboard practitioners. We share our knowledge, they tell their people, who then come back to us with our own information, thinking they're informing us.

We deal with MSD and their funded providers, the Ministry of Disabled People, Auckland Emergency Management, Auckland Council and their Local Boards, Health authorities, ACC, Kainga Ora, Education, the Human Rights Commission, Statistics NZ, the Chief Ombudsman's Office and a host of provider networks. These organisations have yet to realise what a drain they are on the few resources we have meant for whānau, or how working together as agencies is time efficient, saves money and is not that hard to do. For an organisation of our size with a basic infrastructure, we're left with very little time or energy to do the mahi we set out to do.

Recently we sat in an online forum called by an agency for their staff and the community. It was an update meeting, for Covid. But we talked about the flood response as well, and were asked politely to attend a later meeting, where we can raise our issues in the relevant forum. Admittedly we didn't read the zoom invite properly. But herein lies the problem. This fragmented approach is so entrenched and gated, that people can't see, hear or understand the relevance or similarities of our experiences. They aren't able to align these with barriers they've created for whatever situation we're in; so they cannot or will not join the dots. Yet they call us disabled.

Organisations receive ring-fenced information and fragmented resources, that result in disjointed services. Whānau struggle to piece this mess together in order to survive, let alone thrive. For whānau hauā in this messy system, it's incredibly hard trying to work out who has what, for whom and how. Struggling with complex information is demoralising. As is the multitude of referrals, assessments and processes to follow in order to receive help.

The lack of collaboration and coordination among government agencies, plays out on the ground among their funded services. At the same time there are so many versions of navigation and coordination, we now have to figure out how to coordinate coordination. Attention is focussed on navigating a compartmentalised, messy system, and in doing so, we missed the point. Rather than constantly navigating the mess, we should be working to clean the mess up. Then we won't need navigators, or coordinators, case managers, or connectors. We'll easily find our way ourselves.

Siloed Practice

During the floods, Te Roopu Waiora witnessed agencies reacting, not responding. We did the same. Some covid resources already on hand with providers could have been redirected in a coordinated way, but their funding agencies said no. Some providers listened, others didn't; hence the reluctance to talk to each other. In a few cases, provider networks closed ranks on each other. As raised by one of our key service providers, we needed a localised, cross sector plan. We didn't have one and we still don't.

Competitive behaviour whether among government agencies or service providers, or even iwi, is destructive, especially where whānau lives are at stake. In the community, this happens when funders establish preferred providers. It's not the funding agencies who should determine the services that are preferred. That's the role of whānau.

We've even siloed the state of being and concept of whānau ora. It's become a brand, instead of our goal. In the disability sector, it's called 'Enabling Good Lives'. These responses have become an absurd power struggle where we as whānau are labelled, separated and corralled by sector-controlled budgets managed by people who refuse to share their toys.

Solutions

In spite of our struggle or maybe because of it, we believe this is fixable. By surviving these experiences, we also know many of the solutions. Local networks designed by local communities – informed and evaluated by whānau, monitored by mana whenua in decision making roles, enacted by service providers who are properly resourced by agencies and national bodies across all sectors. Funding decisions are made based on whānau flourishing and not stagnating or remaining as *clients*, with accountability and transparency for all to see. Services and agencies will know how to work with us, learn from us, invest in us. This can and will work. Understanding our Treaty obligations is the best starting point, relationships are paramount, collective planning is critical and role clarity essential.

Lessons yet to learn

The points we've raised might not resolve the immediate issues we face with the current crises, but these have become issues because they are long standing and should have been dealt with ages ago. It's in times like these when communities pay the ultimate price of inaction from others. As a country we still haven't figured that building on our wetlands is just asking for trouble, and that the health of people relies on the health of te taiao.

We've also forgotten that many of our tīpuna, tohunga and atua with impairments were celebrated, sometimes feared, but always connected, belonged and contributed to their communities. They were hautipua, extraordinary beings with differences that were embraced. Their challenges were absorbed by the collective, who also benefited from their attributes. Disability as a western construct is divisive. It considers whānau hauā as having something wrong with them, as individuals who need to be fixed, normalised, separated or institutionalised. This concept of disability has no place in Te Ao Māori.

Making the sort of shift we're describing requires all our energies and commitment. No doubt there will be more catastrophic events if we don't hurry up and work holistically, purposefully and collectively. And it will be Tāwhirimātea, our atua kāpō, who'll continue to deal to us.

To those offended by our views or are tired of us banging on this same drum for over 20 years, we make no apology. We need you to not only listen, but act and now.

Mauri oho, mauri ora
Ngā mema o Te Roopu Waiora

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Future Development Plan 2023 #10309

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?

Tell us why

Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Tell us why

Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Tell us why

Resilient infrastructure

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

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

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

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Tell us why

Other feedback

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

Please see attached

genealogy

MDPI

Article

Kāinga Tahi, Kāinga Rua: The Role of Marae in Reimagining Housing Māori in the Urban Environment

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Abstract: The supply of, and demand for, housing in Aotearoa, New Zealand, is in a state of crisis. With all other areas of social deprivation, Māori are impacted disproportionately in the housing space, and have been locked out of the housing market. In order to address this crisis, a range of government, community and iwi initiatives have been established in Tāmaki Makaurau (Auckland) to provide various housing interventions, from emergency housing, accommodation supplements and subsidies to transitional housing, home ownership programmes and papakāinga (Māori settlement, village) development opportunities. Marae Ora, Kāinga Ora (MOKO) is a Kaupapa Māori (Māori approach) research project created to explore the role of marae (cultural centre) and kāinga (village, settlement) in supporting the wellbeing of whānau (family group), hapū (extended kinship grouping), iwi (extended kinship–tribal grouping) and communities, which includes the potential provision of housing. Five marae in the South Auckland landscape are partners in this research and bring to life the prospect of their contribution to housing solutions for their local Māori communities. This article presents some valuable insights into the aspirations of each whānau involved with the five marae with regard to their perspectives and developments with marae-led housing provision.

Keywords: Māori; Kāinga; marae; housing

check for updates

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1. Introduction

Underpinned by Kaupapa Māori, one of the key aims of the Marae Ora, Kāinga Ora (MOKO) project is to enable marae to utilise findings of this research to develop sustainable marae-led kāinga initiatives with their communities. In addition, this research will provide insights and opportunities to achieve greater outcomes and collective advantages for whānau and community wellbeing, which includes opportunities to be involved in collaborative future-thinking housing development in and around marae.

Marae are traditional places of gathering known across Polynesia as culturally significant communal spaces. In Aotearoa, marae are physical manifestations of identity and belonging for Māori. In tribal settings, marae represent common ancestral connections and whakapapa (genealogical) relationships. In this article, the progressive nature of marae in a modern context and in an urban setting highlights the agility of marae to adapt to changing environments. Marae are recognised as key knowledge holders of Māori culture and, consequently, are invaluable contributors to the wellbeing of Māori.

The genesis for the MOKO research project emerged following research undertaken in partnering with Te Puea Memorial Marae (Lee-Morgan et al. 2017). Te Puea Memorial Marae (TPMM) is located in the high-density urban environment of Māngere in South Auckland. During 2016/17, in the tradition of manaakitanga (caring for) and the legacy of Te Puea Herangi, the marae successfully increased their social service provider capacity in response to the increased number of families coming to them for relief, support and advocacy needs concerning unsafe and inadequate living circumstances (Lee-Morgan et al. 2017). This research initiative documented the experience of the marae who actively intervened in providing relief for homeless whānau in Tāmaki Makaurau through their marae-based Manaaki Tangata (caring for, hosting people) Homeless Programme (Lee-Morgan et al. 2019; Dennis 2019).

According to the 2018 Census, the Māori population in Tāmaki Makaurau was 11.5%. However, Māori were starkly over-represented as 43% of the homeless in Tāmaki Makaurau in 2019 (cited in Independent Māori Statutory Board 2020). The housing deprivation and homelessness statistics for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau paint a bleak picture that is not uncharacteristic of the rest of Aotearoa:

- Over 11,700 Māori are currently experiencing severe housing deprivation (Amore et al. 2013);
- An estimated 1290 Māori were homeless, with 235 in emergency housing, 1056 in commercial accommodation or living temporarily on marae and 9149 living in severely overcrowded homes (Amore et al. 2013);
- A further 22,184 Māori received an income-related rent subsidy as Housing New Zealand clients (they constituted 34.5% of all recipients (Amore et al. 2013));
- A total of 88,781 Māori received an income and asset-tested accommodation supplement (Ministry of Social Development 2018);
- A total of 28.2% of Māori were living in owner-occupied homes, compared to the national average of 49.8% (Stats NZ 2013).

Kake (2019) reflected on the combined negative statistics that continue to impact Māori and scream for attention. Subsequently, the pressure to adequately accommodate Māori has generated growing expectations on state social service sector as well as the different provider entities, including marae, to be accessible and offer practical support to struggling whānau. As researchers involved in reporting the positive outcomes from Te Puea Memorial Marae's intervention, the insights informed a decision to expand on the potential for more marae to be supported to explore their own capability in this space.

The MOKO project posed two critical questions to guide the activity each marae would be investigating with regard to this exercise of reimagining kāinga:

- How can marae best utilise their physical, economic, social and cultural capital and infrastructure in their provision of housing interventions as kāinga Māori?
- How can iwi, hapū, communities, service providers and agencies best collaborate with marae to ensure the successful creation of kāinga to support resilient whānau in South Auckland?

The role of marae in the Tāmaki Makaurau housing crisis (Lee-Morgan et al. 2017, 2019) revealed the success of marae in responding to community needs, including housing interventions. This illustrates the desire and capacity of marae to provide a range of marae-led initiatives for the purpose of increasing whānau wellbeing (Kawharu 2014; Tapsell 2002). Marae provides a sociocultural setting for Māori and "a place in which Māori customs are given ultimate expression" (Tauroa and Tauroa 2009, p. 6). In the contemporary urban environment of South Auckland, marae continue to hold this space and function for Māori. Over the 2020–2022 period, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has necessitated a far-reaching response from essential services to assist whole communities in need, including those without accommodation. What became evident during the enforced lockdowns was the active leadership shown by Māori to mobilise support within their own networks and with the restricted resources available to them.

The vital work of marae as outreach services during the pandemic in providing food, medical care, protective equipment, social support, and information to whole communities, not just for Māori, is seen as an example of an effective holistic response, not only in Aotearoa but at an international level (Te One and Clifford 2021).

In the past two years, the MOKO project has supported a forum for the marae-based researchers employed with each of the five marae involved in the project. This created a space for MRCs to collectively share their individual experiences and observations and to regularly discuss the issues, both unique and common, which the marae individually and collectively encountered during the pandemic crisis. Each marae has been engaged with their local communities in different ways to offer support relative to their capability. While the priority during the COVID-19 lockdowns was to provide immediate relief for those most vulnerable in the community, the initial impetus for the MOKO project was to test the interest and viability of marae to develop their own vision around housing support for whānau. Remarkably, this was still able to be progressed. The MOKO research project therefore set about investigating the potential of the five marae to strengthen their provision of kāinga in the contemporary urban context of South Auckland.

The MOKO project is shaped by the theoretical underpinnings of Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) (Israel et al. 2010) and Kaupapa Māori (KM) (Pihama et al. 2004, 2015; Smith 1997, 1999). Both research methodologies advocate the importance of relationships and the respectful way in which information, knowledge and proficiency are shared. These were chosen as approaches that would best support the opportunity to undertake research by, for and with marae and communities to contribute to the strategic and collective development of kāinga ora (housing wellbeing) for whānau and community. The project facilitated a research partnership that prioritised the principle of collaboration and transformative outcomes for the collective. This required an investment of regular weekly contact in the first year of the project to build trust, develop respect and value the different strengths and skills across the research team. Knowledge creation was experienced as the team learned more about the research itself and gained insights into their own working knowledge around marae development. The sharing of knowledge became about respecting the different marae identities, appreciating the thinking space to view commonalities and the growth of confidence in a safe place to critique and engage in collective solution-seeking. All of these aspects built a high-trust leadership model within the project. Central to the MOKO methodology was maintaining the pedagogy of interaction between the marae and the research entity were culturally relevant and driven by their own health and wellbeing aspirations.

As a KM study, there are multiple layers and dimensions to the research experience. It has been critical to ensure that all the marae have been equally responsible for achieving all expectations of the research, including participation, engagement, collaboration, analysis and success (Smith 1997); this is made possible through high-trust relationships between the MRCs and their marae communities. CBPR safeguards and ensures marae and community are central to all dimensions of the research.

Historical Context

The kāinga is distinctive to ensuring Māori ways of living; historically, this meant living in collective ways and shared spaces with shared responsibilities. Ancestral kāinga were connected through tribal narratives to the natural environment, located close to seasonal food sources, and founded on cultural knowledge systems that ensured the ongoing connection of people to their land and waterways (Awatere et al. 2008). Traditionally situated in close proximity to the marae, kāinga housed kinship groups that populated the marae, providing a kaitiaki role in attending to everyday activities and the cultural duties of Tikanga/Māori law (Kake 2015).

> Kia mā te marae, hurihia te pōhatu; whai iho mā te ahi kā ki te marae e whakaatu.
>
> A clean marae with no fires burning is worthless, but one supported by people and their cooking fires is of high value.

This whakataukī (proverb) refers to the importance of the warmth of people required to keep the marae space alive and ensure the ongoing transference of cultural knowledge to future generations as a necessary symbiotic relationship. The marae is the heart of the kāinga and provides cultural sustenance. The presence of burning fires relays that the marae is active and is therefore nourishing the people; the role of those that keep the fires burning is to occupy the lands for current and future generations (Metge 2013).

The view of kāinga as a place of belonging and home rather than a purely physical shelter is common among other Indigenous peoples, who recognise land as a living entity that signifies a bond, relationship and love of the land (Saha et al. 2019). Professor Manuka Henare, in an interview with He Tohu, provides an expression of this in his interpretation of the wording in 1835 He Wakaputanga Declaration of Independence, where the phrase "ko mātou te mana i te whenua" is used. Henare suggests that it means "we can speak, because we have the mana that comes from the land to us" (He Tohu 2019). This is used to state the position of the Tangata Whenua (Māori, people of the land) as the Indigenous peoples of Aotearoa, thus reinforcing Indigenous concepts associated with the land and the understanding that Indigenous identities lie in the land.

The earliest reference that speaks to the significance of kāinga as a critical component of the Māori societal structure is in Article 2 of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Ko te Kuini ō Ingarani ka wakarite ka whakaae ki ngā Rangatira ki ngā hapū- ki ngā tangata katoa ō Nu Tirani te tino rangatiratanga ō rātou wenua, ō rātou kāinga me ō rātou taonga katoa (Facsimilies of the Declaration of Independence and Treaty of Waitangi, quoted in O'Malley et al. 2010, p. 38).

The Queen of England agrees to protect the chiefs, the subtribes and all the people of New Zealand in the unqualified exercise of their chieftainship over their lands, villages and all their treasures (Wilson 2016).

Māori were guaranteed 'tino rangatiratanga' over, ō rātou whenua (our lands), ō rātou kāinga (our villages), ō rātou taonga katoa (our property and treasures), as stated in the article text above (O'Malley et al. 2010, p. 38). Just as whānau are the primary social unit in Māori society, kāinga were the places where whānau lived and flourished. As Durie (2019) reiterates: "A kāinga embodies a house or a group of houses built around cultural values that connect with Tikanga Māori (cultural protocols), with the land on kāinga stand, with whānau and local communities" (p. 57).

The history of colonisation in Aotearoa in the form of land confiscation, illicit land acquisition, diminished Māori land tenure and restrictive controls over Māori land development has affected Māori land ownership and resulted in inequitable access to housing options (Paul et al. 2020). This has undoubtedly contributed to the health and wellbeing disparities experienced by Māori and homelessness in the current housing crisis (Smiler 2020; Dennis 2019; Henry and Crothers 2019; Groot et al. 2011). The dispossession of land, alongside the severance of whānau from kāinga, where notions of secure identity, connection and belonging have been eroded on many different levels for Māori and have resulted in varying degrees of intergenerational grief, detachment and trauma (Tapsell 2021). In a claim to The Waitangi Tribunal Office for Treaty Settlements, the Housing Policy and Services Inquiry (Wai 2750) has made a claim concerning housing policy and government services that have negatively affected whānau, hapū and iwi. This inquiry alleges that the Crown has not met the needs of Māori by providing adequate housing (Waitangi Tribunal 2019). The steady and increasing number of Māori that have inadequate housing is indicative of the extent of Māori housing deprivation today (Independent Māori Statutory Board 2020).

Reflecting on the historical context of the deliberate and conscious use of legislation to deconstruct and destabilise the cornerstones of Māori culture by successive governments (Palmer 2019), the rejuvenation of marae and kāinga in a contemporary urban setting can be viewed as a welcomed response and assertion of Tino Rangatiratanga (self-determination, authority). As cited in Haami (2018):

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> While many urban Māori had lost their back-home connection during the 1960s and 1970s, the first wave of Māori migrants to the city were never completely detribalised but "adapted their tribal outlooks to the urban environment". (Anderson et al. 2015, p. 372 cited in Haami 2018)

Urban-dwelling Māori populations have sought to remedy the reconfiguration of 'places of belonging' by establishing marae in the urban setting. In South Auckland, this started in the 1980s (Haami 2018). The five marae in the MOKO project reflect the diversity of marae in the South Auckland landscape; one kāinga settlement has been continuously occupied as a mana whenua (power, authority, original occupants) marae for the past 800 years, another is a taurā-here (tribal kinship groupings with links to other geographic locations) marae founded by descendants of Ngāti Awa, and the remaining three are pan-tribal mātaawaka urban marae (urban kinship groups from various places). This strengthens the idea that marae are vital conduits of cultural wellbeing, no matter what kind of legal entity status they are bound by. The role of the marae is more prominent than ever in the urban environment, connecting people to places and highlighting the importance of whakapapa in maintaining identity in the knowledge that these connections are critical to identity and belonging.

2. Results

In this section, we examined the aspirations for each marae and illustrate the diverse responses to housing provision put into action as opportunities throughout the MOKO project. The following narrative from each marae is based on a presentation delivered in December 2021 to the Unitec Research Symposium by each MRC. The Marae Researchers provide a considered commentary about their marae and the progress of priorities relevant to the housing provision and issues encountered to date.

2.1. Makaurau Marae–Pania Newton and Moana Waa (MRCs)

Ko Ihumātao te whenua houkura, ko te whenua taurikura ko te ūkaipō. We care for our peaceful and prosperous land at Ihumātao, which sustains us and teaches us that the wellbeing of the people is all intimately connected.

Makaurau Marae is situated in Ihumātao, within Māngere, and is known as the oldest continuously occupied village in Tāmaki Makaurau. In 1863, our Whenua was confiscated by the Crown, and many would say that this was the start of the displacement of our people.

From the unjust confiscation of our lands to the environmental degradation seen through industrial intensification, our people and Whenua have suffered significantly, and without a doubt, the landlessness created by the invasion in 1863 is at the heart of current issues that have come to public attention in recent times; that is, much of the impoverishment and homelessness experienced by our whānau today.

Despite over 150 years of being on the receiving end of some of the most draconian central and local government decisions seen in Aotearoa, our whānau of Ihumātao remain resilient and have aspirations to begin to heal the heartache of our past and to chart our own course. This includes reimagining our kāinga priorities that will see a better future for our tamariki and our mokopuna. Housing our most vulnerable whānau is a critical objective of ours and an enactment of our Kaitiakitanga (guardianship), Rangatiratanga (sovereign right, self-determination) and Mana Motuhake (authority).

Currently, there are approximately 87 homes within our papakāinga, and roughly about 80% of those homes are occupied by whānau who have ancestral connections to this land stretching over 1000 years since the arrival of our tūpuna (ancestors). This papakāinga, is illustrated in Figure 1. Most of our whānau here live intergenerationally and are fortunate in the sense that they are only walking distance from their maunga (mountain), awa (river), marae (cultural centre), urupā (burial grounds, moana (sea)) and whānau (family).



Figure 1. Makaurau 2017 aerial map. (Auckland Council 2017).

Recently we had the opportunity to work with our whānau to reimagine what their own kāinga could look like. We were able to complete six kāinga feasibility studies, supported by Te Puni Kōkiri (The Ministry of Māori Development) an opportunity to perform something different. These have ranged from tiny homes to mega whare and small papakāinga builds within the papakāinga.

The process we undertook with whānau included developing a set of values that guided their vision and needs for their kāinga, and then we drew on these values to develop their master plans and concept designs. It has been a highlight to hear common themes across whānau, which include:

- **Sustainability;**
- **Honouring the pūrākau and stories of the whenua and whānau;**
- **Upholding their mana motuhake and rangatiratanga.**

These feasibility studies feed into a housing strategy that is supported by the wider MOKO whānau that is currently being developed by our marae whānau. This project is critical to enable our whānau to identify their needs, share our experiences and collectively voice our own housing needs. This includes being responsive to the needs of whānau who have aspirations to return to the papakāinga to live, as well as ensuring that all residents within our papakāinga are living in safe, secure and healthy homes.

Recently, with the support of the MOKŌ project, we were granted some funding by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development to create a Housing Strategy for our hapū and marae. Through this process, we have been able to identify key priority areas to systematically support whānau into sustainable and mana-enhancing kāinga. We are currently in the process of applying to the He Taupae fund to support the implementation of the Kāinga Strategy by supporting further feasibility studies for whānau within our papakāinga.

When we reimagine our kāinga, we envisage kāinga that is led by whānau, for whānau; that is sustainable and sees the restoration of our lands, mana (authority), rangatiratanga (self-determination), taiao (environment), reo (language) and Tikanga (cultural protocols).

Makaurau Marae has embraced the opportunity to look into kāinga development through a strong foundation of engagement with the wider whānau and gaining a sense of refined direction by exploring a collective values base. This, along with access to specialist roles and targeted funding to progress their vision, is witnessed as a critical combination of essential factors to advance the initial steps for a kāinga project. As a mana whenua

marae, their identity and intergenerational connection to the Whenua are firmly embedded. Despite recent struggles to secure their status about land ownership rights, connectivity is not an issue to Makaurau, as experienced by some of the other marae in the MOKO study.

2.2. Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae–Hineamaru Ropati (MRC)

Kai he rongoā, Rongoā he Kai.

Our food is our medicine and our medicine is our food.

This whakataukī can be defined in so many ways, depending on the Kaupapa (purpose). We know for us it resonates through our experience that the purity and goodness of our food heal and nourishes our whānau, and what we share as a collective together, we find solutions (for) as a collective.

Papatūānuku Marae was established in 1986 to service the needs of urban Māori and whānau. Kaumātua (elder men) and kuia (elder women) from around the country living in Tāmaki Makaurau came to the realisation, alongside mana whenua and mātaawaka, that we needed to have a marae that would be able to service the needs of all the different tribal groups represented in the city.

The whānau at Papatūānuku can go back five or six generations as urban dwellers, coming from the country into the urban setting where they experienced some of their Tikanga and values being diluted over many years, generation after generation.

The development of a whare kāhui (housing cluster) was prioritised as the most recent need on the marae, brought to life by the prospects shared by whānau through a strategic planning and visioning exercise for the marae. Having a whare kāhui based at our marae allows whānau to come together to unite as whānau.

The moemoea (dream/aspiration) in regard to reimagining a kāinga was designed in collaboration with our Urban Intergenerational Kāinga Innovations project, funded by the National Science Challenge (NSC). The marae whānau express how lucky and privileged they are to have Design Tribe, and the MOKO research team supports the marae to explore this pathway. There were two key research questions that they set their planning baseline on:

What are the key contemporary kāinga innovations, and how can they respond and support Māori urban intergenerational housing aspirations and needs in Tāmaki?
How can marae-based whare kāhui be best designed to provide high quality, moderate cost, emergency transitional and long-term housing solutions for whānau?

A number of previous whānau generations moved to the urban setting in the early 1960s and 1970s and now have mokopuna (grandchildren) on top of mokopuna, illustrating that there is now a large generation of whānau that are enduringly continuing to live here in the city. Currently, the marae services whānau that are transitioning between accommodation or travelling from the north and needing a place to settle in temporarily. These whare kāhui allow them to be able to realign their pathways while they are living in an urban setting. Using the concept of maara (which is what the marae community actually undertake here at Papatūānuku Kōkiri marae, grow kai and teach others the same), these whānau are seeds. Like every seed, they need a number of supporting kaupapa around them to be able to grow.

For us to be able to build a whare kāhui, the marae needed to obtain some good tradespeople and support. This was confirmed as the first stage of the whare development by marae Trustees. Funding was needed to be able to pay for the design and consent, so this was sought and successfully funded by the National Science Challenge. Funding was also received from Foundation North to construct one unit, one whare. The NSC funding was able to cover resource consent costs for two whares.

Another idea about having the whare kāhui built in May 2021 was recognising that this is a prototype that could be rolled out to all marae around the motu (island), so they do not have to pay for an architect. Papatūānuku completed the checklist and followed the formal procedures for other marae to be able to follow suit and build similar structures around the motu. Hence, very much like seeds, the marae have been able to throw this

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do not have to pay for an architect. Papatūānuku completed the checklist and followed the formal procedures for other marae to be able to follow suit and build similar structures around the motu. Hence, very much like seeds, the marae have been able to throw this example of a possible dwelling option up in the air for the concept to be enabled to grow in many other maara around the country. The second whare kāhui will be built in September 2022. Papatūānuku marae have progressed from the concept stage to the design and are now in the process of being built.

Figure 2 shows what the whare kāhui looks like as a kaupapa Māori tiny house. It was designed with consideration of the location of the whare paku (toilet) and the kitchen. On any marae and in any whare, you want to ensure that these two parts of our wāhi tapu (sacred areas) in our whare are totally separated and in a convenient place in the design that is going to service the needs of manuhiri coming in and also those that live on the complex. It is a **one-bedroom**, self-contained kaupapa. It has a big māhau, or verandah, out the front so that whānau occupying the whare will be able to stand and face different directions for wider whānau and join in everything together. Nothing is ever straight—it is always combined with something else.

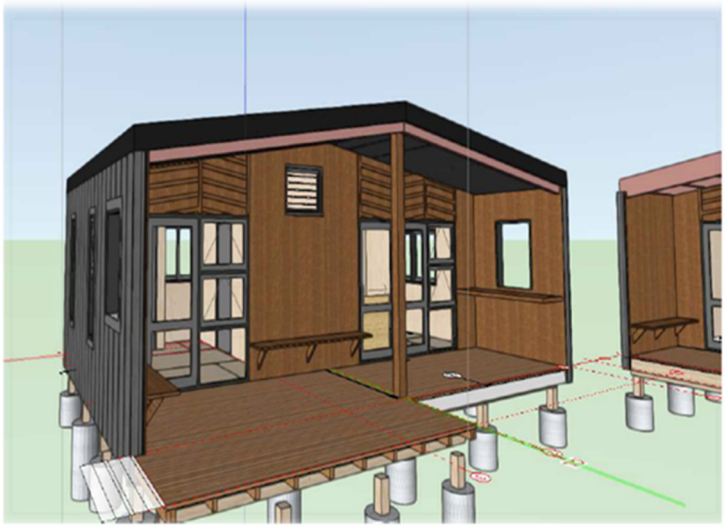


Figure 2. Whare Kāhui design (design sketch). Note: Shows design sketch for Papatūānuku marae. From Design Tribe 2022.

The whare kāhui is a place for short retreats for whānau needing time out to recharge their wairua (spirit) and give clarity to their pathway.

Here in South Auckland, or Tāmaki Makaurau, police frequently report domestic violence in homes and all sorts of challenges that are happening for whānau. These whare kāhui will be able to accommodate some time-out space for some. The vision is to provide a place also for kaumātua and kuia needing to come together for companionship and kōrero me noho wānanga (a learning space), so that they can talk about things relevant to their world, (away from) the busyness of everything else.

Lastly, this is seen as a place of rongoā (medicine)—a retreat to heal and reflect. While homes for our whānau are a focus, there is an important drive to ensure that there is clarity and unity and that there is peace in the whare of each whānau, and their own independent wellbeing, as a wahine (woman), as a tāne (man) and as rangatahi (youth). Whare kāhui is our kāinga, set up to look after our whānau. The original intent for the creation of this marae continues at present to provide a safe space to live as Māori and exercise Tikanga (cultural protocols) and te reo (the language). However, the demand to meet the needs of whānau presenting with diverse needs has meant that Papatūānuku has needed to expand to provide a range of social supports to whānau.

Unfortunately, Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae encountered a barrier at the eleventh hour, with an administrative cost factor from the local authority responsible for resource consent that would consume 41% of the total funding allocated to enable the build. This makes the project unachievable for the marae. Despite all the support and preparation to bring the

project to this stage of development, this final hurdle was perceived as unsurmountable. Therefore, the Board made the call to discontinue the project. The marae has since brought onsite three portable cabins to fulfil the purpose of the tiny house project and, in working with the funders, had the initial funding approved and repurposed for a playground for children whose mothers come to the marae for respite.

Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae specialises in kai (food) security and provision of restoring the practice of kai sovereignty for urban-based Māori and communities across Tāmaki Makaurau. Creating a temporary accommodation option for respite with the whare kāhui provides the chance to share this prototype for other marae to consider. In this instance with Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae, it is evident that the compromise that the marae resulted in signals the barriers presented with local government administration thwarting marae efforts to effectively participate in housing provision.

2.3. Mātaatua Marae–Baari Mio (MRC)

Mātaatua hangaia he tāwharau: to provide shelter and solace, a safe place for our people.

Mātaatua Marae was established in 1978 with agreement from Te Ārikinui, Te Ātairang ikāhu, and te kuini Māori to build our marae on Tainui whenua for the purposes of housing and supporting Ngāti Awa whānau here in Tāmaki who had migrated along with the many rural whānau during the mid-1950s to the late 1970s.

Its primary purpose was to provide a place for Ngāti Awa whānau to gather for all purposes and remain connected as a whānau and an iwi, being so far away from home. Forty-one years on, the marae remains a pillar of strength and unity here in our community and for our Ngāti Awa whānui(wide) here in Tāmaki.

The dream for Mātaatua Marae is to provide "a solutions-based, Māori-led, community whānau service and housing provider that supports total wellbeing for whānau, hapū, iwi and hāpori (community) with focused initiatives that encourage a sustainable, clean, green approach to urban housing and social, financial and whānau wellbeing, with the intent to support Māori to thrive" (B. Mio, personal communication, 6 December 2021).

As so many whānau from Ngāti Awa domicile here in Tāmaki, it is important to maintain connections to all whānau to ensure the marae is viewed as a safe place and offers support to those who need it—whether that be through cultural connectedness and wānanga (learning), health and social services, or education and housing. That vision is to be the hub of wellbeing for the wider whānau. One of the many aspirations for whānau wellbeing and whānau thriving is to develop housing that is centralised around the marae and enables the marae to provide as many of the essential services previously mentioned. Allowing whānau affiliated to Mātaatua the ability to enhance whānau oranga (whanau wellbeing) through whakapapa (genealogical links) to marae and the hononga (connection) of marae to the whenua (land), whenua to taiao (environment), taiao to wai(waters), wai to moana (sea), moana to whakapapa (genealogical links), and whakapapa to this marae is our ultimate goal. All aspects of wellbeing are led and driven by our whānau for our whānau, from one of our most respected, traditional places of assistance for Māori—our marae.

The overall concept for reimagining kāinga in the urban setting for Mātaatua Marae is to revert to a more regenerative and eco-sustainable approach to living. The basic principles and ways of living, such as the benefits of communal kai maara (gardens), are more than just possibilities but are dreams that the whānau have been instrumental in realising. An example and a result of this was the master-planning wānanga in 2021, as seen in the above plan Figure 3. It depicts the housing, education and social service hubs surrounding the marae, with adequate green space for gardens and activities in close proximity to natural wai (waterways) and moana (sea)—a dream for us that will soon become a reality.

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Figure 3. Mataatua marae site (master plan). Note: Created by Rau Hoskins, Design Tribe 2017.

Mātaatua Marae has owned kaumātua accommodation located near the marae and obtained through Māori Affairs since 1980. With this foresight to ensure their Ngāti Awa elders in the city would be the responsibility of the marae community to care for and keep close to the marae proper, the prospect of expanding their housing portfolio to secure space for other whānau in need is an imminent development. This marae is actively seeking to be approved as a Community Housing Provider and take on the commitment of social housing provision within their own specifications of Mana Motuhake (power and authority). A challenge that has been presented for Mātaatua to achieve their vision is the current negotiations with crown entities regarding the land status of the marae site and the long-term prospect of Mātaatua remaining there and being able to grow their locality.

2.4. Manurewa Marae–Kahlaun Evans (MRC)

Amōhia ake te ora o te iwi- ka puta ki te whei ao.

The health and wellbeing of our people are paramount.

This is a tongikura or prophetic saying from the Māori King Tūheitia Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Te Tuawhitu that Manurewa Marae identifies with, as it reflects the work and care the marae puts into the people of their community.

The impetus for a marae started back in the 1970s when a group of whānau within Manurewa came together with the aspiration to have a marae where we could bring our people together. A lot of Māori in Manurewa were from different places and were not able to return home for things like tangihanga (funerals, grieving rituals). This roopu (group) and their dream were to bring people together so they could hold tangihanga and bring other cultures together within the community.

Over time, the marae has definitely grown. There is a wharekura (Maori language secondary school) onsite, clinic services and rongoā (Māori medicine) services established there now. Whānau Ora (Maori approach to integrated social services) and a foodbank have been developed, so the marae has really grown from the original whakaaro (thought, thinking) into something that really gives back to the community and provides for the wider community.

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Last year the Board assembled to reimagine kāinga and established a marae master plan to bring in kaumātua and kuia (elder) housing as that was one of the main aspirations and dreams that the founding whānau that started the marae really wanted to happen. This vision has been reinstated and put into the marae's future-thinking design plans.

The red building in the above diagram sits on the current border of the marae land. The land from this point down on the map in Figure 4, is the reserve next to the marae. The marae Board is looking at extending our marae onto that reserve space so that our kāinga can be developed there for our kaumātua and kuia, where they can live on the marae, be a part of the marae, and share their knowledge and mātauranga (Māori knowledge) with the marae and the community.



Figure 4. Manurewa Marae site (master plan). Note: Created by Rau Hoskins, Design Tribe 2022.

There is a definite drive to connect more with the taiao (environment), so a wharf is in the plans that extend out into Te Manukanuka o Hoturoa (original name for Manukau Harbour). Our aspirations are to implement waka ama (paddling canoes) and other similar activities that create an enduring relationship with our whānau, our community, and the taiao (environment).

Soil testing is being arranged as a part of our taiao project, which the Board is enthusiastic about pursuing. This will regenerate connectivity between the marae and the environment. The other reason soil testing is important is to align the amazing master plan with what sites on the marae are best suited for the placement of kai maara/gardens and growing rongoā (medicinal) native trees and which places are better suited for erecting houses or buildings.

The marae is also in the throes of repurposing our puna reo (language spring), which was built around ten years ago for early childhood education. Since then, times have changed, as has the potential best use of this building, and the need for an early childhood facility is no longer as relevant as it used to be. There are so many ECEs out in the community now, and the presence of COVID-19 has really changed the demand for learning spaces, reviewing the whole purpose of what the puna reo might be used for. The marae is considering using it for things like workshops and wānanga (learning). It will still be within education, for conferences, hui, and these kinds of events, but not early childhood education as originally intended. At the beginning of the year, Manurewa Marae hosted the MOKO research hui in this facility. These are the types of activities the Board is now looking to use the puna reo space for.

In the future, the marae is really focused on the taiao (environmental) aspect and bringing together our kaumātua and kuia (elders) to recreate that relationship where whānau can come in to learn about the taiao and learn from our kaumātua a bit about who we are as Manurewa Marae. The intent of the Manurewa Marae, from conception to now, is to promote the coming together more as a community.

Manurewa Marae shares the land restrictions that have been highlighted previously for both Mātaatua and Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae. As their service provision has dispersed across the Manurewa community, the appeal for more facilities onsite to house operations and mushrooming numbers of staff and volunteers is apparent. Obtaining space adjacent to the marae on reserve land and repurposing existing buildings is serving to contain current demands, as well as taking into account the expansion of services to include social housing. The marae is presently an emergency transitional housing provider, with homes they manage offsite. The reimagining of kāinga for this marae is a new consideration and a long-term plan, not something of a priority in the immediate future.

2.5. Papakura Marae–Luella Linaker (MRC)

Kōtahi te kōhao ō te ngīra e kuhuna ai te miro mā, te miro pango, te miro whero. There is but one eye of a needle through which the white, black and red threads must pass.

This is an apt metaphor for Papakura Marae. The wharenui is named Te Ngīra, the needle, an enduring reminder of our purpose and responsibility.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Māori moved to Papakura from the East Coast, the Far North and from across the country. The distance home was long, and it was too costly to travel back regularly. A number of families were instrumental in establishing a Māori complex that met the social and cultural needs of Māori and integrated Pākehā into understanding Māori society in Papakura.

Intense fundraising began and continued over many years, and in 1979, work began on the whare kai. The foundations of the present marae began with support from Māori in the community, both mana whenua (original inhabitants) and mātaawaka (migrant urban kinship groups).

Kaumātua (elders) are an invaluable part of Papakura Marae. They come from across Papakura and Manurewa, with sometimes little notice, to support marae kaupapa. The marae values their wisdom and knowledge, their mana (authority, prestige), and the important role they play in Māori society. That was the genesis of kaumātua housing in 2017, the true essence of manaakitanga (caring), mana akiaki (enhance or influence authority), to provide kaumātua with a home here on the marae where they support the marae and where the marae supports them.

Kaumātua were involved in developing the feasibility study and gave their thoughts about the vision and how it should work in practice. This led to the concept design. According to the 2018 Census, only 31% of Māori own their own homes (Stats NZ 2020). Unsurprisingly then, almost all of the kaumātua who were interested in staying at the marae were renting and, therefore, at the mercy of the housing market in their twilight years.

Papakura Marae is on a Council reserve, which means it is owned by the Papakura Local Board. Local Board permission was required to be able to build on the reserve, even though it was already a marae complex. The marae has worked hard to strengthen its relationship with the Local Board, and at the meeting, when the Chair moved the recommendation to allow the kaumātua housing development, every member of that local Board put their hand up to second the motion. They all wanted to support the marae development. There were a number of key contributors over time, people instrumental in Auckland Council that helped this building project get across the line.

Similarly, strengthening relationships with Ngāti Tamaoho and Ngāti Pāoa has been both critical and important. As manuhiri in Papakura, it has been important from day one that the marae maintains close relationships with and support from mana whenua.

The Māori Housing Fund was launched at Papakura Marae by the Hon. Jacinda Ardern and the Hon. Nanaia Mahuta and funded the building of the first six whare. Landowner approval and the concept design were key components of a successful application. Three further whare were approved in 2021 and are currently under construction.

Supporting the local economy is important, and Papakura Marae used local architects, builders and project managers. It is different when they are local: they put their heart into it, the locals know them; they have skin in the game; it is their legacy too. While none of these specialists were Māori, they really understood the marae vision and the importance of the marae to the whole community. They knew about Papakura Marae but never had a reason to engage. Now they see how important the marae is to the whole community, and how open and accessible the marae is for everyone, the role the marae has played through COVID-19 to support everyone.

The marae established a sub-committee that, with the marae Chief Executive and the Chief Financial Officer, met weekly with the building team. This was a good way to understand what was going on, to brainstorm solutions to any problems and look at opportunities as they arose.

The marae developed good relationships with the Council and central government staff, which moved the project across the line in a number of instances. It was really important to have a single point of contact within each agency and Council—someone who could open doors and give it to us straight. Auckland Council's Māori Housing specialist navigated the complexities and internal roadblocks of their own organisation on the marae's behalf.

Development in the first six whare began in 2020, later than hoped but impacted by COVID-19.

There were many hiccups along the way, but the strength, dedication and belief of the team is what allowed it to progress. The first six whare were blessed and opened in November 2021. This was scheduled for late August when our first kaumātua would move in, but COVID-19 disrupted that.

Below in Figure 5 is Noelene. She was the chief fundraiser in the 1970s and 1980s. She organised food stalls at Sweetwaters festival, housie events, and hīkoi to Maraetai. Though Noelene sadly passed away in 2021, it is for people like her that this housing is intended; those who have given to the marae with love and care for the people.



Figure 5. Kaumātua new residents at Papakura marae (photograph). Photograph taken by Luella Linaker.

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Each whare has its own kaitiaki (guardian), carved by esteemed kaiwhakairo (carver) Ted Ngataki. Each whare has two bedrooms, designed for kaumātua, that are easy to move around in, including walk in showers. They even have their own private balcony overlooking the reserve, so kaumātua have a private outdoor area when the marae has lots of manuhiri (guests). This is what the whare are about; our kaumātua living onsite, supporting our marae, and sharing and passing on knowledge to tamariki, rangatahi and pakeke. More importantly, Papakura Marae is able to support them with wraparound services such as an onsite clinic and pharmacy and a whole range of services that the marae provides for the whole community.

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For marae looking to build housing, do not let go of the hoeroa (long row, long game); it is your build, so make sure that it works for you and your whānau and hapū. You are the marae and Tikanga experts. Do not let the building experts lead. You need to do this together. Find the right people who buy into your vision and who have the skills and expertise to advance your marae to an enduring successful outcome.

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Papakura Marae has been strategic in securing funding and advocating the urgency of bringing kaumātua into the marae fold to nurture and grow the vital leadership within every Māori community. This was timely, with the country learning to function in a pandemic and amplifying efforts to keep our elderly populations physically distanced and socially connected. Papakura Marae, like the others in the MOKO research project, has embodied the quintessential role that urban marae in South Auckland has played in looking after whole communities. An emphasis on relationships, connections and maintenance of these relationships with potential stakeholders is indisputable in the above accounts, in which to progress an immediate and achievable housing response as within their reach.

Papakura Marae has been strategic in securing funding and advocating the urgency of bringing kaumātua into the marae fold to nurture and grow the vital leadership within every Māori community. This was timely, with the country learning to function in a pandemic and amplifying efforts to keep our elderly populations physically distanced and socially connected. Papakura Marae, like the others in the MOKO research project, has embodied the quintessential role that urban marae in South Auckland has played in looking after whole communities. An emphasis on relationships, connections and maintenance of these relationships with potential stakeholders is indisputable in the above accounts, in which to progress an immediate and achievable housing response as within their reach.

3. Methods

A wide range of methods was commissioned to explore the interest and viability of possible housing-development enterprises across the MOKO marae collective. The appointment of marae-based researchers, such as Marae Research Co-ordinators (MRC), has been the most innovative method employed within the MOKO project to galvanise the

3. Methods

A wide range of methods was commissioned to explore the interest and viability of possible housing-development enterprises across the MOKO marae collective. The

ownership of knowledge for each marae in this research and in which to ensure a genuine partnership approach to the study. The six MRCs were each selected by their marae and have been the critical conduits in the research project, bringing their influence and integrity as marae representatives who possess local knowledge of their marae, their communities and networks. The activities on their research work programme have included:

- Participation in a series of wānanga online with the broader team of MOKO researchers and academics, including expertise in specialist housing solutions. The topics covered involved:
  - The creation of master plans to visualise land use;
  - The scrutinising of urban-planning policies to identify and utilise public reserves for marae purposes;
  - Kai (food) sovereignty and the value of soil testing;
  - Geospatial environmental scanning to better understand marae sites and surrounding communities;
  - Insights into housing provider developments;
  - Innovative marae-based commercial enterprises;
  - Statistical analysis;
  - Whānau capacity-building.
- A marae spatial planning and analysis exercise involving environmental mapping of each marae community was created via a desktop analysis of public information.
- A pikitia (picture, creative graphic art piece) series telling a story of how each marae has experienced the pandemic and responded to the needs of their immediate communities.
- Pūrākau (storying) is the facilitation and crafting of a narrative articulating the cultural foundations of each marae site and historical connection to the Whenua (land).
- Delivery of qualitative interviews conducted by MRCs with marae whānau, stakeholders and Māori community not engaged with marae.
- Co-designing a quantitative online survey, seeking out perceptions of marae from South Auckland communities, both Māori and non-Māori.

The findings from interviews and the survey for the MOKO research project are currently being analysed. This involves coming together in a series of wānanga (learning spaces) to undertake the theming and analysis as a complete research team.

4. Discussion

Over decades, each marae has developed founding principles that are common to marae throughout the country, whether in the rural or urban setting. These principles are the cornerstones of Māori society. Rangatiratanga (self-determination), Kaitiakitanga (guardianship), Manaakitanga (caring), Whakawhanaungatanga (relationships), Whakapapa (genealogical links), Āhurutanga (comfort) and Mana Motuhake (authority) are some of these grounding principles that underpin the function and offerings of each marae in their unique community. They provide cultural stability in the urban setting, which are activated to help navigate complex relationships based on the location and the status of the land the marae is situated on. The reimagining of kāinga has had to consider these dynamics with a range of stakeholders, including landowners, mana whenua, local communities, other marae and the whānau who service and care for each marae. We are reminded that there are three different types of marae included in this study (mana whenua, Mātaawaka and Taurāhere), and each brings a subtle but diverse perspective to their lived experience of the kāinga or surrounding community. It is not surprising, therefore, to see these relationships evidenced in the marae research co-ordinator presentations in the previous section. Some of the more specific points from their narratives highlight the unique influence of people, specific events and the context of time.

4.1. COVID-19

The recent pandemic event has seen urban marae being relied on to serve whole communities over and above their usual core activities. The five South Auckland MOKO marae have had a prominent role in ensuring the supply of food and care to their surrounding communities during the lockdowns of the past two years. In some instances, their core function, as spaces for Māori to seek cultural respite and 'live as Māori', has been compounded as the need to accommodate the wider community's basic needs has taken precedence. It is essential to acknowledge that within the principles of marae mentioned earlier, the marae in the MOKO project has continued to fulfill cultural obligations to take care of people and have also adapted to how this might be performed, who might help to achieve this and how best to protect their cultural integrity. It has been imperative that each marae has maintained their autonomy around what they offer and how it will be delivered within the health and safety directives of the Ministry of Health. The point of difference that kaupapa Māori agency of the marae brings has provided a rich and unique experience for their local communities.

Marae made a significant contribution to responding to the most vulnerable people in their local communities, as evidenced exponentially over the past two years with COVID-19. There is a drive to share knowledge, information and experience gains with marae nationwide and to maximise their effectiveness within their communities. The value of maintaining respectful working relationships with agencies locally and within government organisations has been prevalent in dealing with pandemic circumstances. During COVID-19, marae have experienced the strengthening of relationships with stakeholders, service providers, local community networks, mana whenua and other marae in South Auckland in order to maximise with confidence a collective competence in social service delivery. The deepening of these inter-agency collaborations that include marae has been crucial for supporting relationships of trust—trust that marae can find their own solutions to community issues.

Based on the experiences of the marae, the gains experienced by government agencies and social services working alongside marae in these times have been immense. Anecdotal evidence suggests that marae have been able to break down the barriers of uncertainty, unconscious bias and cultural paralysis usually associated with non-Māori providers working with Māori. Service providers across South Auckland have had to work in collaboration with and on marae sites, adhering to cultural protocols; subsequently, the shared learning has been beneficial to all. Similarly, Kake (2016) recognises that the need for increased cultural competency across mainstream service providers working to improve the homelessness situation for Māori requires an investment in Māori cultural guidance. These marae have been ideally placed to assist and ensure whānau do not have to deal with cultural barriers of care first and foremost, and in doing so, can facilitate better outcomes for all. It is hoped that the successful work of marae demonstrates Māori providers' capability, "engendering the trust and confidence necessary to partner on more substantial projects" (Kake 2016, p. 16). The prospect of building on these positive working encounters, which have exhibited noticeable acts of reciprocity and collaboration, shows what a Te Tiriti-centred (Te Tiriti ō Waitangi) partnership model might look like for the future within these diverse South Auckland marae communities.

4.2. Culturally Responsive Service

Prior to COVID-19 reaching Aotearoa in 2020, marae had already demonstrated considerable agility, creativity and empathy to aid whole communities in times of crisis. Historically urban marae were a direct response to growing numbers of Māori that have moved away from their tribal territories and into the urban centres. As such, they adapted to meet the needs and interests of their changing communities. For decades Te Puea Memorial Marae, for example, has often provided accommodation for whānau traveling from overseas to funerals because they are located close to the international airport. As aforementioned, Te Puea Memorial Marae voluntarily made provisions for the homeless,

without any government funding or social support, in response to the visible homelessness in their community.

In acknowledging the critical role urban marae in Auckland have played, Otter (2017) also highlights the vulnerability of marae. He acknowledges that while marae are some of the biggest contributing service providers and collaboration partners, who are "mitigating some of the worst impacts of Auckland's housing crisis" (Otter 2017, p. 5), they continue to experience inequities in resourcing. Marae are yet to be formally recognised as an institution like community facilities that provide critical cultural and social services as essential to Māori wellbeing.

4.3. Youth Leadership

Whānau decision-making and the changing narrative of whānau leadership have been observed through the marae participation in the MOKO project. The voices and views of younger generations have been prominent in supporting whānau and marae communities to keep connected via online digital platforms and social media and in the workforce required to continuously respond to marae distribution of kai (food) and care. One of the most empowering outcomes from the MOKO research in the gathering of data by MRCs has been that of whānau engaging in the sharing of their aspirations. Many of the current whānau associated with each marae are mokopuna (grandchildren) generations, who have inherited obligations to look after the running of the marae and have active connectivity to marae. The interviewing of whānau revealed, to begin with, a quiet curiosity to participate and, consequently, an appreciation for being invited to contribute. What followed was some excitement mixed with some anxiety to share their aspirations and have their ideas heard. Their reflections on the original impetus for their marae establishment appeared to warm participants up to the idea of their voices being valued, thus adding another layer of perspective to the vision of former generations. With this realisation, self-confidence ensued, with new-found enthusiasm to be more actively involved in the marae's future building projects. The kaupapa of future-look kāinga raised interest and further commitment from local whānau to be involved with strategic events that would follow. Durie (2019) reminds us that:

There has been a discernable shift away from external 'experts' making decisions for whānau to whānau setting their own direction and being self-determining. Whānau leadership will be increasingly expected to take a lead in assisting with the resolution of complex contemporary problems. (p. 55)

Whānau interviews have provided insights into issues and struggle that whānau are experiencing daily to address as priorities. The re-visioning of marae and kāinga future development is, therefore, being driven by the changing needs of whānau and their interpretations of whānau wellbeing.

4.4. Kaitiakitanga

Another theme that has emerged is the explicit desire for marae to reconnect to their location and the surrounding environment. O'Brien et al. (2018) discusses place-making "as spaces that have been created with the people for whom these places hold, or will hold, meaning and connection" (p. 45). Spiller et al. (2015) further describe Kaitiakitanga as a sense of kinship that sits with humans as kaitiaki for 'the life-sustaining capacity of nature' and the responsibility for personal wellbeing as linked to the nurturing of the wellbeing of others and the environment, in "a living web of interconnectedness" (cit. in Reid et al. 2013, p. 1). In the efforts of urban Māori communities to reassert this obligation as kaitiaki (guardians), Kaitiakitanga (guardianship) provides clarity as to why this is a critical part of embracing the process of reimagining the kāinga and re-engaging with the Whenua (land), waterways and environs that continue to exist below the layers of concrete and buildings.

We are reminded by Henry (2021) that sites for many urban marae were designated without any process of assessment to identify a cultural fit or assure the environmental quality of the site and potential effects on the wellbeing of user groups in the long term

(i.e., whānau and resident communities). She claims: "Over the past sixty years, urban marae have been established by and for taurāhere and mātaawaka groups. Many of the existing urban marae have been built on land leased by the Department of Conservation and territorial Councils" (p. 2). The status of this land and the scope of development pose some barriers for marae in conflict with the rules of use assigned by legislation. Henry explains further:

As the planning rules for public reserves fail to take into account papakāinga and restrict the amount of the site marae can develop, existing marae on reserves are not provided with clear processes to build houses to create papakāinga. This is in contrast to policies and objectives set out in the special purpose, Māori Purpose Zone, which aims "to provide for the social and cultural needs of mana whenua and mataawaka and to promote the establishment of marae and papakāinga with supporting economic development to ensure thriving and self-sustaining Māori communities." (Auckland Council 2013, H27, cited in Henry 2021, p. 7).

Not only are the five marae looking to expand their footprints into neighbouring land to support their aspirations, but they are formulating pūrākau or historical narratives to increase the connection of marae and community residents to their cultural landmarks. This is a purposeful strategy to build community belonging and connection to the land, waterways, the maunga, and historical names and events associated with the marae location. The reciting of these connections and relationships is known as pepeha. Penetito (2009) spoke to the notion of place-based education (PBE) and reiterated the engagement value of this approach in growing a bond and responsibility of communities to take care of their localities:

> The pepeha invokes at least three spatial metaphors: firstly, of "connectedness" or whakapapa; secondly, of "inside-outside" or rights or lack of them, that is, tūrangawaewae (place to stand); and thirdly, "of grounding" or responsibilities and obligations, which is part of the meaning of kaitiakitanga. The metaphor of pepeha has multiple levels of understanding, which signals to those who understand the Māori language: (a) who I am; and (b) where I come from. (p. 12)

4.5. Kaumatua

The priority to care for Kaumātua in each marae community has been highlighted through the development aspirations of the five marae. The common desire across all marae to bring the Kaumātua and Kuia (elders) into the marae space for their care is another example of how the shared principles of marae continue to guide the decisions to improve whānau wellbeing. Kaumātua are essential to marae, and the visioning of each of the five marae to embrace their presence purposefully is an example of reciprocity in action. These elders are the Kaitiaki (caretakers) of Te reo (language), Tikanga (cultural protocols), Whenua (land) and histories. They bring the balance of energies required to sustain access to the "key cultural institutions" that contribute to a "secure identity" for Māori in the urban environs (Durie 1998, p. 58). A positive correlation between whānau decision-making and cultural expectations is the realisation that the reimagining of kāinga options needs to include the intergenerational and multi-generational design of the kāinga, for it to work for whānau Māori.

4.6. Economic Sustainability

The economic dimension of kāinga development, alongside the discussed cultural, social and environmental benefits, as an outcome for marae communities, has also been featured throughout the research project. With the prospect of building and facilities development in their sights as part of reimagining the kāinga, the deliberate engagement with local businesses, trades and building expertise has sought to broaden the investment of marae socially and culturally in their communities. This came from the aspiration to raise community economic prosperity. The accommodation project for kaumātua at Papakura Marae has seen this activated. Their decision to bring on board local building expertise to

the marae not only predicted an injection of funding to the local economy but strategically targeted long-term interest and commitment from local non-Māori community members to continue to support the marae. The realisation that marae in the urban environment are capable of recreating group housing for Māori in the form of kāinga or papakāinga is constantly being advocated by Māori architects and landscape architects alike. The perceived benefits of collective duties of care and responsibility to the land and whānau bolster the consultation holistically to community wellbeing across all domains, including economically (Hoskins and Kake 2013).

5. Conclusions

The learning shared by the five marae from the past two years, amidst emergency response mode, evidence some confidence that marae are positioned now, more than ever before, to assert their influence and plan for more sustainable housing-development options for Māori in the urban setting. In a recent Waitangi Day live coverage, Minister Nanaia Mahuta stated:

> Marae are living, breathing reflections of that prosperity vision (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) . . . . At its heart, our marae is our greatest learning place, an expression of mana and an expression of mana motuhake. (Waitangi Day 2022)

This study has uncovered some of this learning and has fashioned some practical steps and considerations to facilitate the dynamic contribution of marae on the housing-development landscape. The marae are also informed and mandated by the whānau input facilitated through the MOKO project to understand they have the capability to strengthen the prospect of reigniting kāinga as a vital source of capacity to protect marae and bring to action a plan for marae sustainability.

If we take on board the learning and growth from the accomplishments of the marae involved in the MOKO research project to date, then the notion of Mana Motuhake (autonomy) as an expression of capability, knowledge, leadership and self-determination has been substantiated.

The idea of Kāinga as an extension of the marae, which has been neglected in the initial allocation of land in the urban planning and establishment of Mātaawaka marae, means that there needs to be a willingness for local government to revisit the status of these sites. This correlates with the current situation evidenced by the disconnect between the planning and development policies of these bodies, with their own strategic, future-planning documents for communities in South Auckland (Henry 2021).

The housing crisis, for Māori in particular, lends some urgency to rectifying this situation and giving marae and community leadership a foothold to work in collaboration with urban planners. Their contribution to this space will be practical, long-term and inclusive of culturally relevant design principles for kāinga options.

This study reveals that marae are open to collaborating with government and community allies to reimagine their kāinga. Interviews with surrounding communities and stakeholders of each marae have highlighted shifts in perspectives and increased comprehension of the value marae have as a part of the diverse fabric of South Auckland communities. This does not detract from the clear understanding that marae continue to be places that provide belonging and connection as crucial to Māori identity and serve as "the heartbeat of the Māori world" (Humana Clarke, quoted on Māori TV 2018). Perhaps this is where the significance of pūrākau and the ideology of place-based education have a central role in increasing community understanding and awareness to generate purposeful ownership and protect the future of these marae (Lee 2009). Participation of whole communities in the obligations of kāinga, and the care required to nurture the holders of historical narratives about the Whenua, will bring to life examples of partnership in a Te Tiriti-centred future for Aotearoa.

The capacity of marae has been tested with the COVID-19 pandemic. With this has come an increased motivation for non-Māori and Māori alike to contribute time, resources, aroha and new technologies to the survival of South Auckland marae. The combined

energies and experience of housing-provider networks, an independent advisory for Māori housing and government strategy have created a groundswell of activity and expertise to assist marae in contributing their own responses to housing opportunities for Māori.

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Glossary

āhurutanga	safety, warmth, comfort
Aotearoa	land of the long white cloud–New Zealand
awa	river
hāpori	community
hapū	kinship group
hoeroa	*steering paddle or oar*
hononga	*connection, relationship, bond*
hui	*gathering, meeting*
iwi	*extended kinship group, tribe, people*
kai	*food*
kāinga	*village, settlement*
kaitiaki	*guardian, custodian, caregiver*
kaitiakitanga	*stewardship, guardianship*
kaumātua	*elders, elderly man or woman*
kaupapa	*purpose, issue, subject*
Kaupapa Māori	*Māori approach, Māori ideology*
kōrero	*talk, discuss*
kuia	*elderly woman*
maara	*garden, cultivation*
manaakitanga	*generosity, show of respect and care*
manaaki tangata	*caring for, hosting people*
mana	*prestige, influence, spiritual power*
mana motuhake	*autonomy, independence, sovereignty*
mana whenua	*territorial rights, power from the land*
manuhiri	*visitor, guest*
marae	*both a physical and spiritual location with a sociocultural setting for Māori to be immersed in a cultural context*

mataawaka	*kinship group of many different tribal affiliations*
mātauranga	*knowledge, wisdom*
maunga	*mountain*
moana	*sea*
mokopuna	*grandchild, descendant*
noho wānanga	*sit together in a learning space to discuss and deliberate*
ōranga	*wellbeing*
pakeke	*grown up, adult*
papakāinga	*original home base, village, communal Māori land*
pepeha	*expression of belonging and identification to landmarks ancestors and tribal sayings*
pikitia	*picture, painting*
puna reo	*language spring, also an early childhood total-immersion Māori language pool*
pūrākau	*narrative, story, historical account*
rangatahi	*younger generation, youth*
rangatiratanga	*chieftainship, right to exercise authority*
reo	*language, speak, voice, sound*
rongoā	*to heal, preserve, treat, remedy*
taiao	*environment, nature, natural world*
Tāmaki Makaurau	*original Māori name for Auckland*
tamariki	*children*
tāne	*Man*
	taurāhere
	binding ropes, urban kinship group linked back to tribal homelands
	te Kuini Māori
	the Māori Queen
	Te Matapihi
	independent voice for the housing sector, assisting in Māori Housing policy
Te Tiriti	Māori version of the Treaty of Waitangi
tikanga	correct procedure, customary lore, purpose, protocol
tūrangawaewae	place to stand, place of belonging
wahine	woman
wāhi tapu	sacred place, site
wairua	spirit, quintessence
waka ama	outrigger canoe
wānanga	to discuss, deliberate, learn tribal lore
whakairo	thought, decide, consider
whakapapa	lineage, genealogy, place in layers
whakataukī	significant saying, proverb
whakawhanaungatanga	process of establishing relationships
whānau	family group
Whānau Ora	a government-funded Kaupapa Māori family wellbeing service
whānui	broad, wide, extensive
whare	house
wharekura	secondary school, place where esoteric lore was taught
whenua	land
urupā	burial place

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