# Future Development Strategy

## Ōrākei Local Board

## WRITTEN FEEDBACK

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #10

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

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 #13

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Focus public investment and services into existing centers that are capable of supporting more intensive growth, then ensure good connectivity via rapid (emission free) public transport. Support nodal development with intensification along corridors.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

Respect our natural environment and its cultural, social and ecological values.  Ensure stormwater management protects water quality, and that transport initiatives support the transition to a low emission society.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #23

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## Your feedback

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

There is completely insufficient transport infrastructure to service more development in urban areas. We are already overcrowded and under-served by all infrastructure. The street-side parking is a zoo congesting the roads - Auckland Council is in looney land if they think Aucklanders can live without cars - even if they use public transport (which is also a joke under AT) they need cars for non-work activity. Sorry but apartments in CBD are the only viable option.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

This doesn't deal with the workplace travel - you have allowed focused workplaces near the or in the CBD - until the workplaces are miles out from the CBD you can't put more housing outside the CBD.  Sorry but apartments in CBD are the only viable option.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

For a start this climate change is an absolute folly and a pack of lies fostered by politicians wanting a green vote.  Council just needs to stop allowing building on unstable land and sort the drainage infrastructure out where there is known flood risk - real cities overseas have massive stormwater culverts all through their cites - wee have piddly overloaded 750mm stormwater mains with way too much catchment.  Stop blaming climate change and accept countless years of poor Council prioritisation and town planning are the real cause.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

What a pile of wank words this resilient infrastructure plan is - just start building drains and water supply service - what the heck is mauri-enhancing - talk about woke woke woke.

**Other feedback**

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

You are a waste of space - get some real infrastructure planners on the job asap.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #31

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## Your feedback

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Urban sprawl requires subsidies that will indebt younger generations. It also provides worse transport and infrastructure outcomes in general.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

good idea, particularly for apartments however intensification should still be allowed across suburbs.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Its ridiculous to build in hazard areas when we know something will go wrong in the future.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

Please adopt the MDRS as is, even if a new government says you do not have to.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #37

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## Your 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**

Development on the fringes will only contribute to an overloaded road network.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense to have people living closer to amenities. I think there should especially be intensification within walking and cycling distance of the CBD and Newmarket, as they are at the centre of the rail network.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

Keep trains at fairly high frequencies (10 minutes) off peak. Protected cycle lanes to town centres, schools, and train stations. Anything that promotes mobility and makes the city easier and cheaper to get around.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #54

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## Your feedback

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

The strategy needs to support a compact urban form, with a focus of achieving a high level of public amenity within existing urban areas.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

We should not be building in vulnerable locations in particular river/stream yards and coastal environments.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

Stop urban sprawl, and remove special character protection for high value land. To achieve a compact urban form we need to focus on existing urban areas, and allow for affordable development in these areas. We need to let go of the quarter acre dream as it hurts young and elderly members of our society alike, and accomodate the diverse population of Auckland.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #74

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Denser cities result in shorter commutes and more amenities where people are living. They also mean people do not have to depend on cars, public transport can be used more efficiently, and there is still land available for green space.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is a better approach to population growth than greenfields development. While Auckland needs more housing (and therefore intensification) across the whole city, this approach means much of the central isthmus should be supporting greater densities. Auckland Council currently

attempts to protect affluent and well-connected suburbs from intensification (e.g. Mt Eden, Ponsonby) in the name of 'special character'. This is an arbitrary and inequitable position that locks current and future Aucklanders out of the housing market. Local centres should absolutely support higher densities and this needs to start with Central Auckland.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**
Areas vulnerable to climate change-related weather events should, where possible, have development avoided. This is particularly relevant to flood-prone areas which would be better used as green spaces that can detain stormwater during heavy rainfall events.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**
I am unsure what 'decentralised' means in this context, but otherwise I agree that green infrastructure is the best way to address stormwater and climate change related issues.

**Other feedback**

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

I agree with all of the approaches mentioned in this survey and hope that Auckland Council will be more receptive of attempts by central Government to enable more housing in Auckland, especially in high demand areas.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #83

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## Your 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**

Accessibility to where people need to be ie work makes sense! Reduces traffic which will be an ongoing issue as the city grows, we need higher density in the city fringe suburbs especially

### Accessible local centres

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

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

It’s a nuanced issue - but development that’s at high risk of natural disaster should probably be halted...

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

More density in the inner suburbs surrounding the city centre, there’s a huge lack of housing density here!!!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #87

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## Your feedback

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Agree

**Tell us why**

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #101

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## Your 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**

Makes more sense to build on under utilised sites within the city then develop productive farm land

### Accessible local centres

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Reduced people's need to get in the car to go everywhere. I lived across the road from east ridge shopping centre last year and it was very convenient. Easily walk across the road to get groceries, meet friends, get coffee, bus into town etc

**Avoiding hazards**

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

No one enjoys their house being flooded.

**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**

Need open flow paths for water. Directing everything into stormwater drains which can't cope doesn't seem to make a lot of sense. Weather is unpredictable even the best estimates and calculations can be off.

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #108

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Proximity with transportation and activities. No need to use cars. Protect the green fields.

### Accessible local centres

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**Tell us why**

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #119

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree keep the city to the city, the environment to the outer environment. Although lovely big parks make the city so much prettier, I.e. the Auckland domain or even Central Park NY

### Accessible local centres

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

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

Great initiative to save lives and people's wellbeing

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #134

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Still want green areas within the city and not just compact housing everywhere

### Accessible local centres

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

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #140

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

I believe that continued expansion outwards will result in more traffic, longer commutes and a lower quality of life

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

I prefer to walk rather than drive for my day to day needs. It's better for my health, the environment and is free

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #204

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

It's more efficient and allows for a more livable city. We need to stop the sprawl.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #222

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Takaanini Future urban Zoon should not been removed, As it is very close to the main city, and the landlord has spent t bery high price to buy its future urban zone it will make landlord big lost, And it will lose the big chance to develop very convenient location to Residential house

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Local area is not big enough. It should be released more land from the future urban zone

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

For the Takanini  There are so many exiting  house, it should keep the chance to develop the house in 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**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #234

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #247

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

It avoids having to build new infrastructure

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

I don't know

**Tell us why**

How does decentralizated infrastructure align with urban density and localised business hubs?

**Other feedback**

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

These are no brainer choices. I think presenting the public with tradeoff will be useful to help us with decisions

# Future Development Plan 2023 #249

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

Other

**Tell us why**

I think whatever is chosen will be hopelessly implemented by the most systematically incompetent group in the country - Auckland Transport. Its a foregone conclusion that they will completely butcher whatever idea is settled on. It will take decades, and will be millions, if not billions over budget. You should sack every single Auckland Transport board member and restart fresh

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Other

**Tell us why**

I think whatever is chosen will be hopelessly implemented by the most systematically incompetent group in the country - Auckland Transport. Its a foregone conclusion that they will completely butcher whatever idea is settled on. It will take decades, and will be millions, if not billions over budget. You should sack every single Auckland Transport board member and restart fresh

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Other

**Tell us why**

I think whatever is chosen will be hopelessly implemented by the most systematically incompetent group in the country - Auckland Transport. Its a foregone conclusion that they will completely butcher whatever idea is settled on. It will take decades, and will be millions, if not billions over budget. You should sack every single Auckland Transport board member and restart fresh

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Other

**Tell us why**

I think whatever is chosen will be hopelessly implemented by the most systematically incompetent group in the country - Auckland Transport. Its a foregone conclusion that they will completely butcher whatever idea is settled on. It will take decades, and will be millions, if not billions over budget. You should sack every single Auckland Transport board member and restart fresh

**Other feedback**

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

I think whatever is chosen will be hopelessly implemented by the most systematically incompetent group in the country - Auckland Transport. Its a foregone conclusion that they will completely butcher whatever idea is settled on. It will take decades, and will be millions, if not billions over budget. You should sack every single Auckland Transport board member and restart fresh

# Future Development Plan 2023 #251

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Auckland is already far too spread out with far too many cars allowed everywhere

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Other

**Tell us why**

Sounds like a way for rich people to halt progress in their area and keep things the way they like it

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

Auckland transport needs to be more dependable and reliable, especially the train lines

# Future Development Plan 2023 #252

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We have seen many intensification projects completed in our area over the years since the AUP was adopted. We are a suburb close to town but without significant commercial areas or transport. The result we have seen from the intensification is less green space and trees, greater flooding hazards, and resulting in much poorer water quality in our harbour and beaches. This is not resulting in improvements to the environment or people's well being. Quite the opposite.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Other

**Tell us why**

The idea has merit if you apply it to a local Center which does have facilities to service most of people's needs and if the walk or cycle is reasonably flat and easy.

Where there is fault is applying this to

A) local centres that are small and don't provide a range of services.

B) allowing development in land zoned for local Center or business zoned that is largely residential development

We need to change the AUP to insist on business/commercial being the majority of what can be developed in the areas zoned for this to cater for the planned growth. What I am seeing if consent requests in our area is a reduction in commercial within these zones with developers favouring building residential.
We should only allow residential growth where there is in fact commercial to support local needs

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**
Our areas have huge flood plains along with coastal inundation and the occurrences are becoming more frequent and causing more damage to property, infrastructure, and water quality. We appear to have paid lip service to this in the past and the AUP has upzoned areas in flood plains. Time to take action.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Ticks  all the boxes. Sounds wonderful but the idea is in direct conflict with getting rid of low density zones (SHZ -and SCA) that provide open green space to do this job free of cost. I suggest first step is to maintain all the existing SHZ and SC areas which will save significant costs in additional rain gardens. Wondering where you will find space in central areas for suggested rain gardens????

**Other feedback**

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

I don’t see a problem with greenfield development as these are often well planned creating attractive areas for people. Satellite cities in Pukekohe and other outlying areas equally get people close to work places and can create living places with appropriate services close by.

There is no room for addition commercial, schools and other infrastructure in crowded central suburbs.

High rise close to train stops and town centres makes sense but be wary local centres and suburbs which are a long way from train services and constrained by narrow roads with no space for full bus lanes.

#252



# Future Development Plan 2023 #254

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Expansion of the urban area removes natural and more permeable ground. If we start to build on land that is already urbanised, impermeable, we will not have an increase in flooding.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Less time driving cars. Increases other more sustainable transport. But also motivation for local businesses to open and start is also needed.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

The transport in Auckland is shocking compared to other major cities in the world. The earlier Auckland acts to add transport the better. As it can capitalise on the free space that Auckland currently has. Also also help densify the city centre by adding good infrastructure/transport.

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #287

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

sound town planning, reminiscent of ARA's" Growth Alternatives" in the 1970s,

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Neighbourhood 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**

Avoid Council errors of recent years such as  permitting new houses and apartment blocks on Orewa waterfront

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

and ensure that the developer pays the full cost of infrastructure

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #295

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Denser cities based around high quality public transport and cycle routes is the most efficient long term land use apttern for our city.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Denser cities based around high quality public transport and cycle routes is the most efficient long term land use apttern for our 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 #297

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

If it's better then do it, we shouldn't have to spread out too much more than we have. Transport will be too long to get into the city if we keep expanding out

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think it's important to develop in areas that already have good infrastructure to be able to commute around Auckland

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

We don't want to be doing any infrastructure in areas where it might be harmful for the environment

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

the more environmentally friendly our infrastructure is the better

**Other feedback**

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

I like the direction you seem to be going

# Future Development Plan 2023 #302

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #315

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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**

Central rate payers should not subsidise the edges of Auckland

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Mid-rise buildings should be more accessible. Spaces that are continually occupied at all times reduce danger

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

Areas that are at risk due to nature should be left to nature. Don't waste rate payers funds on over engineering a few suburbs

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

A lot of infrastructure needs work but focusing on high risk, high cost suburbs neglectes the more densely populated areas and long term vision

**Other feedback**

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

Please work with central govt to review transport. Kiwi rail should give rail infrastructure to Waka kotahi.

More roundabouts. More quick cycle lanes.

Try running experiments for cyle lanes which can fail and change using cheep resources. Then if they work implement them properly. Should not have long process to start these nor should the community need consulting before as people are too cautious on things that don't impact them.

Redo pamure. Please. Change the bus way to rail and re do the lights. I almost crashed due to the round about replacement

# Future Development Plan 2023 #317

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

**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?**

I think that you should stop using black plastic bin liners in all your rubbish bins every where that every day sometimes twice a day get collected and taken to landfill where they will all then sit in the earth for 600 years.

...That is a lot of pollution on your behalf.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #323

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

In this blurb there is only a commitment to investigation, not to action. Climate change is becoming a greater and greater threat; for instance maybe those four who passed in flooding and slips earlier this year would still be with us if more action was taken earlier.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #344

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Other

**Tell us why**

I believe that intensification is better tan greenfields development but infrastructure is not keeping oace with the intensification. Also dwvelopment is being done with disregard for iur natural environment. E g trees and sometimes a significant degradation of the living ecperience if those close to developments.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

For the reasons above especially stronger communities and reducing cars on roads.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

It was always mental building on cliff tops, steep slopes and areas susceptible to flooding. I'm angered that  councils allowed it and once again tax and rate payers have to chip in to fix it. Also councils allowing developments with trees being stripped from sloping land-the very thing holding the land together.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

But as above, the right hand doesn't know what the left hand is doing. Council contractors are approving developments causing irreparable damage to soil and water systems, whilst another group are sending out missives telling us how important it is to maintain trees and vegetation for birdlife and water flow and quality.

**Other feedback**

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

Council consenting process must not be outsourced. There is a lack of accountability to rate payers and our whenua.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #354

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Whilst I do agree in principle, I believe that we should be looking to similar sized cities, such as Oslo (Norway) for guidance as to how to get this right. Whilst that have more intensified living, this is no more than 4 storeys per building, and they have both maintained and expanded upon their greenbelt and green areas within the city. This also includes along tramlines and so on. A great opportunity for us to learn and implement similar policies to promote health and wellbeing, as well as encouraging people to take public transport.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Whilst I do agree in principle, I believe that we should be looking to similar sized cities, such as Oslo (Norway) for guidance as to how to get this right. Whilst that have more intensified living, this is no more than 4 storeys per building, and they have both maintained and expanded upon their greenbelt and green areas within the city. This also includes along tramlines and so on. A great opportunity for us to learn and implement similar policies to promote health and wellbeing, as well as encouraging people to take public transport.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Given what we have experienced so far in 2023, and the way in which our climate is clearly changing, I think that these ideas should have been adopted and implemented a long time ago. However, certainly better late than never, and should be addressed as soon as possible.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Given what we have experienced so far in 2023, and the way in which our climate is clearly changing, I think that these ideas should have been adopted and implemented a long time ago. However, certainly better late than never, and should be addressed as soon as possible.

**Other feedback**

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

I do think that we should look at adopting and implementing pre-existing structures and ideas from countries that align with our size, demographic and lifestyle. Norway is an excellent example of such a country, and we could easily adopt many of their ideas, without it having an huge increase in financial investment.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #387

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #408

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

There are large tracts of unuseable land to the north, ripe for new housing estates, we need space in residential areas to enable trees and open space.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Other

**Tell us why**

Create new centres for the new housing estates.

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**
Its common sense

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**
As stated this needs space, so intensifying in existing urban areas makes no sense

**Other feedback**

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

Auckland spent millions and a lengthy time preparing the Unitary Plan, on the whole it is a reasonable plan, certainly needs tweaking in regard to flooding and control. The Resource Management Act is a good act as long as it is implemented correctly. It is an "effects" based act which sadly has not been used in its correct way.

We do not need or want a denser urban lifestyle for the reasons given, basically cram people in like rats they behave like rats.

Most importantly keep central government out of local authorities business as they have in foisting the NPS-UD on us.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #442

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I would agree if I thought that the necessary infrastructure to support it would be implemented. In reality developers overpromise and underdeliver, and councils make it easy for them to do so. We just end up with more people clogging up the same roads, buses, trains, drains, etc. etc., resulting in worse outcomes for the population year on year. Make the developers deliver on the infrastructure to support the additional population, and you have my vote.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Sylvia Park is the perfect example of when retail parks, cars, and lack of road infrastructure don't mix. Whilst retail parks have a place in society, so do local centers. But local centers also need good transport links between one another and retail parks.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree in as much as all development should be assessed in light of potential hazards. Stonefields seems to be a good example of what could be a large lake in heavy rain, and yet didn't seem to be badly affected by the recent rains. Again, this comes down to ensuring that developers are required to deliver sustainable developments that don't require huge public funding further down the line. (e.g. Leaky homes!)

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Other

**Tell us why**

Fully agree - apart from "mauri-enhancing". What does that even mean?! We should be making improvements for the benefit of society, and not leaving any demographic out of that.

**Other feedback**

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

Cycleways are improving all the time, and I hope that continues. We should be encouraging society to achieve better levels of health and fitness, and in combination with a lot of the above, focus less on more roads, and more on less cars and pollution.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #443

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Brown field sites are more environmentally appropriate

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Public transport needs improvement and a shorter commute is sensible

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

It’s totally inappropriate to build in weather vulnerable areas

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

I don't know

**Tell us why**

What data supports your approach? Developments added to existing drainage infrastructure which causes overload also needs upgrading. All future developments must have appropriate additional 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 #446

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Its nice to keep the greenspace areas green and free from urban development

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

reduced travel times are better, and localising should in theory reduce traffic cingenstion

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

If somehwere is know to be prone to flooding for example, it does not make sense to add more housing and therefore reduce the run off areas for heavy rainfall. Similarly with areas prone to slips - dont build there

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense to make use of natural ways to mitigate weather events

**Other feedback**

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

Accept the fact that most people will NOT reduce their car use, and therefore stop removing parking spaces around town centres and shopping strips. Build more high rise carpark buildings. Add additional lanes to the motorways in and out of Akl to speed traffic flow for those that have to commute and dont live in the new/proposed localised town centres

# Future Development Plan 2023 #472

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Existing infrastructure is inadequate to cope with greater density

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

It makes sense for development to be close to workplaces and transport facilities

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

**3. What do 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 do nothing in the face of these hazards would be simply negligent

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Infrastructure improvements are overdue and badly needed

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #476

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The intensification in already intensely populated areas is resulting more cars parked along the sides of the roads, making the roads narrower and more dangerous. This is because new housing developments do not have car parking spaces, and this forces residents to park on streets. Despite Auckland Council's dream to get rid of cars, this approach is NOT working. The public transport system is broken, people have no choice but to use cars

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The infrastructure just isn't there to be able to cope with with increased intensification of existing suburbs. The wastewater/ stormwater system is overloaded resulting in sewage spilling out into what were once beautiful beaches.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Sounds good in theory

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #480

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

we cannot cope now with drains, parking, floods, there is enough land further out that can be used.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

People are not going to cycle in mass, public transport is very unreliable and walking is to dangerous at certain times

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is very late in the day to start caring now. So much damage has already been done, simply useless people in relevant departments.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

But this won't be successful if there is massive intensive building within Auckland central. Disaster waiting to happen AGAIN

**Other feedback**

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

We are fed up with the direction Auckland has taken, the lack of leadership, too many councils, too many staff and no positive outcomes. Rates are going up but we see nothing for it only more staff and higher wages for council. It’s our money and yet no one is listening

# Future Development Plan 2023 #488

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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**

Congested roads with cars parked on the side of the road, plus consideration needs to be taken putting multiple unit next to domestic living.
Examples out there at present are shocking!!

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

As per previous comments

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Common Sense

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Obvious the present rain run off cannot be handled with present facilities

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #496

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**
in most cases infrastructure cannot cope

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**
in most cases infrastructure cannot cope

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

it makes sense not to build in areas susceptible to flooding

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #523

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Building from within is more sustainable and allows for the nature in the outer areas to be sustained.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

It will reduce unnecessary traffic congestion and allow for money to be spent on building better public transport between local centres as opposed to every suburb.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

Further developing at risk areas to prevent the impact of climate change is a temporary fix that is essentially a waste of resources. Instead, the council should advice owners in at risk areas and owners should decide whether they intend to maintain their land or sell it. If one has decided to purchase flood prone land, that is a decision they have made and it is not for the council to buy out or develop land that has been purchased with the understanding that it is at risk.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #577

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Protect greenfields - natural areas and soil for production/farming/horticulture

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Reduces long-term financial risks and more importantly, risks to people

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Work with the environment instead of trying to constrain it. Investment in this area is critical to reduce risks to people, businesses and the environment.

**Other feedback**

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

Invest in better public transport

# Future Development Plan 2023 #597

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We should be considering satellite towns and developing on the outskirts of the city. Auckland city itself is developed enough.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We should be focusing on outer areas - the local centres are developed enough

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

We have seen the effects of council's passing development in areas exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards.  Council should now be more aware of these areas.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

I don't know

**Tell us why**

No real comment - not enough information on this aspect

**Other feedback**

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

Auckland should grow outwards with satellite towns as has been successfully implemented overseas and in the UK.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #598

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

It's unsubstainable to keep growing out as transport issues only increase

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Decrease car reliability and produce friendlier local areas

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

It's only going to get worse

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #619

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

I do not want house being built on fertile land, better to build up and not out

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Less carbon impact if facilities are closer to users

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

As global warming takes effect we need to be ready for adverse effects resulting from this and have the infrastructure to cope

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #623

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Too much greenfield development is making the city harder to get around and building congestion. Densifying existing urban areas is the way to go and reduces wasted fertile land conversion. Also protecting the environment outside of the urban areas.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

It is necessary to restrict development in vulnerable areas. And this should be taken further in considering and planning for managed retreat in areas that are at high risk.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #645

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

We can't keep spreading.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

We need to sort out rail to the airport, and a second harbour crossing urgently.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #664

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Deal with Reality. Look at every city in the world that isn't brand new

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

Bollocks. It. may help but the issue is so much greater than this solution

**Other feedback**

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

At least accept what we need to do now. . Stop social engineering and if you are then look how CAN IT BE POSSIBLE  to have a village as a hub when car parks are removed and the unnecessary bus lane in most parts have wiped out the local village. Go and look at places like parts of Ponsonby and Mt Eden, if the potholes don't suck you in.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #684

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Because I believe kids should grow up connected to gardens, nature, and their community. All housing intensification does is give us ever dwindling levels of space, more use of resources to create them, and ruins the look and feel of our unique communities.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Its just another way to restrict our travel, our time in nature, and create the avenue for government to further control us.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Reduce hazards, but none of this "climate change" BS. Focus on quality infrastructure and upgrading our rapidly declining facilities.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Do it for the sake of preserving nature and improving our communities. Screw the climate change agenda and do it for the right reasons

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #696

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

It makes sense to use the existing urban areas. The only proviso would be to create a better infrastructure with roading etc to handle the increase in housing therefore the increase in people using the infrastructure.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Again, it makes sense to use what exists in the urban area and to lessen the impact of more cars driving on the roads. The only proviso would be to create a better infrastructure with roading etc to handle the increase in housing therefore the increase in people using the infrastructure.

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Long range forecasting is very important here. Analysing the risks for more flooding from the type of weather events we have had this year and coming up with what should be built up and where shouldn't be is absolutely vital. Mistakes cannot be made in this area as it puts more lives at risk, more damage to properties and suburbs, and more pressure in existing service.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Working with the land rather than working against it makes sense and hopefully will create better outcomes. As per my last comment: Analysing the risks for more flooding from the type of weather events we have had this year and coming up with what should be built up and where shouldn't be is absolutely vital. Mistakes cannot be made in this area as it puts more lives at risk, more damage to properties and suburbs, and more pressure in existing service.

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #704

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Denser housing is required, along with better public transport to make Auckland more livable/modern/less polluted.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Agree with benefits

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Agree with reasoning

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Agree with benefits

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #705

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Auckland's infrastructure hasn't caught up with the population growth, massively growing existing urban area without improving existing infrastructure will only result in more traffic, over crowded schools, extremely long hospital waiting time and so on. We should improve our infrastructure before growing dense population.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Avoiding hazards**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #723

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #733

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I or my children don't want to live in Singapore.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #745

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

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense to build up rather than out - simpler from a transport and resources perspective

### Accessible local centres

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

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

common sense

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

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

Use examples from overseas - London has 9 million people in the same area we have 1 million - apartment living will maximise public transport and reduce cars

# Future Development Plan 2023 #757

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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**

Based on my opinion

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

It is how I feel.

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**
My experience influenced this.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**
It is how I feel about this issue.

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #759

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Economies of scale for existing urban areas.

### Accessible local centres

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**

Minimising the need to travel means we can focus our current roading spend on people! And frees up roads for business.

### Avoiding hazards

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**
Fighting the changing climate isn't going to work.

**Resilient infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

Agree

**Tell us why**
I'm no expert but it seems like a better option to let nature manage the water where possible.

**Other feedback**

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

# Future Development Plan 2023 #761

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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

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

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

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Going out further just adds cost and strain on infrastructure. Communities become disconnected or isolated from core services and people have to travel too far for work

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I like access to services and facilities such as cafes, supermarkets, healthcare

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We shouldn't be putting people and their assets at risk when there are other options. If we build in vulnerable areas eventually whole communities may need to be moved causing dislocation and the investment in infrastructure will be lost.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Nature is a healer and using natural environments is far healthier than building costly less environmentally friendly options

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Auckland needs to live within its means and to do that it needs to build in a manner that enables costs to be managed, infrastructure that is built to a higher standard and has less vulnerability to natural events. Building more densely allows for improved and efficient public transport removing the need for roads and cars. European cities are great to get around because of the investment in public transport and a range of density options in their build characteristics.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #773

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The necessery infrastructure needs to come ahead of any intensification of existig urban areas. The recent flooding was proof of this. I do not agree with simply intensifying existing areas. Its a short term fix leading to long term problems

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

If this is podssdible it makes sense, but given that I dont agree with point 1 then I dont see that this is possible

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
It makes sense

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Makes for a better City

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #791

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Within reason - the unitary plan is working but I do not agree with the latest plan change 78 allowing 3x3 story dwelling on one existing section as of right / the policy is wrong

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Yes I agree - but needs to be a combination- we still need to maintain our existing assets - so much flooding in Auckland this year - I wonder if cleaning the catchpits would help !! - most catchpits around my area are choked with leaves and rubbish - when was the last time I saw a street sweeper or catchpits cleaner on our roads ?? - I can’t remember !!

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #794

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
It seems to be right

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
I really think it's the right approach.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Proven in recent events.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
I think it is correct.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Keep up the good work.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #802

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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

After 50 years of watching sustainability issues, including climate change, loom larger and larger, I wonder when exactly it might be that Council, amongst others, actually declares these issues desperate.

I can understand the slow, politically correct movements, but who, if not Local and Central government, can actually make the call that we need to act and act very fast.

I still see no signs of actually getting on with the job in hand. For example In my own Orakei area I see one multi million dollar bike motorway (fine) but essentially no simple paint jobs creating bike lanes to feed it or to travel anywhere else. That is it for my area in the last electoral cycle. Nowhere to tie up a bike for example safely at a station. No new walking links. Parts of footpaths against busy roads that actually arent even paved or passable for an off road walker or bike, no consideration of crossing a road endlessly if not actually a car etc etc

Lots of Cncl words adapting to climate change but very little discussion of the size of those end costs and comparing it with doing something positive up front.

WHO is going to lead. We know people wont unless pushed. PUSH. These debates have been going on for decades and decades.

NZ has led the world before in suffrage, work hours and conditions, racism, environmental efforts. We cant be scared to be first again (even if we desperately are not.

So in summary, agree is not deserved.

**Accessible local centres**

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Because it has been agreed for most of my 65 yrs that this is smart and for some considerable time before me.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
This question is embarrassingly naive.  Once again where is the lead?

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Because once again Cncl does not deserve a simple agree.  This knowledge is many decades old and we should be well beyond this starting point by now.  How many times do we have to be told what we could do.
Pls sort out how to record these answers so it doesnt make Cncl more scared!!

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I believe that after many decades of responding to inane questionnaires like this, sitting in workshops  and working on smart design solutions to some of these issues, that there is more than enough feedback available

# Future Development Plan 2023 #809

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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**

For reasons of affordability, we need to open up more land at reasonable cost. central Government should assist with infrastructure development. I believe that intensification of the urban areas will continue as well, as people will want to live closer to or in the city area. So in short we need to do both.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It makes sense to minimise congestion and make it easier for people to use public transport

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
logical approach

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
logical approach

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

We need to invest in the infrastructure especially public transport to make it easier to get around the city and reduce traffic congestion

# Future Development Plan 2023 #825

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

i do not want a 3 story block of units next door to my house

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

this is a pipe dream, 7 minute city's. where are our trains. we do not have them, and what we do have is never there when we need to use it and we cannot get them now to go everywhere.pointless thinking about it, it will not happen

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
well if you build where it will flood, duh

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**
if i understood what you were asking, what is maurienhancing?

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

the basics, get the roads working, get the tunnel under the habour, change the bus lanes to train lines if you want public transport.

get rid of the port, get rid of the beggers at every intersection.clean up the city., fix the crime.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #832

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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**

Expand to North on seaside land useless for farming

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

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?**

Put a train under the harbour, and expand to the north

# Future Development Plan 2023 #835

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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**

Compact cities require efficient public transport options which Auckland is severely lacking. I disagree with the current approach to housing:

* The lack of architecture and design;

* The building of town houses on main roads without any consideration into the affect on the roads and increase of traffic; and
* Without consideration of a person's wellbeing: who wants to live on a main road with noise and pollution?

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

'I agree with this approach but the inherent problem of how our communities are built in relation to shops and main roads has not been addressed and is deeply concerning for the future; i.e.:

- Lack of cycle paths

- Lack of trains, no trams, irregular buses and bus timetables
- Huge amounts of congestion at peak times.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

In addition we absolutely need to be investing in solar power.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

As mentioned, I am deeply concerned with the current approach to housing and public transport in Auckland. In a growing city my concern is the lack of future proofing and planning:

* A greater emphasis on public transport and cycle paths for safer rides.

* Creation of town centres with shops and amenities nearby without having to drive.

* Architecturally-designed town houses that are either not built on a main road or at the least are beautifully designed with community rules/body corp (e.g. washing out the front) and take into account the impact on traffic and propose a solution to that.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #867

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #874

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

And I support the national Medium Density Residential Standards (MDRS).

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Significant natural hazard risk areas should be returned to wetlands, streams, bush etc with walking tracks to recreational use.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #878

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We need Pukekohe etc for growing produce; not houses
We need to limit the travel time for people traveling to work

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Reduces travel time to shops and services

Make public transport infrastructure easier

Reduces emissions

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Partially agree.  Seems we have missed the boat on Climate change; therefore we should plan to walk away from problem areas that are already a risk and not waste money on mitigation methods.

e.g. Move people and let streams become rivers...

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes agree but don't assume this is the answer to all climate problems; i.e. as in "Avoiding hazards" above

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Medium density but consider people in the plan.  For example consenting a 6 story commercial building built to the boarder with neighboring house(s) only makes slums.  Consenting process should consider neighborhood and immediate Neighbours

# Future Development Plan 2023 #888

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

### Tell us why

you don't specify what intensive means. Along the transport corridors are per the unitary plan was sensible. Clearing a house in a suburban street and building a three block tower or seven town houses is not.

Also

What studies have been carried out on the impact the intensification has on Urban Heat. In my area old house's have been removed where one dwelling and a garden was it now contains six dwellings and nothing, but concrete driveways. This results in all this hard material radiating the heat from the sun back into the dwellings. Multiply this to the tens of sites that have been cleared to be replaced with nothing but houses and concrete and it results in quite an unpleasant situation, whereas if there was vegetation and shade from tress it would result in a more pleasant/livable environment.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

there is also a question of liability and cost

If a developer was given approval to build in an at risk area and the homes are no longer livable. Is it the councils fault and cost for allowing it?

If the developer sort to overturn an original ruling to be able to build in the at risk area are the courts or the developer at fault?

If someone bought on the shore five years ago when rising sea levels were largely accepted are they at fault? Should I have to pay for a sea wall to protect them or the cost of retreat when it was always going to happen.
If someone bought on the shore 50 years ago is it their fault when the science was new?

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

More bike lanes that are joined up into one large network to allow safe travel across the city.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #913

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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**

Putting more people in already dense areas is a no no. Auckland has already spent in the past 10 years building on outside CBD and we should continue invest in outside CBD so that investment that spent wouldn't become an white elephant. Develop in already dense areas will push property price rocketing and when land cost is expensive, every bit and pieces of development will become expensive.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 Transport has already building a network to connect with outside Auckland. This effort must be preserved and continued.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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**
There is no data shown to us on the works that council has done.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Many disasters are man-made. Many disasters can actually reduced the impact to minimum but we don't. Imagine with fewer people per hectare over over clouded people per hectare, the impact as a result of disaster can be reduced

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Future urban should be 50km outside Auckland. There are many suitable places 50km outside Auckland for you to choose.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #930

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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**

development should be shared equally between infill and greenfield development

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

your focus seems to be on the myth that everyone wants to or has to work in the CBD. There should be more encouragement for business to be located away from CBD and that would balance traffic flows better.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do 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 do not get carried away, climate is considerably variable over long periods

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

remember that legacy infrastructure such as sewerage was generall built with population expansion in mind. However a focus on infill housing will almost double the throughput which the system will not be able to handle.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #967

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #988

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1005

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It makes no sense to keep building further and further out at the expense of market garden areas like pukekohe

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Community building is always a good thing but taking up public road space with more cycle ways makes no sense to me as it inhibits vehicular movements for no more amenity

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Too much building has already been done in known problem areas without increasing wastewater infrastructure commensurately.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Although I agree I think this doesn't go far enough. There should be a limited number of household connections for the to wastewater depending the circumference ability to cope if more connections are wished for then a new pipe needs to be laid to cover increased load before development is started.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1023

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I think we need more green areas in our city to counteract flooding and other future weather related events. More paved areas only make the problem worse

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Great in theory, but in practice can people necessarily afford the areas they work in?

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Essential to make the city liveable in the future

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Also essential for the future

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

encourage businesses like the Sleepyhead model to move out of Auckland and establish/extend already exisiting smaller communities out of the city

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1043

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The urban sprawl has created so many problems, it is inefficient, costly and an awful utilisation of our land. Creates longer trips, more roads need to be built, it disconnects people from their communities the further out they have to go. Focusing on the land we have then spreading more will make it easier to implement functional public/alternative transport, lowering distances people need to travel. It will help us to maintain our the beautiful nature that we have already claimed too much off unnecessarily.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Increasing the density of our city will be nothing but good for it. I don't mean to suggest we remove suburbia entirely as some people want that. Having larger amounts of mixed use areas of housing, business and commercial areas that allow people to be closer to where they live, work, shop and have leisure will create more tight nit communities. Walking, cycling and public transport are critical to reducing our traffic, reliance on cars and roading costs. Cars are important and anyone suggesting we get rid of them is a fool but they do not need to be the main focus of transport and the main way people access 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**

we must be focused on mitigating the effects of climate change. Areas that are prone to being affected by this should absolutely be looked at as to whether it is smart, safe and viable to develop them. Climate change problems are only getting worse and the more we sit on our hands waiting for other countries to do things the worse off we will be. We must be as resilient as possible to it and make our city capable of withstanding the effects.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Completely agree with this approach, city infrastructure inherently create impermeable environments that make it harder for us to deal with the effects of climate change. It’s not inherently good or bad it’s just a fact. Using nature based infrastructure to our advantage will help us greatly in mitigating the effects of climate change, the more we are able create environments that allow for nature to flourish the more it will help us with dealing with different nature based issues such as flooding etc. also it will make our city a more beautiful, green place to be which is a massive plus!! Nature is so beautiful and the more we have of it the better it is for everyone :)

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I believe if you are legitimately willing to commit to doing these things listed in this survey you will be making Auckland into a beautiful (well more beautiful), resilient, community based city that will be the envy of major cities all over the world. We are absolutely more than capable of achieving these things we have incredible people in this city and we can absolutely make this place one that has something for everyone. I sincerely hope that the council is serious about these things as it will be nothing but good for everyone who lives here and entice more people to want to come here. If Auckland does these things we can be a beacon for the rest of the country and even the world to say ‘hey this possible we can and have strived for something amazing’

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1052

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Trying to squeeze too much in. Not enough parking already with infill housing.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

It will never work. People will always work in places away from where they live.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Build new suburbs like Pokeno.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1112

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Better environmental outcomes

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #1131

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Does every person need to live in a 8, 10, or 12 story high rise?
Must have options

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

You are restricting people's ability to commute between work and home, if your job is across town - should you be penalized?

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

the impact of climate change should be met with science based options,  not woke rubbish

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1135

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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**

Doing what you suggest is going to cause slum areas, more on street parking and congestion.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Same reasons as first question

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is well overdue. This can be seen by the disaster caused by the last big wet

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Same answer as previous question.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

The simple solution is to restrict the growth of Auckland and encourage people to move to low population ares

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1152

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We don't want market gardens put into housing

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Nothing should be built on water

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Yes more care taken

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Look after people

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1169

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Shorter travel times. Hopefully the infrastructure cost will be lower. Lower impact on non-urban environment. Protection of food growing land.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

For the reasons given.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
For the reasons given.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
For the reasons given.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Noting to add. I agree completely.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1195

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I am very keen to avoid urban sprawl - it is bad for the environment, bad for congestion, and bad for our 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**

We urgently need to move away from a car-centric infrastructure to improve our environment, reduce congestion, and reduce our climate change impact.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Putting people at risk of natural hazards puts increasing costs and risks into the future. We should be avoiding these now.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Resilient infrastructure is essential. However, decentralised or nature-based infrastructure isn't always the most resilient. Resilience should be prioritised, regardless of the level of decentralisation.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1203

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

because it may assist new Aucklanders but it degrades the experience for people that worked hard brought a house in a nice street and then have more people, more congestion, less parking, more noise and a lower quality of life, if i had wanted to live in an apartment dense suburb I would have brought in the central 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?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

people don't have easy access to community facilities and work, the congestion/people make it impossible to access local centers, in the past years increasingly we discuss going out and doing

something local in Auckland, and even on weekends the main roads are parking lots because of this intensification, and quite often it goes in the too hard basket. its not a lifesyle that we brought into, as a ratepayer we have had no say, unitary plan forced upon us by local and national govts.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
makes sense

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

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?**

more greenfield development and rapid transit to and from those areas

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1210

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

best way to support public transport and to reach climate change goals

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

see ,ast answer

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
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**
essential to deal with climate change

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1227

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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**

You risk changing the character of the inner city areas in particular. You've only got to see the exorbitant prices people pay for old villas and bungalows to observe what is seen as desirable in most people's eyes.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

A cluster of houses close to amenities such as shopping, transport and other services makes sense.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1263

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1264

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I think the proposed density plans by central government lead to uncertainty for neighbourhoods as they can all be intensified. There needs to be a balance between intensification and some areas that are less intensive to provide people with choice.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The ability for people to live, work, shop, and entertain themselves in a sub-area of Auckland has a lot of appeal.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I don't agree that development should proceed in vulnerable areas. Climate change, flooding, sea-level rise, and coastal erosion should all mean that development is halted and withdrawn from such areas. Developers should not be driving where development occurs this should be the job of council to designate with the goal of warm, dry, sustainable, safe, and liveable homes for communities.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

My concern as an Auckland resident is that large scale designations result in uncertainty, despite the idea that it should do the opposite. There needs to be some limits on what and how often an existing area can be developed. There needs to be better management of developers and how they use the area, and surrounds, that they are developing and the impacts on the community during that process.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1265

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think urban sprawl has helped nobody....

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I would love to see the use of native grasses along berm spaces and native bush flowers (Hebe) to be used. I think berm spaces are such a boring look when it's just a standard European grass - plus they such for absorbing water!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1267

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

However it is Essential that infrastructure be dramatically improved to accommodate the more intensive building; more drainage, more parks, better carparking for residential areas

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It is great if people can work close to where they live, go to school, shop, get medical support etc to reduce waste of time and cost of travel and the impact of travel on the environment

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Important not to build in low lying areas or where the land might slip

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Places for children to play outside, near to their homes, are vital for their health and wellbeing and in order to prevent health problems.

Green spaces, trees and people's ability to easily engage with nature are vital for community mental health and wellbeing.  It is very important that Auckland is green and not a concrete jungle.

Too intensive building reduces the amount of light and sun to surrounding properties.  This is bad for physical and mental health.

Please avoid this with good planning

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1297

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1300

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

i am happy with the Unitary plan proposal. i am not in agreement with the proposed intensification edict from central government that would have threatened much of our special character suburbs with the intensification of tall structures.
We have a major stormwater issue where the council has permitted greater site coverage of concrete and building causing runoff issues comminating in flooding and slips.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We are far from having a public transpot network that enables this. So we are forced to rely on cars for our complexed lives. We seem to have reduced the offering and reliability of trains and buses making this strategy impossible to rely on.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

All this is just fine but ACC still seems happy to allow intensification of building and concrete that is creating greater issues rather than insisting on permeable minimum coverage to ensure water runoff is minimized.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1308

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Don't want food producing areas cut up for housing.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Don't like the high rises suddenly appearing with no parking and the sausage houses on a small piece of land!

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Also feel the houses flooded more than once should be moved to safer areas.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**
Still think will not be enough.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

City looks a mess at the moment. Too many cones. Awful sausage houses and high rises. More creeks need to be  piped ordiverted.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1309

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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**

Intensive urban growth impacts adversely on existing residents . Infrastructure is not handling the extra demands sewage, stormwater , parking. Ruins the asthetic of an area , takes light from existing low impact housing.
Green fields can be planned for the environment and infrastructure. Low impact on central 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**

Trains and buses will assist . See previous answer.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Reduce council liabilty.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Why single out mauri ? Should enhance all NewZealanders !

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Stop the attacks on motorists . Aid transport to the City to combat the ghetto that has been created.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1325

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1338

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

In principal I agree but feel that a lot of this was removed when we became a supercity. One thin g that needs to be kept are local community halls!!!

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

We seem to be swinging back and forth between two opposing ideologies. The continual change of plan gets us nowhere

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1342

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

More efficient than urban sprawl and better for the environment!

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes!!!

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I love all of these ideas and happy to pay for them if it means a cleaner greener and more efficient city.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1387

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Not using land needed for horticulture and recreation

More efficient transport
Need to support strong neighbourhoods

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think need to be sure there is equity of Acess to good services. Eg dr schools parks supermarkets

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think time to plan more proactively and intend to take action since it appears needed

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Better for environment and could be community recreation spaces

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Equity of quality of life would be good to include so areas that have few services, limited public transport and poor recreation opportunities are prioritised

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1427

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Well-connected, intensified, city development that uses and extends existing city infrastructure and transport links is better for people, the environment, and Auckland's economy.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Strongly agree that accessible city areas that make it easy for people to walk, cycle and use public transport are essential. We can't afford endless roading development and dependency on private motor vehicles is not good for the future of Auckland. Development of new areas creates sprawl

and entrenches car dependency and social isolation and creates demand for more roads, and social infrastructure.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Self evident

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Investment in resilient infrastructure is essential for Auckland's future.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Limiting the use of private motor vehicles is crucial for our future.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1428

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We can't afford to develop good food producing land

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It makes the most economic sense

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Natural hazard areas need to be denoted and avoided for development

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Council needs to get on with it as it has been neglected for too long

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1442

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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**

Many countries all over the world have a range of options from inner urban development to further out with good transport - making things too dense and too constrictive have downsides so a balance needs to be obtained

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

There is no problem with crearting communities - but they should be spread

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**
I actually don't have faith in your research so would need to know more

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**
Would need details - not explicit enough

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

This is so basic it is unbelievable - you are planning on these few questions??????????/

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1455

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Housing intensification if done well can be an excellent housing solution however I do not have much faith in either developers or council to get it right enough times to avoid eye sore developments and getto's where social housing (high rise apartments etc) will create neighbourhood problems.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

See my above comments which apply

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Because its blindingly obvious, you do not allow housing in flood prone areas or indeed any area where an ecological disaster could occur. Include both above and below ground infrastructures in this comment.  If Council had followed these guidelines back in the sixties/seventies/eighties we would not have had the destruction in property and roading infrastructure that occurred earlier this year in West Auckland and in the Auckland West Coast settlements.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

What do you mean by nature based infrastructure that responds to climate change - the term itself is a nonsense although I am sure whoever coined this phrase believes it means something. The climate is changing and has always changed so get used to it and plan infrastructure based on the most appropriate engineering knowledge that is available at the time and ensure that ALL possible options are considered, discussed and agreed upon before making any decision to proceed with a project.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1460

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

This is a very obtuse description of intent and the actual manifestation of it could be any number of options.  The devil is in the details so I can't judge sufficiently based on this.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree with many nature based water capacitors, but if the infrastructure is decentralised while the above mentioned business and residential growth is centralised near local centres, we could have the situation where the sum total of infrastructure meets the sum total of need, but not necessarily in the places it's need.  Rain runoff in Henderson can't be shifted to retention ponds in east Auckland, for example.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

It's really difficult to pass judgement and give feedback on proposals that are this vague. The devil is always in the details and this survey has no details. It's ideological and while I agree with most principles, I wouldn't necessarily agree with many of the actual manifestations.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1526

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Urban sprawl has been shown to be too expensive infrastructure wise (and thus on rates), traffic, and social cohesion (it tends to isolate people). Focusing growth on denser mixed urban use within 40 minutes of the CBD is more important.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

100%, dont make people drive 20 minutes just for small errands and daily ammenities.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

In my opinion, make sure the climate and environmental risk is widely available, and let the free market decide what it shall or shall not build there.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

Depends on each case of course. If it make sense, then it makes sense!

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1538

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The urban areas cannot cope with increased traffic. It means demolishing perfectly good houses so the increase in houses is not great

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Great in a perfect world but in Auckland PT gets cancelled almost weekly because of smoke, accidents, system failures,etc,etc

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Housing in flood prone areas is possible IF properly designed. Areas of Queensland flood regularly but they build houses on stilts

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1552

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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

Lack of amenity value in city, low quality cramped housing with lack of outdoor spaces. Houses too close together with limited privacy, especially noise (open windows etc).
Transport options still need to recognise the value of private transport, especially for shift workers, people who travel to multiple destinations in one trip etc. Look at what happened when schools closed early due to flooding a few weeks ago and everyone tried to leave the city at 2pm. Bus queues were horrendous.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

High density next to rail stations, transport hubs. But not necessarily all through central suburbs as people still work outside of the suburb.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Flooding has been bad where increased density and lack of permeable surfaces has allowed for natural soakage.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

And you need space for these which is hard to find with infill developments.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Please allow future generations to live in a city where they can access a backyard to kick a ball. Rather than listen to the neighbours through a window 2m away.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1574

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Must be supported be using brownfield sites and movement of industrial areas or 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**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1579

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Less environmental impact

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Logical

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Logical

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

“Decentralised”. What are the implications and impacts?

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Urban intensification as opposed to urban sprawl makes sense provided that adequate provision is made for usable green spaces available for adults and especially children to exercise and relax

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1580

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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**

By focussing 'on existing suburbs' will perpetuate the current situation; and lead to a ghetto style housing with clogged inner roads, and increased social distress. This is the situation in cities/countries that have previously adopted a focus on existing suburbs (just look around the world even England!)

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

'Easy access' is yet to be defined; and should take account of the weather patterns in Auckland. There is no good public transport in Auckland or to the 'local centres'. AT has lost the plot and

have ignored their core KPI to be public access to transport.  The above approach i.e. people can walk to local centres appears to ignore the crime rate and unsafe walkways and lack of policing. This means that Auckland will soon like other inner city suburbs - where residents 'stay indoors' as much as possible especially after dark.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This approach makes sense. It however defeats the purpose of the other proposed approaches. What do other nations do that have built in similar 'hazardous' areas? Learn from the best and adapt to Auckland (& Do not allow your planners to simply replicate their english experiences here).

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The more obvious response ought to be to build better /improve the existing infrastructure such as storm water drainage and landscaping and avoid indiscriminate land filling and density infilling.

While more houses may suit the council as a source of additional revenue, often it put pressure on infrastructure.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

It is commendable to have a view on future development and strategy . Learn from nations that have done relatively well e.g. Denmark, Netherlands and not from failed countries i.e. England or India!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1583

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is the best way to accomodate more people and get good savings on infrastructure and meet our climate goals by driving less.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Quality of life is so much better when you have services, shops and amenities nearby and if you can cycle or walk that's even better.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense. Recent floods have shown the true cost of developing flood plains and other flood prone areas.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

These options also look great and add some greenery to the city. Uncovering rivers is also a great option as was recently done in Northcote.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Only to say please press on and don't let the voices of a proviliged few who feel threatened by housing intensification. High house prices are the biggest scourge on our society and these changes should help to lower them.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1592

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Anything to do with “mauri-enhancing” is cultural BS.
You people need to understand the fundamental difference between natural  one-off weather events and the fact that climate change is a historically occurring phenomenon that’s been recurring over the Millenia.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1595

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1610

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We cannot continue to use up valuable agricultural land or we will not be able to feed ourselves eventually. Intensification seems to make more sense too from an emissions perspective as well as being more cost effective for services and reduces average travel times

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Agree with the reasons given

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

For the reasons given but we should be utilising rain water better by requiring rain water tanks on all new builds to be used for eg gardens, car washing and possibly toilets

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Green areas must be preserved and increased if intensification is not to result in a lowering of lifestyles for future generations

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1618

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

as long as it is not All growth in existing suburbs as they can't cope with all the water etc

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes we need transport near communities shops housing etc but my house has No public Transport near it now - Is that progress/ I have to drive to a bus stop if want to use a bus and can't use the train as there is No Parking at train station after the early works take it all, We badly need more Parking at Train Stations

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Exactly what I wrote first, Not All growth in existing areas as cannot handle it

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

I don't know what a rain garden would be or what is a Swathe

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Transport is diabolical and needs some rethinking

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1644

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## Your feedback

### Focusing 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**

Essential otherwise more and more motorways will have to be built

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It makes sense to use local centres as the centre due to much of the infrastructure required will exist in those centres

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Why continue to have to replace housing etc every time we get a storm pass through

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1652

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
too muchland taken 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?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
accessibilitty

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
makes sense

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
already had wake-up calls

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

many multi-storied homes but only one room wide  Not liveable

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1656

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
It's the sensible option

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**
It's not council's job to decide where affordable housing is most viable.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

This does not align with the other policies of development focused on existing 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 #1677

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1734

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1738

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

All you are doing is causing other issues to the environment by effectively paving over any green areas of land around the already highly infilled urban area, this will cause more flooding plus Auckland does not have the infrastructure or the transport system to support such infill. We are the green spaces for people to enjoy if you remove all green spaces and garden and replace with housing.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Most people cant always find a job close to where they live so most are still always going to have to commute plus you never have shops etc that you want near by. Plus if you buy your groceries nearby are you seriously going to walk and then try and carry all of it home?

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Growth should not happen in already vulnerable areas, nature will always reclaim what it owns and take back what it wants you cant stop this.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I agree with this but half the issue is that these issues have arrived because you have allowed building to be put in the wrong environmental areas plus you have intensified the areas too much already hence thereby creating issues where water cannot run off or escape because the land is all covered without the natural ability of grass and trees to soak up and remove excess water.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Should pick some areas outside the city where you can actually expand the city like dury, manukau used to be like this, don't keep it all in close or else there will be more weather event problems occurring.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1771

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Agree, however do it while retaining character of places and encouraging community building (community garden, cafes, leafy berms, walkable footpaths)

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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, mixed use walkable neighbourhoods are good, however all brand new also prices people out (enforced gentrification), need to enable rent to buy schemes.

Avoid putting in social housing first as the ones that need to be close to transport hub and places of work are the workers who need quality low cost housing.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Permeable surfaces are key, along with resilient infrastructure kept in good working order

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1795

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Dense housing is not suitable due to overloading of infrastructure and therefore we need to plan for additional infrastructure and expand outside of existing urban areas.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

To an extent that is fine. However, as previously mentioned, intensive urbanization is a false economy and should not be intended to avoid investment in infrastructure.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We need to prevent future disasters caused by allowing construction in unsuitable areas. Development planning 101...!!!

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Instead of being politically correct, focus on prioritizing an approach that is efficient, appropriate and cost effective

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Any future investment needs to focus on 1) the needs of Aucklanders 2) the environment. It also needs to be effective and cost effective

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1798

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1810

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I believe that we should reinstate the previous Unitary plan which took many years to plan and make some beneficial changes to this as i understand it allowed for expansion of approx 1 million properties without the intensification. Even then there would be overload of the existing infrastructure,

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I agree with some development near local centers but not the intensive development 6 storey high apartment blocks.  The existing cycleways in many  neighbourhoods are not really being utilized fully yet.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Common sense!!!

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Why hasn’t it been done already!!!

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1820

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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**

You dont have parking or infrastructure, spread the city out and let it split into subrubs again. This idea of everyone living on top of each other is sooooo stupid.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I realise you all think everyone wants to walk evferywhere but they dont. Build cities for waht people want, lots of good roads, parking and let the city grow.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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**

Sure, building on cliffs is dumb and building in flood paths is dumb. But thats it. Dont waste a whole lot more money turning flood paths into natural mangrove paths that dont work in floods

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Self important or what. NZ is mostly nature, take a look how underpopulated it is next time you venture outside. Our tiny tiny little building footprint doesnt mean squat to nature... Build houses that are cost effective and stop adding unecessary costs to everything just to make you feel like your changing the world.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

STOP WASTING MONEY!!!!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1839

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Public funds can be concentrated in a central area, this will help to upgrade and improve infrastructure. Lessen the need for long comutes also will promote growth of access to services and amenities in local communities.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

For same reasons listed in question. Approval for mixed developments should be considered aswell. Commercial/ Residential, l

Light Industrial/Residential.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

As some public and private property is in a compromised location for environmental events. No future development should be approved without Geo technical survey, with reporting of risks to a specific propery. Risks identified would either to be deem as managable or not managable. Managable risks would need to be meet before a building / development permit is issued. This is not only to protect land owners, also local government and tax payer funds.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Redevelopment and new developments should be required to summit a ground water management plan as a part of the consent process. This should reflect the specific area of how ground water transits the property keeping the intended direction of flow.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

If the Port remains in Auckland CBD. A Long term ground transportation solution for port traffic should be developed. This will reduce the amount of heavy traffic on secondary roadways.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1840

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Needs to happen faster - green space should be protected immediately and focus should be on increasing density and public transport. Not the continued sprawl.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes but public transport - particularly rail needs more focus to connect these centres

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Stop looking at and start doing - protect the green space, protect the flood areas. You know it's a problem so why do you need to 'look' at it - make the decision and then focus on density and public services in particular public transport

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Public transport needs to be first priority- then look at these other initiatives but the city is gridlocked and spewing out co2 while people sit in their cars going no where.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Why are we mucking about with light rail to the airport- let’s sort existing rail links - for example - we have the train stopping in Onehunga and train stopping in Wori - surely it can’t be that hard to connect them up via the airport.

The New Harbour crossing options - none include heavy rail yet Aotea station is being built to include option for expansion to this - why do we not include heavy rail and connect up the north shore - surely this makes far more sense.

The public transport in Auckland is under invested in and making the city poor to live in. Invest in the future and get the city moving again.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1843

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Housing intensification in existing built up areas degrades the quality of life for existing residents and overloads existing infrastructure and is expensive due to land values in those suburbs. Intensification for profit is often completed before remedial work on reading, foothpaths, water and wastewater is done. Intensification should be restricted to low-cost developments rather than new residences that few can afford to buy.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

How can this work with intensification that is focused on existing crowded susurbs? Where does the extra land for these environmental solutions come from? The solution is not to intensify in areas prone to future flooding

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1845

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Auckland must increase its population density to make public transport economic.
Developing farmland will result in more cars heading into urban ,city and industrial areas creating driving mayhem.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 because of the reasons given in the Council comment above/

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Agree but ensure the decisions to limit building in those are based on verifiable fact and not ‘’virtue signaling’’

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Take advantage of the  2021 intensification legislation especially building coverage and height to boundary ratios  for Mixed Housing Urban.Even if The National /Act coalition amend this legislation [basically an election ‘’bribe’’ appealing to nimby voters]

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1846

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Raingardens will not be maintained a not function after a few years.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Raingardens will be overwhelmed by intense rainfall, leading to flooding.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1849

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1868

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Look at England. They house millions more but keep green land.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense, but not every trip works with public transport. Eg getting kids to sports.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
It's only sensible.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Otherwise it will be more pain for some.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1907

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

It will lead to restricting supply so house prices will increase or otherwise houses being slammed into small areas to create slums or destroy historic neighbourhoods.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

People change jobs a lot more frequently than their houses (if they own) so unachievable ideology.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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**

Invest in proper infrastructure so your infill housing plans don't create problems for houses that had had no problems for the last 50 years.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Create well planned new suburbs or large areas in existing suburbs. Don’t just pepper pot terrace houses in amongst existing houses.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1913

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

### Tell us why

If this is done it must be done with ecology and long term adherence to protecting this delicate planet and the mental health of those on it. Green spaces and family play and leisure spaces must be included. Trees and green areas must be planted not just by councils but also individual home owners. In this area. Next door to us, Only a couple of years ago a large , approx 1000 sq m property with one house and much lawn and biodiversity was subdivided and now 2 monstrosities fill the space. I favour modern architecture but the problem is that now there is not one blade of grass or a single tree or shrub on these 5 bedroom, 3 bathroom properties. One tick to climate change! One is not even lived in on a permanent basis with its owners overseas. Housing crisis, tick. The council may have required a certain amount of permeable surface in the planning permission, I don't know, but what is to stop home owners from undoing all that?

Also, here in Kohimarama our beach is frequently rated safeswim red or even black as others along this coast. These properties have 3 bathrooms each so where is the added infrastructure to cope with this? Perhaps it's just as well the owners reside mainly in China! This is the tip of the iceberg, maybe literally.

The city needs sustainable housing for young families struggling to make a living in the city in which they were born, not just $3 million dollar mansions.

Town houses around central green spaces would be a start so children can play safely outdoors and not confined in high rises. Yes, many families in Europe and Asia live in flats/ apartments in

cities but their children also spend much time online rather than out of doors. Is this what we want for our children, grandchildren?

If we don't make living in this city attractive and affordable for families they will leave for parts of the country that can offer better, or worse still will go overseas. Our schools and hospitals will suffer.
I agree that we don't to burden Aucklanders to hours per day on outrageously over crowded motorways - we could have bought into rail years ago but we're too shortsighted. Let's not get this wrong by doing the same again with infill housing.

**Accessible local centres**

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Again, we still need to protect green space and give all homes green space for leisure. Courtyard developments .

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Do not build or develop on floodplains. A no brainer. Do not build on cliff sides likewise.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Don’t just talk about it but make it happen and require householders by law to maintain trees and green or permeable surfaces on properties. Pleas refer to my response to the first question, focussing growth. This is a huge planning issue.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Think ahead, not just 30 years but several generations. I don’t like what this city is offering my children  and grandchildren. Get more views of its citizens of all demographics and listen.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1925

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Having endless roads and sprawl is an awful idea, I really like the (urban?) plan that zoned for densification and apartment building around train stations. Endless LA style motorways and subdivisions in Pokeno, Orewa, Kumeu is miserable, and a burden for the taxpayers

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

strongly agree for same reasons above

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1926

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Intensification depends on good infrastructure and transport links. Given the inability of the storm water infrastructure in central Auckland to deal with current flows, intensifying ground coverage is counterproductive. In addition, well planned green fields development that goes hand in hand with transport policy and infrastructure changes is more cost effective, less disruptive to existing residents and faster.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

There is no evidence to suggest that people seek to live close to where they work. This is an ideal I agree with, but it is a grand falacy. People move jobs and don't move house. People live where they can afford to and close to their families and friends, and the communities they know. Where they work is a distant third priority.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Sensible approach to avoiding future risk and adapt to the variability of the weather.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**
Council should invest based on what is the most cost effective approach not based on a nebulous principle such as "nature based".

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1983

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Suburban sprawl is the antithesis of building communities. Auckland is already too spread out which causes disconnection from each other. I want vibrant neighbourhoods where people walk and talk to each other, where restaurants and shops are nearby. I don't mind the build up of housing and dense living if don't properly

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

vibrant neighbourhoods where people walk and talk to each other, and restaurants and shops are nearby is a good thing.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It's a no brainer to not do further building in hazardous areas

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Also a no brainer, why would you not aim to do this?

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Fix the traffic and roading! And improve public transportation I know that's Auckland Transport but the council also has impact

# Future Development Plan 2023 #1994

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

As Aucklands population increases it is important that they can be accommodated.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Because it provides convenience for everybody

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

I am not very schooled on the risks of environmental hazards.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Nature- based infrastructure would be te best solution and it would also make everyone happy.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

The suburbs are the ones to grow as they are the  obvious areas to raise and educate children.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2002

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Support - 1 of Auck's main transport issues is that a) most people do not live where they work & many travel across town. b) it is hard to access their work using PT because PT is set up for travel into the CBD for work (which is only a portion of workers).

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

the weather this year makes this point strongly

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Have always supported this for the natural element & habitat for fish/birds.  And now the storms of this year, show that areas with wetlands etc coped better - designed well, they do the job planned for.  Altho maintenance costs need to be looked at as part of it, like rain gardens

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2026

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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**

Intensfication is buggering our local residential /urban areas We have a 6 storey house going up blocking views , in a street that has no parking down one side of it Built unnotified & will knock $1M off the value of our & other residences

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

To many Cycle ways disrupting traffic flows we need more parking areas

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Speed up traffic Flows ,not restrict with cycleways, Widen roads where possible & make it manatory for residence/ apartment blocks to have sufficent off St parking for the number of occupants

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2051

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2056

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Must stop building over productive farm land especially land that is good for crops. Higher density is only way to achieve better public transport outcomes, enable more walking to local shop and reduce dependence on cars.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

More enjoyable sustainable communities will only be achieved if most goods and services are accessible within a short distance of our homes.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Strongly agree or else young and or innocence people will invest their savings into these areas for the short term gain of developers and the wider community with be burdened with the cost later for remedial work.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We need to start co existing with nature to strengthen our nature environment.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Some heritage houses areas should be protected. By all means cross lease large plots but ensure heritage homes are moved to street front and any development happens behind. This will protect the heritage look of neighbourhoods will fitting in more homes.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2084

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

AKL is 'hard on the eyes' - so much building and congestion. Leave as many green spaces both within the urban/suburban areas and adjoining them as possible please.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense. Minimize the hassle factor and unnecessary travelling, especially on roads wherever possible.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Once again, it's the obvious solution to a growing problem. Many suburbs lie in 'dangerous' places; where soon, if not already, climate change will prevent a safe environment. Therefore reaximine development sites and move where it's best to do so.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It's obvious! Design further AND EXISTING development to mitigate the horrendous effects of what's coming. At the same time, do not merely 'manage' the problem, but take preventative action so that we live in a far more sustainable way within our environments.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Please don't confuse living density with crowded ugliness. Putting 5 houses where there was previously only 1, only kicks the can down the road. In terms of traffic congestion and ALL essential services in areas. We cannot simply just keep adding more housing to areas which were developed 50-100 years ago. Nor, should we be making our environment less attractive and less worth living in. Take a longer viewpoint in addition to short-term needs. It is possible for us to change our way of living, to be more sustainable without sacrificing the character we value and our ease of living in our environments. Many other runaway cities have managed, so can we!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2108

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

### Tell us why

Workers need to be close to workplaces and schools and shopping/medical facilities.

Unless we build all of those facilities in satellite towns we will need to go up. I wouldn't like to live in a high rise all my life, but it could be cost effective for those without families/students/retirees as long as it is done tastefully with green spaces around them.
Council built but Owner occupied retiree apartments in good locations near medical facilities and shopping with water or park/golf course views. Families need a space to kick a ball, but if closely built then good safe park facilities

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Exactly as my answer before.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Future proofing and increasing the quality of building and codes is mandatory. We don't want slums in risky areas. Leave those as green spaces - dog parks, nature reserves and native plantings. Expensive cliff building is not justified either - as a cost and risky for the neighbors. Expensive private jetties and helicopter pads not in the public interest - not thoughtful to the local environment. Born in Europe, I would love a city that has architectural beauty both in the mundane parts - as well as the main centers - quality of building and design that makes one feel proud of our environment. Buildings that last longer than just a few decades before total overhauling. The lovely old villas have a presence about them.. Even modern concrete blocks can have a charm if they are tastefully designed.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Common sense!  If our drains fail again, lives are just upended with precious homes and artifacts ruined.  We want to be first world.  We live here because we love our environment and want a safe, beautiful, well designed and cared for neighbourhood.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

While I applaud people with their passion for cycling - we are not a condensed European town - we are a Californian-spread city. Cars are part of our DNA. My car is the office, the pickup for groceries/dry cleaning on the way home, a first aid pack, my mini library and drink bottle/snack kitchen for when I pick up the grandies, it is not an optional extra! Love some of the cycleways they have in the States, but agree we don't have the space allowed here. I applaud the move to cater for electric cars, Would prefer cyclists to have a safer cycle circuit (parks etc) rather than the public roads - both for me as a driver and them.

Rewarding businesses/schools/medical facilities/shop centres to relocate to far flung clusters of Auckland (but with good transport support) may bear thinking about. A condensed community might have better surveillance of their young ones.

I would like the berms to be taken back in control by the council workers again. The shabby conditions on some of the roadsides are an embarrassment. Also not sure that subletting clearing the drains worked very well. Where my daughter lives in Margot, Epsom, drains on Mt St John were packed with road gravel not just on the surface, but also from drain to drain all along Mt St John causing flooding and having to completely right off cars/furniture etc. They would not have been checked for years.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2120

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The city already sprawls making getting around the city frustrating. However local communities need their own character and access to greenspace and recreational spaces

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We have seen the consequences of neglecting natural water flows, and the consequence of addition of concrete to water run off

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The major consideration is that they be maintained, and developers hand them over to the council in a functional state

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2126

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Because they are building to close to existing housing affecting light and privacy. There is also not enough current infrastructure to support these developments. I agree along transport routes however.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Everything necessary is easily reached for people living so close to centres and this is attractive to people.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

People should not be living in any area of significant risk. Significant being the key word here.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

As long as it is effective and reliable.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I like Mayor Wayne Brown reducing council wastage.  Keep it up. Please do something about Auckland Transport running amok all over our city with cones everywhere you look and workers standing around doing very little at any pace.  If work needs to be done then it needs to be done as quickly as possible to cause least disruption on road users as possible.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2151

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Better for environment affordability accessibility and community

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Builds stronger communities when people aren't always in their cars

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Unless the developments build substantially better infrastructure to handle future climate problems then there shouldn't be developments in known areas that are subject to hazards

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Resilient infrastructure is going to be the primary focus for all developed society in the next decade. Using more natural means will help bolster these efforts

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2157

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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

Putting further development in existing urban areas would mean that the overall ratio of permeable area to non-permeable area reduces. This speeds water run-off and will result in more frequent flood events. Having a strategy that does not take acccount of changing climate/weather patterns just does not make any sense.
Council used to take permeable area into account when planning - which made sesnse. It appears now that council does not care and developments are build from border-to-border with no concern for the problems that will create.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

'Easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops' does not have any relationship to 'communities become more resilient and connected'. During my working life, a very small percentage moved to live close to where they worked.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The fact that this course of action has not been taken by local authortities in the past is an utter disgrace. Allowing the development of land that might be unstable or subject to flooding is a major failure of council - and the ratepayers may well be left picking up the cost.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Use of low-lying land to cope with water deluge is obviously part of a solution. Whether or not the low-lying land is set aside as a flood plain is irrelevant, the water will use it when the flood comes. If that low-lying has been developed, then the development will be flooded.

Flood plains are only part of the solution. The water infrastructure must be sized appropriately to handle the water that cannot be safely held in flood plains.

As intensification increases (which is what is proposed above), the the permeable land ratio will reduce - meaning that we need larger flood plains and larger drains/infrastructure increases. You cannot increase the size of flood plains at the same time as intensifying housing.
It is a major failure of council (and government) to allow/promote intensification without having sufficient infrastructure to deal with the impact. This does not only impact water (supply and drainage), but also electricity, road, and all other council services.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

In Austria, Vienna was an old imperial city and the Austrians now recognise that the size of Vienna is too large a percentage of the overall population due to the risk and imbalance this brings. In Austria, about one in five live in Vienna.

Auckland is close to one in three of the population of New Zealand. For a city that sits on top of a large collection of volcanoes, in a country subject to earthquakes, next to an ocean that can be suject to tsunami - this is not just a massive risk - it borders on reckless.

I accept this is not just a task for local government, council needs to work with government to work out how to encourage a better distribution of the New Zealand population across the country.

If the problems of Christchurch or Kaikoura were to occur in Auckland, then the country would find it very hard to deal with both on a humanitarian as well as a fiscal basis.

Therefore a plan to further intensify Auckland is completely ludicrous. While (thankfully) we do not live in a country that tells people where they need to live. We need to identify and grow urban centres outside of Auckland, and discourage the growth in Auckland.

Therefore, I firmly disagree with the entire premise of this proposal.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2203

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Focus density in CBD and free lots in Auckland. Protect single house privacy and investments limiting density for demolition and rebuild in residential areas like Remuera

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Promote de-centralised distribution of businesses, including North Shore

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Identify areas where development cannot happen

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

It is critical to preserve the low density nature of some residential neighborhoods, which make Auckland so special and different from other international cities such as Sydney, Melbourne, etc. Examples are Remuera, Herne Bay and some areas of Ponsonby

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2215

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Urban neighbourhoods have community unity. Infill of 3 storey's high in must suburban areas is not viable as there is no infrustructure - roads are too narrow and no off street parking, thereby narrowing streets to one lane at present. Water run off is not catered for and we can't swim in inner beaches anymore.
Areas near train stations and city centre are places to build high rise up to 10 storey's. Why do we need more people - it creates more problems - get NZers working and stop the dole and benefits for intergenerational families.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

If these centres are near transport - buses and trains  good isea

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

No brainer, council should have done this 30 years ago -  I don't think the council has any forethought or intelligence.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Need to get with it on climate change answers

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Light rail and rail transport needs to be invested in and growth should be north and south of Auckland.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2244

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

### Tell us why

'That is a great idea Limiting growth to within existing urban areas means four main benefits:

- lower cost of infrastructure.

- protection of fertile and productive agricultural soils.

- denser cities means it is easier to provide more alternative transport choices beyond the private car.

- protection of green spaces.
I dismiss the counter argument reported in the media from certain developer groups. These developers only contribute a faction of the total cost of providing infrastructure to their land. The city cannot continuously sprawl outwards, costing the rate payers more to provide infrastructure to these private developments. If we were to allow more greenfield development beyond the current level then we should seek a 100% contribution for infrastructure (including public transport) from the developers.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
This makes sense, concentrating density where transport nodes or where a range of facilities are present is logical. I would also encourage to look at more mixed zoning in future plans, to further support local work for local people.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Nature needs space to move, giving this space to waterways and for future sea level rise makes sense.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Using these type of solutions are ideal for the challenges ahead. A great step in the right direction

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

As per earlier comment, more mixed zoning, revoking character clauses to enable higher density housing near the city centre should support this approach.

If the city is going to increase in population by 50% then at the current density we will need grow out and build horizontal infrastructure for an area that is two and a half North Shores. So we need to change the way we grow as a city. If only 10% of future housing is greenfield then the area and level of infrastructure is much reduced.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2258

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We need to reduce the number of cars and get more people to use public transport or walk or cycle. By building more housing in existing hubs, you can enable this and put more resources into this infrastructure.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

If cycling and walking are made easy and attractive, more people will use these options.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It's disruptive and distressing for people whose homes are damaged by floods. We should keep flood zones as parks and mangroves to absorb the flood water. Build homes in safe 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**

Climate change is here. We can't fight it so we need to find ways to live with it. It's too costly to keep rebuilding in flood prone areas.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

High density growth should be encouraged around public transport hubs and business centres. Low density housing should remain in the suburbs further from these hubs to give people a choice of how they want to live. We need to invest in better cycle ways to make cycling safer. This will encourage more people to cycle and in turn reduce greenhouse gas emissions while improving people's health (through exercise and cleaner air).

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2259

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Utban areas will be more in limelight and needs more attanetion.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Cycles are seen only on holidays and in summers.

Queen street has lost its lustre, bussiness are struggling.
Parking is big problem in city, and worst on Ferry terminal as only 15 car parks including loading zones and daily more than 5000 passengers.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Avoid the environmental hazards.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Instead of any culture Human values and  cost effective infrastructre is best option

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Decongest the ferry terminal by zero vehicles.

Make city feasable for cars as cycle lanes have no takers.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2265

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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**

totally out of touch with reality. building more rubbish that will end up being rented is not the answer.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

people hate traffic because the roads are third world and public transport is even worse. building quality is the most important thing that has to be done.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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**

absolute rubbish has been built houses, roads etc that there is little chance of fixing anything to a suitable standard

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

sounds like politically correct woke nonsense. infrastructure is third world and has to be rebuilt completely

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

rates need to be cut by 80% !

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2333

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The existing infrastructue (road network, public transport, shops, water, electricity etc) is not set up to cope with the level of intensification proposed by council. As a result Auckland is becoming a less desirable place to live.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Despite Auckland Transports efforts to make Auckland a difficult place to drive in people DO need to use their cars for shopping, work journeys etc. It's completely naive of the council to assume people will stop using their cars.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2335

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2362

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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**

All of the current infrastructure is NOT handling the current housing density. The green spaces in Auckland give it it's desirability- take that away with increased density you get a concrete jungle. The character of Auckland is being eroded with increased intensification- becoming another ugly big city with tall, ill-concieved housing instensification- purpose built slums.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

this needs to happen FIRST- before any more intensification of housing.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

We need quick, effective public transport- mass bussing is ridiculous- we need sky trains/monorails/better trains.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2369

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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?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2411

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We must keep arable land!

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

You've given the reasons

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The Council has allowed houses to be built in ridiculously vulnerable places!

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It makes sense

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Keep it simple. Upwards not outwards near transport hubs. But do NOT sell inner city green spaces for housing. Parks and golf courses =quality of life.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2447

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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**

Th infrastructure can't handle the denser population. Well-designed urban sprawl will allow for better quality of life for all Aucklanders.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Well designed cities dont need to be built up around urban centres - we should focus on the equality of life in Auckland and preserving it as a great place to live rather than just another densely populated city.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**
Makes sense

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Agree but this needs to be coupled with lower density housing and investment in existing underground 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 #2453

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree that we stick to the same existing urban areas because if we spread more and more to our outer areas greenfields we won't have anymore farms/greenfields which our planet needs and also great scenery away from the busy cities.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2508

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2560

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Unless the infrastructure is developed for the extra housing, there will continue to be flood, slips, overflow etc. For instance 30 apartments are able to be built on land nearby that was originally zoomed for 5 townhouses. What extra drainage, sewage etc is going to be pit in to come with this development. Also, parking on all streets in Auckland is at a premium. In the above example - where are cars going to be parked, the street ks already full every evening. And there is no buses, trains that nearby.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

As long as it is easy walking distance to transport - and I mean 10 mins and no more. Also what is deemed a local centre?? How large is this local centre.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes, many more areas need to be inspected for potential natural hazards. Also this is a main reason to NOT intensify areas we already have, and some of those have already been affected by recent weather events.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Yes stop growing Auckland. It has reached what ket can manage transport wise, and many other ways wise. Going up is not especially better. Develop a new modern sister city designed correctly with transport corridors, etc...

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2590

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Better utilisation of public transport. More likely to encourage greater use of cycling and walking as means of transport. Increased sense of community.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2605

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Urban sprawl is not beneficial to the environment or keeping up with infrastructure build

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

You actually need to build better public transport every where. Not every centre will have everything so you need to make sure there are connections. Also stop light rail, which may seem counter intuitive, bit spend the money on other public transport initiatives

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do 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 better to think no development in areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk, these area can become part of the city's greenspace plan

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2606

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We need ourarable land for feeding the nastion not urban sprawl

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Intensification is a great idea theoretically but Auckland does not have the infrastructure in place to cope with more housing.. We have urban areas in flood ,with inadequate drainage and management

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This needs to be happening now, we have a massive problem

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

existing infrastructure  also needs upgrades

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Sprawl needs to stop. Intensification needs to be halted until Aucklnd addresses the existing problems it has with water management and flooding There is poor communication with those effected with little to no remediation in evidence. Consents have been given in the past and continue to be given in the present to build on areas  unsuitable for housing resulting in our present state of affairs, .Lack of water manager , poor decision making and inadequate infrastructure have cost Auckland residents their homes and destroyed their lives

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2626

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We should minimise expansion into greenfield areas.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I have lived in cities overseas where this approach is highly successful. I think it would work well here.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We should act immediately to retreat from vulnerable areas. Council funds should not be wasted on shoring up land which is no longer suitable for housing.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Less concrete and more green is a boon in every way.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

We need better public transport.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2681

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

6 storey housing near local centres with public transport close by. Such housing to cover only 50% of the land to allow for storm water absorption and greenery for healthy living. See Oman's planning.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Provided there are spaces for recreation and relaxation. Strong communities provide support for all who live there.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Do this as soon as possible. Relocate where justified or provide mitigation procedures.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Absolutely. Land  must be provided within communities to deal with possible impacts. Complete land coverage must be avoided and higher buildings allowed with less land coverage. roof gardens, community gardens, play areas all provide better living and better responses to climate change.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

We must look at living conditions not just housing. Auckland's plam must not be interfered with by political parties pandering to monied interests. Overseas most cities have more gardens, trees and parks than Auckland!!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2726

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Wasn't this established in the Unitary Plan?

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Only if we use the Unitary Plan that had significant consultation a few years ago.
Allowing the Government to override this has the potential to ruin how our city develops.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

If we continue to allow development in compromised areas it will cost future generations. These areas maybe better suited to green areas.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The parks, large and small, water catchments and coastal buffer zones need to be protected and encouraged.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Aucklanders spent a great deal of time and money developing a Unitary Plan. Council needs to use this as a blueprint and not allow central government to override this. The Unitary Plan would no doubt need to be updated regarding the environmental issues mentioned above.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2728

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We know enough from other cities that we can be far more intensified than we are currently. Spreading Auckland further just makes Auckland a big suburb - not a real city.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes. This focuses the cost of infrastructure to benefit more people

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
yes of course!

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Work with nature, not against it

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Prioritise the things that make Auckland a good place to live. Parks and Beaches.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2729

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Leave our beautiful Greenfield's along.
Intensification is closer to,public transport, reduces emissions by not having people connut from afar causing greenhouse gasses.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

AA

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

AA

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Better for the environment

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2730

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Improved density is good for Auckland

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2762

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The sprawling nature of Auckland results is wasted CO2 as we travel distances for no reason

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2769

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2772

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The focus needs to be where businesses and the core of the city are. It's not worth focusing in far aware areas where the issue to be looked at is in the city and most centric suburbs are

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

That's what makes sense. There's no quality of life in living in a place and then spend 3 hours daily commuting to get to work and kids to school

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Totally, all hazardous areas need to be looked at and fixed

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

You need to look at roads and improving traffic. The public transportation is terrible and obligating families to use horrible public transport or bike which would make their lives worse, it makes no sense. Getting kids to school and going to work take forever if we have to use public transport and biking is not an option for us

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2806

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

more cost effective re development, roading, transport etc

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

agree with what you have outlined above

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
agree with your outline above

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
agree with your outline above

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

DO NOT AGREE with cycle lanes taking away car parking for small business.  Also a huge amount of money was spent on the cycle way along TAMAKI DRIVE ... BUT ... cyclists still cycle on the road and hold up traffic which makes for a very dangerous situation, in future where there is a cycle lane it should be prohibited to cycle on the road.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2813

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Increased density makes sense as long as it is not like it has been. Infrastructure (Storm water, waste water, parking) needs to be upgraded to allow this to happen. And it makes sense along main transport routes. But not pepper potted in existing green suburbs where peoples properties are adversely affected by being shaded or overlooked.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

As previously mentioned it makes sense to intensify around local centres not in the middle of established neighborhoods

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Its not a council issue.  If people want to build on their own properties then they should be allowed to.  But that is on them so just make the zoning changes and let people reap what they sow.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Stop trying to take away the green flood plains like golf courses and playing fields.  They are perfect placed for stormwater to go.  Stop the ridiculous politics of envy and increasing the lease costs for clubs as their fields aid the wider community during peak inundations.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Make a plan (you already did)  Stick to it (you havent) stop looking to change things and just do what you said you would.  Forget all the nice to haves and just focus on the must haves.  Not flash stuff like street art but more pipes, stormwater,  cleaning out drains, managing resources and so on

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2836

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Existing urban areas, specially around cbd, have all the infrastructure needed for an improved quality of living conditions such as easy transport and commerce. Specially near port area

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I believe each local centre should be treated differently from the other. A lot of existing local centres lack on identity and cultural value which I believe come from standardised solutions and major shops establishment.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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**

A flat área can be considered to be exposed to significant hazard even tho shouldn't be discarded for development. Sustainable solution focus on a macro level and not only casa by case

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Strongly agree, specially with new draining solutions such as permeable pavements

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2855

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2859

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Allowing densification around existing areas will benefit efficiency . Building new areas with focus around well connected transit will bring growth and efficiency

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Don’t care, focusing on environment over anything doesn’t help. Building a sustainable network of transit and accommodation/retail around transit will automatically be more environmentally sustainable.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

All new builds should be transit oriented from design. Auckland needs its transit re designed from the city outwards in order for new construction oriented around transit to be efficient. Continuing to be car oriented will be death of our city. New Zealand is a small country. population and in size. There is no reason to be copying a country like United States. Our nation has so much potential to very efficient with options. Not just cars. Japan for example is roughly similar in size to New Zealand geographically. They have the best transit system in the world. What's our excuse. Investing money into transit will save our nation and actually make it a "liveable" city

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2883

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

There are so many apartments around the area it is so condensed, and they have not made any more parking available for these new buildings... where will they park? is there space for their rubbish bins, practical things i feel that has not been taken into consideration.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #2895

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Less infrastructure needed vs greenfield developments. More affordable housing for people

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Live and work close to home

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Some areas are always going to be a problem and development in those areas should stop

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense. Get the community to help here.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2909

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

### Tell us why

The main reason is climate change, by building a more compact city we can minimise transport cost and emissions. Public transport would become more viable, shopping isn't always a hassle if someone else took the family car for the day. By building out we entrench a less efficient city.

There are financial benefits to building up, while the initial cost is higher as it is building in a populated area, the maintenance cost is lower in the long term. If we continue to build a big flat city, we will lock in the cost of future maintenance fees to future generations.
If we continue to build out instead of up we enjoy the short term benefit of lower cost greenfield developments at the expense of younger generations.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
it would be so much easier to access amenities if there were more housing nearby. Would definitely want to buy a house one day where I don't have to walk too far to go to the shops. At the moment, if I want to go to a shopping centre it will have to be planned as it is not convenient, needing travel either bus or car.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
If we let people build in these areas, a couple decades down the track we'll have to buy them out anyway. We already have people asking for the government to buy them out after the latest cyclone in Auckland. It would not be cost effective for the government to allow people to build in areas that are high risk of flooding and then buy them out in the future. It would be passing the expense

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Not sure, but will follow the science on what's most effective in mitigating climate impacts

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2914

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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**

Come to Remuera road at morning 8am or 5pm , you can found the answer, there are a lot of new appartments & terrace house been built along the road but the traffic jam becomes worse & 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?**

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?**

There is no any emergency exit steps / ladder requirement for any new terrace house development & it is always 3 levels high & wooden material & very tight space , it is very high risk when there is fire specially NZ weather is always windy , such idiots  politics!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2937

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Development outside of existing urban areas is required in conjunction with intensification of existing urban areas to ensure that there is housing choice and the retention of amenity in existing urban areas.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

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**

Agreed provided that existing infrastructure is maintained and upgraded as required to keep pace with intensification and changing environmental conditions.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Areas previously identified for urbanisation and growth should not be abandoned. People have made significant investment decisions based on the existing Future Urban Land Supply Strategy and structure planning activity initiated by the Auckland Council. That investment should not be wasted.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2944

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

With some reservations - I do not think we should destroy unique heritage areas with intensive development, even though some of these areas are in exactly the places deemed ideal. I also feel we should put a height limit on development so that we do not loose sight of Aucklands natural environment, the maunga and moana in particular.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Again, with reservations - specifically not at the expense of the few remaining relatively unspoiled heritage areas let and while maintaining the shape of Aucklands natural environment

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I still don't think there is enough focus or urgency on improving public transport, specifically rail, a second harbour crossing or use of smaller, localised mini-bus services to provide. Pricing of all public transport should be free or heavily subsidised by ratepayers and car usage costs increased to drive public to using public transport as a viable alternative.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2955

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Auckland is already full with roads , transport, infrastructure such as waste and stormwater underground unable to cope
Schools are bursting

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We lack effective transport alternatives even in our own areas . Bus timetables are very unreliable, many people are unable to walk or cycle

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We need to protect property owners and their biggest investment in their homes
Too much intensive development has occurred which is adding to the flooding potential

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

The basic essential is adequate storm and wastewater systems. Sponge ideas and such are only a supplement to good basic infrastructure

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

We need a quality well researched growth plan co-ordinated for the entire Auckland area Warkworth to Pukekohe . At the moment we are suffering the effects of a piecemeal haphazard uncoordinated approach. What we have ended up with eg Kumeū  area is an example of poor long term planning. Many other areas suffer accordingly . Do it right the first time and save us millions of ratepayers dollars trying to fix past errors

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2963

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

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?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2965

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing. I think this can be true, if it's done well. Also, what kind of intensification is on the table? Multilevel, narrow, one family townhouses?
With the given information (and no further reading/links), it's impossible to provide an informed opinion.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I think amongst the various local centres this is more, but for some less suitable. I can not support a blanket statement like it currently is, without the addition of paying attention to the suitability of the centre to accommodate that growth.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Do you want to avoid growth entirely or look at ways to enable growth with suitable stormwater infrastructure and maybe a different style of housing adapted to the risks and conditions of the area? Why have certain areas been allowed to be built in a high risk area in the first place? If this could not have been avoided in the past, what is different today?

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

What are the benefits of having this infrastructure nature based? What is the cost difference and hence the price-value of the investment? Nature based sounds good, but if it were the better option, I don't understand why we have not made more use of it so far or it being the default option that does not need public consulting on.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2969

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We should have both, enable Greenfield development but encourage densification.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We should simply be building and aiming for house prices that are affordable for the median mid-20s adult.
Those new centres should have facilities as part of 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**

Agree, but also note that insurers should be part of this. They should be the ultimate deciding factor in whether someone should build where they want.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

But please maintain it too. Unlike the current storm drains that were, in our area, entirely blocked throughout the whole summer of storms we have had (and which I ended up cleaning out myself).

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Please remember that we have an ETS, it is therefore not council's job to reduce emissions, these will come down as the ETS cap reduces.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2970

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Strongly agree. The real cost of "growth" has always been ignored. Developers make a profit but the environment and the population pay the price thru ever increasing congestion. No one ever wants to pay for the infrastructure that is needed to able a city to expand. There is no choice but to intensify. Yes, we would live in smaller personal spaces but a well designed and built shared city scape can be a great place to live and grow a family.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Strongly agree. I devolved city, where you live (mostly) locally is far more enjoyable. People complain about congestion but then still claim they want to live a life which delivers congestion for everyone. We have to design and build an alternative and (somehow) get people to try it.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

There is no way we should allow development in areas that are going to be subject to environmental hazards. These hazards have been known about & predictable (within the limits of forecasting) for decades. The moral hazard of allowing future development in risk areas is unacceptable and will also be unaffordable.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Strongly agree, because the concrete alternative, which would be about as intelligent as King Canute, simply will not work.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Investing in infrastructure is key to enable change in the way people live in the city. It needs to be built, and sustained, together with investment in innovative ways to inspire behavioral change.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2975

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Auckland definitely needs less suburban spread for a number of reasons. Intensification of urban development is critical.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense for the reasons given above.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Areas at risk of environmental damage not only need limits on further development. Potentially existing homes and infrastructure either should be removed or radically modified

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2983

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Seeing continual urban sprawl is kind of sickening to see. It needs to stop. An example is the continual sprawl evident around Silverdale and Orewa, there are even new houses built in valleys that are obviously prone to flooding.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

intensifying existing communities will not make them more resilient. More demand on infrastructure will mean more investment. More people means more clogged roads without a

decent public transport system. Public transport (trams / light rail, not busses) is the only way existing communities will be come more resilient to overcrowding.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Appropriate actions needs to include buy out of susceptible properties.
Tamaki drive had planned to raise the road by over 1m. Millions has been spent on this and it was raised less than 500mm in some parts. The new footpath looks great but is too low as king tides still spill over. Do it once and do it properly !

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The daylighting of streams needs some serious thought, even if it means some roads become disused or repurposed to 1 way or walk/ cycle only allowing space for streams and vegetation to regenerate. Council GIS flood planes needs to be updated following the events of Jan/Feb this year.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

The Unitary Plan and height to boundary needs refining. Character villas and bungalows need to be protected from developers taking advantage of new planning rules for a quick win. Character buildings should NOT be lost !

A light rail system that uses the existing infrastructure of the SH 1, SH16, SH 20 and the south eastern highway. Elevated up high on concrete pylons running central down motorway with stops at select motorway overpasses which could be developed into bridge/stations. Cheaper than tunneling and quicker to build with less disruption. Refer to Bangkok's elevated rail system.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #2986

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

### Tell us why

Current suburbs are rapidly heading towards having too many people and houses in them. The current strategies for public transport, for infrastructure, for water, etc will not work because of Auckland's landscape - too many hills, valleys, bays, etc.

This means you cannot build light rail, trams or rail as there is nowhere for these to go without taking out large swathes of housing. Or trying to get elevated rail, like Chicago.

The Dutch models are not practical here as they had clean canvases to work from while the rebuilt after WW2. We don not have the same luxury

The bus routes are already competing with heavy congestion and are regularly late - and so cannot be relied on. Adding more will only cause more issues.

The CBD rail extension/tunnel is a GOOD idea and will be much more useful than the accountants say.
Future growth should either be at the edges with good rail links to current railways or incentives given for people and companies to relocate to other areas in the country. This was done well in the UK with the New Towns in the 1960s - Cumbernauld, Milton Keynes, etc. Entice people away from Auckland

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Most people use personal transport. Making the community centres difficult to get to will cause longer term harm and make them less useful.
Compare two community centres - St Heliers - which is vibrant and lots of people there compared to Meadowbank where there is a main road, lots of traffic, poor parking. The latter has good public transport, but no-one uses it to go there.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The current decision making is driven by 100 year events, etc. These are becoming more frequent with climate change and higher levels of water/moisture in the atmosphere.
We need to revisit these assumptions and say that the levels of rainfall will signifcantly increase. This means looking at culverts, pipes, etc which ned to handle bigger amounts of water than currently. e.g. the culverts near Avandale racecourse, etc.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

This only goes so far.  Current grasslands are saturated and cannot accept any more water.  This will cause flooding in July, August, etc.
These natural areas need to be enhanced with better, man made waterways that can cope with higher, more frequent raindfalls.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Stop intensifying the suburbs.  They are already overfull and adding more houses and people will cause higher congestion, more crashes, more injuries, more stress leading to shorter life expectancies and a lower quality of life.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3021

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Auckland covers enough area already (too much really), there are many many reasons to avoid urban sprawl, from preserving green space to improving urban services.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3028

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We've already sprawled too far. Time to reign it in.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We should take full advantage of our revamped rail network and build community facilities, businesses and accommodation around and over the railway stations.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
It makes no sense to build in areas that are of risk of inundation.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
We also need to also encourage domestic rainwater collection to help reduce surges in rainfall entering the stormwater system.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

We have huge challenges ahead. Our vision needs to be bold and based on solid evidence, rather than playing to the whim of vested interests.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3069

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

### Tell us why

I totally agree that there should be less greenfield development and that Auckland must, as a 21st Century city, intensify inner city suburbs and urban areas.

This intensification will have multiple benefits but most notably on transport. Inner city suburbs have the best access to existing and proposed (incl ALR) transport amenities.

I have also seen the effect of Greenfield development in Auckland, in Swanson and Ormiston in particular. These developments are foist intensification on areas away from the CBD with poor transport and other amenities. Residents are in many cases beholden to their cars. Families have long unproductive commutes and parents see less of their children as a result. This is not building thriving communities, it's doing the opposite; it's driving inequality.

We are also losing productive land and beautiful environments to sprawl.

Greenfield development is frankly a cop out to bitchers & moaners in inner suburbs who have benefited obscenely from restrictive zoning at the expense of others.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Absolutely agree with this approach, please see my other comments.
I would love to see more investment in predestrianising public spaces and allowing more mixed use development in local urban centres.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes, it makes sense to avoid developing in areas that are at risk of natural hazards.

This is also why it makes sense to intensify inner suburbs currently under the veil of "special character". Many of these areas are on ridgelines and not subject to natural hazards - it makes sense as early settlers would have had to contend with more natural hazard risks and therefore built in the least risk, most desirable central land.
Enable higher and more intense housing in these areas ASAP.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree however I'm not entirely sure what you mean by "infrastructure that is decentralised".

All your other questions focus growth centrally which I agree with, meaning we need infrastructure centrally also.
Recent floods have demonstrated that newer developments perform very well to intense rainfall and flood-risk.  Indeed the performance of new developments have been far superior to older developments.  We need to stop the rhetoric from cynical councillors, local board members and self-interested NIMBYs that new developments are leading to heightened flooding risk when the reality is the problems have been legacy.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I would really like to see large scale removal of "special character" zoning for this reason. "Special character" zoning results in totally inequitably outcomes for communities as the areas with the best access to public transport only serve a small number of residents.

The best example of this is the Central Rail Loop.

Why are we spending $5 BILLION on a loop with a stop in Mt Eden that is surrounded by "special character" zoning? The CRL could serve so many more Aucklanders if we allowed more intensification in these suburbs.

I would also like to make it clear: "Special character" IS NOT HERITAGE. They are two completely separate and distinct concepts that some councillors, local board members and (undemocratically elected) residents associations deliberately conflate and confuse.

There also seems to be inequitable treatment of other areas in Auckland under the Auckland Unitary Plan.

For example: it's great to see intensification around Glen Innes and Panmure within walking distance of train stations and urban centres. BUT, why is this not also occurring in Meadowbank and Orakei which have stations on the same train line but closer to Auckland CBD?? Given their closer proximity surely Meadowbank and Orakei should have even less restrictive zoning than Glen Innes and Panmure?

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3127

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Improved infrastructure of existing suburbs, limit expenditure on expanding infrastructure and loss of green areas

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Reduce congestion

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

ACC has allowed development in areas prone to flooding and some should be reverted to flood plains like Kumeu/ Huapai

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Only practical way forward...

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Do not assume cycle lanes are the answer to greenhouse emissions.

Very few people cycle more than 1 or.2 km and will continue to use cars on whatever form of energy they use.

Decentralisation is the key to  limiting further congestion

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3140

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Increasing housing density will draw commercial entities and businesses to the area to create a better sense of community. Hopefully recreational services and parks are developed so that communal spaces provide outside areas for households in lieu of having a backyard.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Staying and operating predominantly in your suburb will create a sense of community and connection. Daily commutes of up to three hours a day are a waste of time and diminish quality of

life. Covid did demonstrate that we do need people though, so if that can be balanced with shared working spaces, I think it would do great things for Aucklanders' wellbeing.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Seems like the only option?!

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Anything that increases the beauty (and functionality obv.) of a city is a winner. It increases citizen pride, happiness and would probably have a flow on effect encouraging businesses and people to move here.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3158

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

More efficient and centralises utilities

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Saves cars

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Good to avoid development in risk areas and also encourage existing to relocate

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Should insist on more porous surface area in all developments including driveways etc

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

More children’s playgrounds and communal open areas as per population… and walkable distances

More dog run areas, even enclosed like in Canada, but have more

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3159

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Need to stop urban sprawl destroying food growing areas

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Minimize transport

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Silly to build in flood prone area!

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Intensification should be sensitive to the character of areas.  Limit height to 2-3 floors. provide on site parking

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3164

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree due to the Environmental and transport benefits of dense populations, so long as green spaces with the urban area are not compromised by the densification

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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**

Agree with the prioritisation of residents safety, unsafe areas should be managed to restore native biodiversity and environmental condition to ensure they are able to act to protect residents (eg flood holding capacity) also to be reserve of native biodiversity

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3180

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Keep the faeces in one place

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It's just logical

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Auckland is one of the most porous cities in the world in terms of rainfall, let's keep it that way by not adding more concrete

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

As previous answer stated

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Considering that this country has a very low amount of energy produced by renewable sources, pushing EVs is illogical, it's probably worse overall when you consider the slavery and water involved in lithium mining.

It's out of touch to expect people in New Zealand to suddenly shift into riding bicycles and driving EVs.

The onus is not on the citizen, council needs to reign in Auckland transport and fix it once and for all. Scrapping out tram system was one of the worst most shortsighted decisions we've ever made. Bring back reliable public transport that shows up on time and people will use it. No amount of marketing campaigns for AT will increase usage when the system is broken, unreliable and useless.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3195

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It is a must that new development leverages the existing infrastructure. This means investment in this infrastructure has twice the return.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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**

Please take 100 vision when planning investment and make hard decisions even when current infrastructure has “book life” if it doesn’t fit the plan it goes

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3218

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Don't believe we should expand the city into the country. It's already too big and we should intensify the urban footprint and add to existing infrastructure

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

As before

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

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 #3239

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I disagree because of a number of reasons. 1) There is no cohesive infrastructure strategy that would support this density. 2)Auckland is both geographically and geologically challenged in a way that other cities around the world aren't and the economics of this density are probably questionable. 3)I feel that we should be doing green fields but with green belts between this greenfield sites. I think if this approach is taken then we will maintain an attractive kiwi life style which is a global point of difference 4) I think the intensification building that is happening now is not of good quality and we are in danger of being another leaky homes scenario and become future slums.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I think this is a desirable goal and more easily achieved in a green fields approach. However this is also very hard to achieve.

My concern about public transport is that Auckland has completely the wrong approach. AT's approach is old world solutions for modern day problems. Cars are the future of Public Transport they are just not the ones we drive today.

The future of Public Transport is Uber Type Self Drive non polluting cars that can be either ordered individually or on a ride share approach.
Roads rather than Trains Tracks are more economic to build particularly in Auckland

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Because it is common sense

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Stonefields is a good example of this but once again it was a Greenfield's approach

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Yes we need to have a good look at what is a realistic total population for Auckland and not go past this. If people want to live Taupo North then we need to have a strategy that is broader than just Auckland, In other words a Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Auckland and Northland population growth approach.

If we did this then we should build a high speed rail link between Auckland and Hamilton with Greenfield developments along that high speed link

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3249

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Intensification needs to be well done, current proposals for dwellings one metre from each boundary means no green spaces or trees. New builds need to be in areas that already have many new builds so appearance is harmonious which will not happen in well established old and older areas. THE EXISTING UNITRARY PLAN NEEDS TO BE IMPLEMENTED NOT A NEW PLAN

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

The current Unitary Plan will provide these options. There is a limit to how many people can even afford to live close to central tansport hubs in Auckland CBD and surrounding suburbs. This option will be better suited to the newer suburbs.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The sooner this happens the better. We need to ensure people's residences are safe from flooding.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Agree with your suggestions. The city needs trees planted everywhere and any new development should be prevented from cutting down existing trees unless a permit is provided by the Council as used to be the case. More trees need planting everywhere.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I think continuing to be guided by the Unitary Plan will provide us with the city we want.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3264

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Because you don't add essential infrastructure to support intensification, like more affordable public transport, more bin collection, parking for cars, upgrades on water or electricity infrastructure, school improvements- the list goes on.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

But then you restrict access to these areas with endless speed bumps, no parking and have continuous traffic congestion due to endless roadworks. Not everyone can walk to these area esp if you have children, need to buy your groceries or are elderly or disabled.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The only one that makes sense so far.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

But really you need to factor in a growing population so infrastructure has to stand up for decades not a few years.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Stop putting 3 story townhouses in areas which have lots of heritage housing or next to homes that block out light. You are making Auckland so ugly with boxes that have no space for people to spread out, park their cars, let people have pets or children have space at home.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3273

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Small scale development by profit driven developers is delivering negative outcomes to residential communities. Larger scale well planned developments, generally in greenfields or brownfields areas such as stonefields or Hobsonville point deliver more positive well planned outcomes for residents and neighbours.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Focused development in short walking distance to local centres and transport hubs is a logical solution with potential to provide positive outcomes

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**

As well as assessing natural hazards, assessment needs to be undertaken if existing local infrastructure is sufficient to cope with added development. With intensification in general residential areas natural stormwater soakage is eliminated resulting with further demands placed on infrastructure this makes wide spread intensification outside the local centres unsustainable

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Large well planned green space and brown space developments are able to have nature based infrastructure incorporated in a planned way. Widespread incorporation of nature based solutions is generally to haphazard to be successful in existing areas.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

It is misguided to push widespread intensification at the current level  in general residential areas driven by political ideology. Large scale developments around local centres provides positive outcomes and enables infrastructure upgrades to be undertaken to specific areas at developers cost. Current levels of development cannot be permitted to continue until the necessary widespread infrastructure improvements are undertaken. This is emphasised by the tragic outcomes by cyclone Gabrielle. If housing intensification is permitted council needs to place a strong focus on protecting and enhancing public parks and green spaces to support people's mental well being and general health.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3275

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3277

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I agree however only if the current infrastructure is upgraded to cope with the additional housing and that sufficient off street parking is included for each household.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

As long as new housing is spacious and liveable eg: built for the sun, have a pleasant outdoor area to relax in, off-street parking, etc ... rather than tiny apartment style box housing that long term will feel like living in a ghetto.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It makes sense to reduce the affect of climate change on current and future buildings.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Investment also needs to be made in existing areas of concern.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

We need to ensure that as Auckland grows, that the council looks to ensure the ‘Kiwi way of life’ is preserved for future generations. Large scale small apartment complexes with no/little off-street parking and with no views/outdoor spaces for people to enjoy, will impact on people’s well being in the future.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3278

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3288

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think of Auckland as a network of nodes (Ellerslie, Mission Bay, Orakei, St Johns, St Heliers....etc) that should be more tightly defined. Increase density up to a certain point and mixed use within these areas, strengthen their identities and boundaries and ensure better connections with other nodes.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Less reliance on cars on neighbourhood centres, better quality of life, things nearer and easier to access, more community engagement.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Build to the land, not against it. Insurance issues down the line.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

However, the biggest issue is impermeable surface due to roading and parking. reduce this area in neighbourhood nodes, keep it for the connections between other nodes and mitigate the impact with nature-based infrastructure.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Strengthen the identities of pour local neighbourhoods. Reduced monoculture of housing / business / shopping / leisure, more integrated development. Denser communities but more human scale (max. 4-5 stories). Create pattern books to enable faster and cheaper and more coherent local development.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3290

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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 philiosophy might work in more planned cities but the horse has bolted in Auckland - like it has in LA. Public transport is inadequate, the infrastructure is not designed to cope with all the houses you are trying to squeeze onto sites currently. AT are already making the city unliveable

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes this is the correct approach. In my suburb we dont have any amenities and yet Council planners are approving large developments - this will only result in more cars for the reasons I

said above in question 1. It should be in the city centre and around work hubs. Out of the way suburbs like the one I live in should have exceptions. One size can not fit all

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3341

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3358

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Intensification continues to put pressure on existing infrastructure, schools, doctors. If there is no parking or limited parking then it actually just clogs up neighbourhoods.
Our city is struggling to manage storm water and waste water - intensification is putting a huge burden on these areas and that will continue to be a problem - the city needs an overhaul to manage its current population, never mind thinking about intensifying housing.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Generally people will
Not walk or cycle and public transport is actually woefull - services are continually cancelled and the hun and spoke systems have dramatically reduced services which add to public transport not being a viable option. Cycleway introductions continue to narrow roads and further reduce parking options which don't help under intensification.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Surely it's common sense to avoid building in vulnerable areas!

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**
In theory this sounds great, but the council needs to balance vista involved with practical solutions and manageable costs in the face of a cost of living crisis.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3364

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

1)Greater sens of community with people living closer to central hubs

2) Transport would be easier, and road congestion less if more people lived closer to the central city
3) land that is being farmed to produce food should not be used to build houses

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

As above, it is easier to access people's daily needs.
BUT public transport would need to improve

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
It makes sense  and is safer than building in areas in potentially vulnerable locations.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Excellent idea!

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I think the Auckland Council should say 'no' to the central governments imperative to create more housing without enough constraints.

Heritage buildings and neighbourhoods do need to be protected.

Green spaces within the central city are very important as well - they also need to be protected.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3367

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think more intensive growth is better for the city and climate, will make it cheaper to build good quality infrastructure.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think this will make auckland more enjoyable to live in and reduce car dependence.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3395

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Cities by definition are vital and vibrant and order to achieve that grow should be primarily upwards not outwards.
By allowing green field expansion this logically means more infrastructure and more cost to ratepayers when developers have often land banked the sites at rural rather than residential values.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Reduces the cost and ESG impact of new infrastructure.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3396

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

there's already too much intensification in certain areas that are negatively impacting our negighbours. For example the COVD-19 Fast Track process is forcing mass intensification with limited consultation and ability for the community to have true addresses of their concerns. Or communities traffic is getting worse (increasing unnecessary carbon)

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

As above in parts of Auckland there's too much intensification already ...creating traffic, poor access to council and government services. Our communities are already struggling with climate change, more development will create more weather issues (floods)

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

but you can't push more development in some areas of Auckland and have greater nature based ways of coping with floods.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3404

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3456

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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**

Disagree, growth areas in existing areas should be targeted/defined first & must be close to rapid transport hubs, & large commercial hubs. Density limits should be determined (ie density limits should be set), & then the infrastructure should be put in place, before any development is approved. If this is not a viable option then I support greenfield developments only.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

That is good planning.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Areas which are prone to flooding, & near the coast line (coastal erosion) & sea rise should be protected from over development. These areas should just be left to the last to develop, there are enough other areas to build upon within the Auckland Isthmus. It just becomes a greater cost & liability in building in this areas.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3464

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

That makes sense but only if the infrastructure including roading is improved. I strongly disagree with plans to remove Drury greenfields areas from future development. They have been zoned for future urban for 8 years. A change in the zoning now is not required and disrespectful to the landowners.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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**

That depends. You currently allow housing without adequate parking available. Most people need access to cars to travel to and from work.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

You need to clean the drains.  Council's approach of leaving streams and drains clog up with waste and debris is a contributor to flooding.  Just do your job properly.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Could you please explain what you mean by this.  It makes little sense.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Clear the drains and clear the streams.  It's a basic job of Council and using COVID as an excuse is simply unacceptable.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3466

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Better for the environment and for future transport options

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Don't want people to lose their homes again

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3485

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3531

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3564

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Agree, but with the proviso that the intensification is in keeping with the immediate area and has good regard for those already living in the area and their quality of life is not impinged upon

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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**

You MUST look at developers who seem to disregard the environment - look to Europe and Scandinavian countries for forward thinking

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3616

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The spread should be focused to better encourage use of public transportation and make those services more efficient by increasing customer density.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Local life and work opportunity reduces the need for excessive travel. Perhaps you should consider moving all cars to road user charges too.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Don’t build homes in unsafe places. That’s common sense.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree if it also does not stupidly increase operating costs. Infrastructure is in part centralised to gain economy of scale. Affordability over the years also needs to be considered.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Please continue with Light Rail after City Rail is completed. Also an extra harbour crossing would be good for resilience. Not sure if a bridge or a tunnel is best. You chose. In any event, it should connect existing local centres to help support density. Also as above, start the transition to 100% private road user charges and congestion charges.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3636

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

keep the urban sprawl to a minimum so we can conserve the natural and agricultural land we have 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?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

15 min city with less traffic please

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
planning for hazards is good because it will keep us safer and help slow erosion etc

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
i love this we need more of this

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3657

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We need green spaces to help halt climate change and absorb water with the ongoing flooding happening in 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 use less public transport and fewer cars on the road. I don't think it will necessarily mean more connected 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**

All flood prone areas should not have housing or any sort of building. This will avoid loss of life and people losing their homes.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This upgrading and thoughtful approach to prioritising investment in infrastructure is long overdue. Too many housing developments have been built before upgrading infrastructure. For example, Gulf Harbour with one road in and out of the Pensinsula. This can prevents ambulances and fire engines from accessing parts of the Whangaparaoa Peninsula. I know the new Penn Link Road with help with this situation.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

As I stated, the appropriate site and infrastructure, such as drainage, should be considered first, before more building occurs.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3658

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We do not have the infrastructure in place to accommodate severe weather events. Less green area and more intense housing means more flooding. Some of our existing areas are already vulnerable.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

If we are to use public transport it needs to be easily and quickly accessible. Otherwise we have no choice but to bike (not always practical) or use our cars.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

There is no point in having further growth in vulnerable areas.  It puts people and properties at risk and will be costly.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Definitely has to be locally planned rather than centralised. Local people know and understand the issues in their area

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Garaging for a car (at least one) should be provided for all apartments

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3669

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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 #3741

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Need to build in brownfield areas and not expand the city into rural areas. More efficient for infrastructure transport and climate.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes life so much easier and enjoyable.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do 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 protects people their property and in long run lowers rates.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Best to use nature not work against. Nature always wins.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

one big change that will drive all else is to ban all private cars/trucks in Auckland by 2035. Provide public transport and active transport plus disabled and elderly transport by 2030.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3770

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Infrastructure at the moment does not allow more dense residential area appear in Auckland, if make our current residential area more dense, there may be a severe consequences in the future and the next generation will be impacted by this.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

She current plan for Auckland is build shopping/community centre serving the nearer residential area. If make the area more dense. There will need more community area and shopping centre, also parks, cycleways, driveways, public transports are not able to handle this large capacity. Plus

the old (existing) area are  impossible to increase the above infrastructures. This is a terrible decision.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

“ We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.” this sentence is very hardly to understand. During Auckland flood in Jan2023. Almost 1/4 of residential houses in Auckland get damages, does this mean that we are going to redevelop these area and fix the problems? Infrastructure is out dated in Auckland, and we should put pressure on these outdated infrastructure, but to build less dense to spread the dense. Manukau is a very good example, a second CBD(or similar) is a good solution to seperate people away. We should not make people all together into one place, but make Auckland into a multi vice cbd around a main cbd in order to give people in the city a connection wile not dense the city.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Instead, park like one tree hill or Auckland domain would be a better solution. These large area parks provide a better environment to the residents and also protect the natural environment. We should not keep these area if resident cannot access wile paying taxes to maintain it. If people (most) cannot access or use it, it should not call “infrastructure”

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Government is an organisation that serves residents, which they should hear our voice and understand our needs. Also change the plan according to our request. However, Auckland council are not doing these. This decision was made in May and only give residents a month to have our says is completely illegal and trying to escape public scrutiny. For example, last year's Pakuranga Hwy pedestrians signal and speed bump was highly opposed by residents and government did not hear our says and installed the signal. This is unacceptable and should not happen at all in a democracy country.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3784

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Makes sense.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
As long as infrastructure can handle it and no traffic congestion.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Waste of money.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
I agree but only to the extent where it is practical and financially viable.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Make sure dwellings/Office buildings have sufficient car parks. Parking on roads isn't ideal - residential dwellings should be able to fit 3 cars (min) off street.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3796

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

There isn't the info structure to cope with this growth. Basic amenities in areas need to be established first. Schools, public transport reading drainage...

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

They are not easily accessible by walking, cycling and public transport for most people. Safety is a key reason. It is not safe in our city to expect people to use these modes of travel especially young and elderly. Also Auckland is not flat so cycling and walking for a lot of people is not realistic.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

A lot depends on what and how development is done. Christchurch has been rebuilt on liquefaction. There are still areas that are not safe because massive trees overhang from cliffs which aren’t being addressed. It doesn’t take much to see that is going to cause subsidence if you understand science.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

Not enough information is outlined and I am not confident the powers that behave enough knowledge.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Until we make Auckland a safer city to live in I don’t think intensification is the answer. We need a functional transport system because we have never had won. For anyone who travels around the world Auckland is a joke compared to other cities as far as transport is concerned and that isn’t about not owning cars. You can still own a car for traveling around the country but you don’t need to use it around the city where public transport is more convenient and reliable and safe to use.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3831

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Is the first paragraph actually a fact? Depends on what you classify as existing urban areas. If you do intensify you need to get better at policing building standards and upgrading existing infrastructure to cope. It doesn't improve current well-being to be living in a city that is effectively a building site.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I have used public transport to get to work ever since coming back to Auckland from the UK in 2011. It has been a battle and I have nearly given up on a number of occasions. You need a more

reliable system and a service mindset. Getting to work in the CBD by public transport is ok but getting to the supermarket and other shops isn't. And public transport needs to be safe for all users. I think you have too many modes using the same spaces now.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Generally agree. It's a no brainer that some places shouldn't have been built on or needed houses built differently plus infrastructure built and maintained to cope.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense but I don't know what mauri- enhancing means.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Overseas city centres that have urban intensification also have good inter-regional transport links so that people don't have to use a car to get out of the city. NZ is not like that. People need a car and somewhere to park it for the weekends and holidays. You can't ignore the Kiwi way of life. Comparing us with other international cities isn't apples with apples.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3847

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

we need.more house.to.live not apartment

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 #3855

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

The infrastructure isn't strong enough to support intensification yet. The public transport system is a mess, there's no forward planning.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

You need to seriously look at a lot of areas as to how you can mitigate further floods as happened earlier this year,

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Somewhat agree. But that doesn't help the infrastructure that helps people get to work. You seem to have no interest in planning for 50 years time, you can barely plan for now. We need trains, mass transit and a second harbour crossing.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Decent reliable railway system, light rail, second harbour crossing. Overall a big reliable public transport system. It will cost a lot, but if you don’t, Auckland will grind to a halt.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3870

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Keep Ak growth intensive, but develop solid and sound infrastructure - roading, public transport, large green spaces. New development must be cost effective, good quality and offer great public and road access to schools, work, recreation areas and large green sppaces.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Less commute time offers people the opportunity to engage in activities, hobbies, family time. Sitting in long commuter traffic is a waste of time

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Flood prone areas should be turned into parks, wet lands, unstable land used for gardens, walks, and recreation

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It is a good plan that needs to be implemented.  The development over past 50 years has not worked for AK and will not work in the future. Look at Singapore as an example. Get overseas experience with building a sustainable  city. Cut through some of the red tape. Ensure the  Senior Council workforce is not made up of elderly people, or people who have never worked or lived outside NZ as these people often lack new ideas, experience and can have narrow views. We need to move into the 21st century and not go back to the 1900's. We need young innovative people with experience of working in big environments and citys, who can move AK forward

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3878

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3880

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

It is not for people'swellbeing. This violates the way of city development. Please study from the Netherlands.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

please build more sub centres with better accessbility and mobility.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do 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 please identify the definition of the 'significant' first.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**
you should consider people first.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Auckland is losing the traditional flat living style, and it is sad.

Please study vinex from the Netherlands.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3885

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I do not believe that making cities denser is a solution to challenges we are facing. This does not benefit peoples wellbeing and most people dont want to live in 3 -6 storey apartments or in '15 minute cities'.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Agree to focus development near local centres to a certain degree but not if this means intensification only over existing urban areas and creation of 15 minute cities.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3897

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

There are some heritage suburbs like remuera parnell that should retain There historic integrity

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3900

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Because the drainage infrastructure is inadequate to support it. Remuera's combined sewer and stormwater pipes overloaded as it is. No doubt other older suburbs in same predicament, hence recent flooding in Mt Eden, Epsom and other places.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

There has to be adequate infrastructure in place to support it first.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It doesn't take a rocket scientist to work this out.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

But how to install it in already built up areas without the space to do so is the question.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

So many mistakes have been made by Council e.g. allowing the fertile land at Pukekohe to be covered in housing developments, while less productive land has been protected from urban sprawl. A common sense approach taking the geotechnical aspects of land for development into consideration in future may prevent further disasters.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3901

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3902

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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**

You are ruining urban areas by stopping people's going to shops because of parking restrictions

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

You are killing business by making it hard for people to park near businesses

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Climate change is a ridiculous aim considering Auckland has no impact on the climate

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

It does nothing for climate change, it only helps the council commit onanism around climate leftism

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Stop making it impossible for customers to access businesses by eliminating parking. It is pointless and will not have any impact on the climate

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3923

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3927

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Denser more compact cities add more concrete and more impact on infrastructure. Denser cities do not necessarily affect people's wellbeing, how do you define well-being?

Overcrowded tenements have been regarded as detrimental to well being the world over so I disagree with modern tenements being sold as beneficial.

Infill housing without renewed infrastructure is looking disaster in the face as global warming puts more pressure on aged systems. Far better to use brownfield or greenfield locations where planning is considered carefully Eg. Hobsonville point, Auckland.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Communities do not become any more resilient by having buses or cafes at their doorstep. It is simply more convenient for some. Noise, overcrowded spaces and anti social behaviour often occur where people are forced into confined spaces listening to others through adjoining walls etc.

Tenement buildings will always divide and stigmatize people and it is not well-being nor resilience being enhanced.

Not practical to have cycleways other than for recreation. Not prudent to have large ungainly buses on aged and poorly researched routes providing services  which should be “on demand” Technology should be able to GPS and request service on variable routes according to demand.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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**

Council has continued to infill housing and allowed development of large swathes of impermeable areas. Development with massive areas of earthworks infill with clay, topped with concrete. Investigation after the fact is wrong, needs to be at planning and consent stages. Developers will not be satisfied once consents are issued to do any improvements. Council needs to step up. One shoe doesn’t fit all. Basic laws of physics and engineering should be enough to ensure building is created incorporating substantial safeguards for people to build most places. The Roman cities built to stand all time had advancements for carriage of water for example. In Italy they built structures of engineering equal or better than today.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Don’t blame nature for bad design, planning and common sense.

What is Mauri enhancing?

The new “wetlands” in subdivisions is just  making lip service
modern day creeks and swales breed vermin and mosquitoes. What is the plan for stagnant water adjoining homes?

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Use green fields, brown fields and create well thought out planned areas with town centres, transport and most importantly infrastructure.

Brownfields should have residential areas also for workers and access to transport.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3928

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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**

Too much growth without the necessary infrastructure is asking for trouble. We don't have the infrastructure in Auckland for this.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is true but existing areas already full with no parking in a lot of areas. Go to greenfield areas and develop.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Common sense

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**
Needs to actually work for large populations

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I would rather see new suburbs developed in greenfield areas where infrastructure can be developed to adequately cope with population.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3929

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Not good enough infrastructure stormwater wastewater is continuously having wet overflows. . Poor transport options easier to move people to satellite centres not to the CBD . More people working from home, less requirement to travel to office .!Severe flooding from infill Development Housing in certain suburbs must be stopped

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Depends where located . Should be a centre no closer than 10 km of CBD do transport and SW/WWcan be developed and improved

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

You can't just allow developers to build and not private land owners  the right, you need ti be consistent . No means no. There is so much impermable service that water just runs off with no where to go. SW mixing with WW.
The runoff from one neighbours property to another is now horrific,

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Drop MDRS it’s a cookie cutter approach to a complex problem, the lessons of this year should not be in vain. Our property suffered $41,000 of damage in the flood (3 times) from neighbours run off which had never had before and we can’t afford to go through this again

#3929

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3932

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We need to protect our market garden rich soils

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is very dependant on suitable transport facilities.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Cliffs dont fall UP

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
We must retain existing green space and not cover with development buildings

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Definitely retain the villages .such as Mt Eden Ellerslie Devonport and others. Do not allow Wall to wall 3storied development as proposed destroy the joy of our varied architecture in these  places .

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3934

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Because there is still a lot of potential to add density without having to invest in new infrastructure, particularly in areas where old infrastructure has been upgraded already (eg via storm water and sewage separation), where strong public transport exists, and walking distance to well serviced centres like Remuera (shops, medical, dental, etc etc). There is little or no cost to Council in such developments.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

To reduce and simplify inhabitants' needs to travel further for these facilities assisting (climate change, transport congestion, etc)

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We must adapt.  Repeating the disasters of the last few months isn't acceptable.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**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 have read a lot of the FDS Draft document, particularly focusing on parts relevant to established suburbs with potential for greater density, because this is what affects me.

I have found that the people considering planning applications are not always open to even discuss how a proposal might fit closely with Principle 1 (increase density in existing, well serviced areas) where a property has been unilaterally covered by a special heritage classification when it is only on the fringe of that area and has no heritage character itself.

So, there is a job to be done to open the minds of these people to look more closely at individual situations looking for ways to follow Principle 1 (increase density) while keeping building designs in keeping with the area.

In my case I have a 1346 sq metre site, 50-60 metres from Remuera Rd (bus stops), with an existing single house with no special character on it, which is proving very difficult to get approval to develop economically because of restrictions being applied.

I have made a submission on this specific property to the PC 78 process but am not optimistic that this will succeed because that process is slow and seems to be for bigger change proposals.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3935

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Can't spread any further on fertile farm lands.
Will help with more efficient public transport.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Natural disasters will happen. We can't develop housing in areas at risk.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Add cycle racks to buses to allow flexibility.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3936

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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**

If you mean by this, (and I don't know whether you do)? allowing for the subdivision of existing properties, leading to the loss of "Character homes" built in earlier times , I would strongly oppose this.!

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Providing this doesn't result in the abovementioned!

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Obvious reasons

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**
What is "mauri-enhancing??

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I have previously filed an objection to changing zoning allowing similar intensifaction.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3940

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The land sections are shortage in Auckland , and the price is too high, we need more sections for the population growth
Now that the Future Urban area has been established, it should not be changed overnight, just leave it as it is

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Local centres can not cope with the population growth in the next 30 years, we need more land sections to be released

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 #3945

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

This is very difficult to respond to, given a few high level sentences - and the impact those brief sentences might have for our whole City. A "dense" city does not make a great City and Auckland is a beautiful part of NZ. We must also think about the live-ability of our City, green spaces, people who live here. Intensive growth should not be at any cost but stopping "urban sprawl" is important.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

This is a weird aspiration and worrying. Of course people need to "access local centres" and having public transport and walking options etc are important but that does not mean intensification of all City areas (with all of the related work and noise that comes with construction should be justified by this one over simplified aim for easy access ... Urban Planning requires real ... Planning!

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes, urban planning needs to take into account all of this. LIM reports have always shown some of these hazard risks and Auckland Council and all purchasers should give thought to known and potential risks from weather events, geotechnical issues and land vulnerability - but common sense should be used here by everybody and talk of a climate emergency is unhelpful (and nonsense).

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3946

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I only agree with intensification if it is supported by high design and environmental standards. An example might be that a particular suburb can have x amount of multi unit housing and when it has reached that limit no more can be built. This is necessary to support the character and livability of our suburbs. Another example would be acceptable height limits that cannot be exceeded by just going to the environment court who seem to approve anything, also there must be boundary limits ie how close a building can be to a boundary. There should also be mandatory green space for a multi unit building including trees. The combination of what I suggest would result in 'lower density' 'greener' high density development. Protection of urban forest is essential, including trees on private land. The current situation is a disgrace. Peoples mental health is impacted by shoddy development and the lack of green space in their immediate living environment. It is not enough to just provide parks and reserves 'down the road'.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree as long as the development and environmental standards are high and there is green space and trees.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Obviously it is important to discontinue building in these areas unless some sort of man made intervention can stabilize the area

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Totally support nature based

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Only the need for much stricter standards than the ones currently allowed. Auckland still enjoys leafy suburbs and houses and these must not be sacrificed for a concrete jungle

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3953

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3954

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

So logical. Existing infrastructure can be used my making use of holding tanks in new developments which release sewage or stormwater when pipes are under-utilised. Bus/train routes made better use of. Shops existing to serve. Chance to refresh old dwellings with better insulation etc

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Sooo SENSIBLE

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

good logic... make them flood control zones

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Takes up too much space...better to use existing pipes by timing the flow to fit non peak times with holding tanks to release during off peak times

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Get going ...dont delay... its going to take ages so push on and dont be distracted by a few moaners

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3956

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

### Tell us why

To an extent, yes - but the current situation where 3 storey buildings can be built on any residential section is jut so wrong. Such a structure 1m away from the boundary, if you are lucky, takes light and sun and therefore well-being from the neighbours who have probably paid a huge sum of money for their home and both in a couple are working to pay a large mortgage. This is wrong and currently is being used to build in areas not close to public transport. The unitary plan was better. We need to get rid of this disaster.
Also, the completely naive and street-cluttering idea that homes can be built without off- street parking needs to be dropped. It's time to get real. We do not have, and won't have for decades, if then, the kind of public transport that would align with this. At the moment it is just irresponsible governing. Ideology nowhere near matching any kind of reality now or in the longish future.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Agree if we keep some green areas. Many of the developments are so close and not a tree or green area can be seen. Where will children play. This kind of development feeds into obesity and device addiction in young people and no doubt their older depressed relation, too.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Unless magnificent infrastructure is instated to cope

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Just get on with it. How can you call the council's approach nature-based when, as mentioned, the appalling subdivisions/housing estates to date have nothing. It would be excellent if nature was introduced into the plan.
Infrastructure is urgent as is the protection of our beaches. I believe we must get on with storm water and sewage no more rumination on the urgent matters which are  mainly about pipes and treatment.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Thank you very much for this opportunity. I am sorry I sound negative, but frankly I am horrified at what has happened to Auckland in the last few years.

We have to improve in so many areas: our beaches which are continually polluted by overflows,

attend to peoples' wellbeing by getting rid of the changes adopted by the multi-party agreement mentioned above.

I think a dose of reality and urgent action are required.

Again, thank you for the opportunity tp participate in this way

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3967

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Auckland does not have the infrastructure (water, sewerage, roading) to cater for greater density. It also lacks green space and leisure activities within the city to cater for higher density. If higher density is to happen let the developers fully cost the proposal including upgrades to sewerage and water ( without overflows) and see if it then viable.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The concept is admirable but lacks the details of who is going to pay for infrastructure upgrades

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The Council should not take on the role of an insurance company. People buy/ sell in vulnerable area and LIM reports should be more robust to allow better decision making. Not allowing development in hazardous locations makes sense but where development has already occurred "let the chips lie where they fall "

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3970

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Green areas are essential for a healthy environment

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Urban hubs are essential

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

A deep research of all aspects of development impact on the environment is paramount

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It’s pbvious

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Growth around transport centres is essential

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3983

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

That's how other big cities work, seems effective especially for transport planning

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3984

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I am strongly opposed to our neighbourhoods being destroyed with dense and tall housing. Especially the 3 house, 3 storey intensification on one site. There is not enough infrastructure, especially sewrage and drainage etc. It hasn't been adequate in recent flooding in Auckland.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

This again destroys our lovely green neighbourhoods, with ugly cramped buildings. Taking sunlight from homes, and views, when building right up to the property's boundaries

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Development outside the Unitary Plan, should not happen. The Unitary Plan was well thought out, and took into consideration these hazards.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Detention tanks and Shales are a good idea, if there is room for them

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

My main consideration would be sticking to the highly successful and long thoughout Unitary Plan. And improving the Water at our Beaches, by improving the supporting infrastucure

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3991

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The urban sprawl makes us feel like LA, a terrible city. The denser focus means our transit is more useful and we aren't reliant on cars to reach the affordable burbs. Business and green space can also focus on the dense areas and be better utilised.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Insurance companies are covering this less so the cost will sit with consumers and govts, it's prudent to consider this now and avoid.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I'm sure there are examples of this approach being used in other countries that you can study and show the positive results of.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #3996

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

From researching successful urban planning in Europe. Denser and easily accessible cities, I believe, are the way forward. Let's work on improving the city and proving more housing closer to amenities with walking, cycling, and public transport as our main way to get around.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree, to move away from our current 2 car households we need to set up our communities within walking and cycling distance of basic amenities.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

I don't have any knowledge of development in hazardous areas. But common knowledge would suggest not building where it is unsafe unless there is a comprehensive plan to save these areas.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes please, we all want to live near nature. It's generally better for the environment, helps Auckland stand against climate change, and improves overall health. I want to live on streets with trees that I can cycle past :)

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Protise sheared walking and cycling space and protected cycle lanes. Frequent public transport from hub to hub. AT app is great! Composting schemes Auckland-wide. Smaller roads help naturally slow traffic through drivers' perceptions. Get Auckland households down to one car )

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4012

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

My concern is that if the national party get to power they have stated that they will give council the option of reversing the MDRS rules. If council go down this path, they need to ensure a transition period of say 2 years where council must accept resource consents and building consents based on the MDRS rules. This in turn allows certainty for developers who have purchased sites/land at prices based on development feasibility around the MDRS rules and spend significant money on consultant ( architects, planners etc ) developing plans based on the current MDRS rules. This will also allow development to proceed with a level of certainty.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

As long as not at the expense of MDRS rules

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Utilise technology such as permeable concrete will take pressure off infrastructure for development of intensified housing.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Refer comments on MDRS under "focusing growth"

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4027

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We need some green space. Maybe this will be the only way to retain what little green space we have 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?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is common sense.  Why build on wet lands for example?  Recipe for disaster.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I doubt we have the money for this and I doubt it will be very long lasting or cost effective.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

We need the infrastructure before building never ending apartment buildings with no car parks or green space.  We need more schools, roading, more hospitals and more prisons to accommodate the people who will be living in these screeds of apartments.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4028

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Too much sprawl, creates long terms e.g. pollution, road maintenance & maintaining utilities.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Better easier access makes sense.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

A no brainer!

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4035

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Build up not out. More affordable healthier, affordable homes. Increase public transport

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It works in Europe.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Really? Were you not in Auckland in January

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Build up and make public transport free

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4066

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We need to go up, not out. I say take it further and not allow any expansion beyond the existing urban areas until we pass a particular population density (say one that is comparable to other walkable cities like Paris)

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Areas that have been protected from intensification to date need to be intensified to address housing needs. Eg ponsonby. Perfect for 3-6 story block sized complexes like you see in Paris or Berlin that still have that leafy green feel nimbys are so worried about losing.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Building in risk areas will just end up costing in the long run and affect the poor most severely.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Over investing in public transport will end up not being an over investment. Make people want to live close to train stations by making them have better access than cars.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4078

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

### Tell us why

Not that long ago I was one of a group told the Unitary Plan process was the definitive process for the next three decades at least. We battled through the best part of four years to win some critical democratic rights in the air transport sector. Housing densification and especially height was critical.

What happens now? Start again?!

The AC and Crown are linked in the Tamaki Regenerate Company. They clear areas, install the infrastructure and then invite established and experienced developers to support their well researched, former-resident- respecting segments — all part of a thoughtful master plan. No ad hoc, cowboy development without garaging, three storey anti-disabled people, tenements, without consultation, infrastructure, arrogantly concreting as which of the remaining land — boosting runoff, arrogantly destroying established neighbouring communities, hardly solving homelessness (the pretext) and blatantly confecting housing that will make the shameful Leaky Homes scandal seem to have been a period of enlightenment
I'm not going to say; think again. Just think.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

But only in terms of the existing Unitary Plan, developed by the citizens of Auckland — not the current denizens of Wellington, led by probably the most useless official in the history of democracy since Grecian times. Destroyer Megan Woods has deprived us of energy independence skills, facilities and futures. Add the 100,000 families she promised to house, then got distracted. Only the owners of smart dining establishments in Wellington (she stays put) would dispute my assessment of her ability to understand what a community truly needs

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

First fix those stuff ups. Re-train; re-read the Unitary Plan; re-evaluate this dumb edict from a failed government and go to the highest court in the land to see them off. Only dumb people follow dumb ideologically-driven pap, thoughtlessly.

What good will it do us to be focused on UN/ WEF driven redistribution of wealth as a priority when we have galloping child poverty, chronic mental health issues brought on by the same dream-team's authoritarian China conceived and implemented lockdowns. Not to mention the state of education and health.
This is not the time to indulge foreign ultra-progressive follies. No thanks: brief Simpson Grierson.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Is it proven? Where? We got products in the 90s which were fine for Canada and Australia but were totally unsuited to NZ. Being woke might have you surfing the greenwash in Wellington but does it have sufficient history of application in Auckland's weather.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Yes, stick with Our Unitary Plan….and stick it to Their Great Reset Rubbish in court. Let’s hear from our outstanding mayor before this nonsense goes any further.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4085

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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**

Additional housing needs to be clustered in the CBD surrounds. The urban areas are already choked and under served with roading, drainage, water and power services. It will be easier for people to commute out of CBD rather than into CBD in future.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Businesses other than retailers will not invest in the necessary industrial and commercial development in these areas.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Man made climate change is a hoax perpetuated by rabid greenies and politicians. Do not waste money on climate change prevention - simply do your job and develop better wider higher capacity drainage around this city. Internationally they have massive open culverts - we have skinny little underground drain pipes - no wonder the city floods - shame on Council hiding behind climate change rather than facing up to your own lack of planning and building drainage.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

What a lot of political mumbo jumbo that statement you made is. Simply build bigger drains and upgrade our roads please please please.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4089

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

We need trees and gardens--green areas to help soak up rain and and improve the atmosphere. Intensification of housing near me, in Glen Innes for example, leaves practically no room for planting and softening of the hard surfaces.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Please take into account the needs of the elderly and infirm who must use cars to get around. They cannot all catch buses, especially if they need to carry groceries etc home.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is common sense.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

But please include nature based infrastructure around dense housing developments.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

More trees, and protect the big ones already in place.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4110

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I think it is extremely important that any policies or development consider our existing natural and built heritage.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4111

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Build up areas around public transport corridors. Leave the neighbourhoods that have many of the same style housing in tact eg old villas and historic homes.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

As long as you build attractive areas to congregate not lots of concrete.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We have sewerage going into the sea in many places around Auckland. Please prioritise this. 100 years to fix this issue of sewerage going into Hobson Bay - insulting!

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Stop creating new projects and spending money when there are basic infrastructure issues need fixing like roading, transport and sewerage overflows.  Take more money from Auckland Transport 25million not nearly enough, and use this money on infrastructure.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4114

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I shudder at the mention of further "greenfield" development. The south Auckland suburban sprawl over some of the best soils in the world has been a catastrophe, which will hit home ever-harder as population and food demand both increase. PLEASE treasure our soils, and preserve them in perpetuity for food production.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The roads are barely coping now, and infill housing is just getting started. We will have to wean ourselves off our multiple car-ownership culture or face gridlock.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do 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'll happen anyway - follow the money. Insurers won't insure and banks won't lend. It's appropriate that Council goes with the trend.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The downpours are only going to get worse, and more frequent.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Anticipate and move with developments in transport over the coming decades. Huge change from petrol-driven cars is coming, and soon, and none of us yet knows what form it will take.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4151

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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**

Fast track is not working - it is ruining neighbourhoods and communities - this is NZ. The council rushes approvals and its engineers are not in touch with todays environment and its problems. Money talks far too much. We do not need luxury and elitism, we need function.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 cycle lanes are a disaster, electric scooters are a disaster, electric cycles are becoming a disaster. Again poor planning and knowledge of engineers. No matter what the council does

people drive to work in a car each. You should be planning around how Aucklanders DO live and think, not other cities.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

LOOKED AT. you need to do a lot more than look. You need to keep it basic, functional and simple. We do not need flash and fancy. We do not need developers high flying ideas to line their pockets. We need what works for the locals. The council needs to learn to say NO that will not work. Fixing your mistakes has proven far too expensive. Stop excavating the land, it will bite back.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It sounds a lot better, but you need to do things a lot better.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

The Waimere fast track development needs to be stopped. NOW

There are 3 new huge developments in the immediate area yet to be lived in and you have no idea how those residents will impact the area - no idea at all.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4157

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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**

1 Some urban areas cannot sustain more growth. because of inadequate drains or poor public transport . New housing will intensify numbers of cars on streets.
2 Destruction of heritage villas and the present variety of houses and architectural styles will damage Auckland as a vital and interesting 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?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

I agree with some centres which can sustain extra housing, but some town centres should be preserved as they enhance the character of Auckland.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

This approach must be balanced with ensuring the viability of existing housing. ie. protect the current housing stock, and make sure any new stock has nature based infrastructure where this is possible.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Important to protect communities and enhance local neighbourhoods so that people retain a sense of belonging and will help their neighbours if needed.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4174

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I'm skeptical that the current infrastructure, rate of infrastructure investment & reduction in council core services can support this intensification.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Seems reasonable, Excluding some properties in these transport corridors from intensification (as per the current proposals) seems short-sighted & without logic.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think there is good evidence worldwide that this strategy is worth pursuing.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4858

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4859

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Very worried about the loss of arable land.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Easy acces by pedestrians/cyclists/public transport is key to chsnges we need to make to our lifestle.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Common sense.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Envoronmentally sound.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4877

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think it is much more fun to live in a high density city. I worry about good soil being lost to housing and a spread out city with minimal services available in the outer suburbs.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree this builds a sense of community.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I think this is a bit weak. I think we have to say no to any more building on vulnerable land and actually stop any major renovations to exisiting properties.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is a great idea. And we should all be collecting  our rainwater too.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I think go up and more intensive but not in the villa neighbourhoods like Devonport, st Mary's bay etc. on main roads we should be going up. And in other areas where the architecture is nothing special of we go.  The beautiful villa neighbourhoods are just too precious and too much part of our identity.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4887

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4898

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Higher-density cities mean lower costs. It also means that Auckland gets the chance to become more walkable and therefore cut emissions from individual transport. On top of that high-density areas tend to be more culturally vibrant which would benefit Auckland massively.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Again, having a more walkable city is proven to create healthier and happier communities AND cuts emissions.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Further growth in high-risk areas is not only cost-inefficient but also wrong for the communities living there. We have seen it in Christchurch, we have seen it in Muriwai. If an area is known to be at risk, it should absolutely not be built on. It creates a high chance of people moving there not knowing about the risks and being left vulnerable. It is immoral.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Diverting back to considering natures natural paths and natural cycles when planning Infrastructure will help Auckland to become more resilient. It's important to support our environment to be able to support us as a community when high-impact weather events occur. This is the only way to protect our city moving forward.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4949

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Because this will reduce commute times and support emissions reductions, which is a significant long-term consideration.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think this is a good approach provided that appropriate measures are taken to reduce the impacts of climate hazards on existing structures as well.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is a positive step because of the increasing frequency of extreme weather events.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4951

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The areas which are less developed will remain the same way, when there are ways for it to be expended especially as their is a lot of land in the rural areas. Growth should be focused on areas which are not developed or not developed properly.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

If this will help people to persuade themselves to use other means of transport which is highly dangerous to the environment, then I think this kind of development will be very useful for Auckland.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It's important that our infrastructure is able to withold being battered by the elements. This includes infrastructure now and future development. These hazards must be confronted in order for less damage to occur to our housing and infrastructure.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

These little additions to our city and infrastructure will really help in response to the impacts of climate change. I think it is a good idea to look at how we can safely use nature's properties to protect us from the actions of climate change.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Increase the amount of public transport (bus, trains). Make them more consistent and on time, without cancelling buses, as it can be a nuisance getting to places without proper public transport.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4952

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree, however I only agree under the precursor that less developed/urban areas are not ignored. Areas like GI could use with prioritization, however the urban areas can not be too prioritized, otherwise less developed areas could continue to decline relative to our standard of living

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I absolutely agree with this, and I think it would bring many benefits. However I an not sure how achievable this is in the near future. Issues like travel time are not something that can be tackled

so simply. Even if you provide local business opportunities it doesn't mean the opportunities will be taken.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I disagree, because growth in the areas should not be avoided, it should be adapted. Coastal areas like Auckland Eastern Beach's have significant natural risks, and the same could be said for much of inner city. Growth needs to be monitored and adapted in these areas, not avoided.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Nature based infrastructure sounds like an exciting prioritization potential. As long as it is "better able to respond to on going change" as claimed. Also, nature based infrastructure also sounds like it could look nice, which I like the sound of.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Regarding q1 I have always lived in urban developed area, which never seemed like they stopped developing. I hope that further prioritization doesn't extentuate this and lead to some places being left behind.

Also, gotta sort out public transport so much potential

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4953

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think it is important to contain urban sprawl. However I'm a bit concerned about the potential impact on neighborhoods (eg. overcrowded, ugly/poorly constructed development). I'd also like to see Greenfields areas developed into environmental sanctuaries (i.e more native planting, forest regeneration, rewilding initiative)

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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**

100% support more sustainable approach to development.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Need to prioritize sustainable development & preparation for the impacts of climate change. There should be regulation around new housing to ensure houses are sustainable (e.g. planet-friendly material that will endure long-term) and weather-proof (not cold/damp etc.). Would like to see rewilding efforts in unused undeveloped areas (e.g. greenfield areas)

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4954

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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**

Underdeveloped areas will remain underdeveloped, urban areas will become heavily dense in regards to population and space, there will be more traffic. Focusing on underdeveloped areas will allow for more specious homes and areas as New Zealand has a lot of undeveloped land.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It saves time and money for people living in the area, however, it leaves communities that are more spread out with more travel time and higher expenses. Overall it is more convenient and cost effective to develop local areas.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It makes sense to assure that areas that are at risk from natural disasters and events are safe to live and develop on. However, it is important when deciding weather to start working on an area or continuing to work on an area that the reasons for stopping are backed up by solid statistics.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I think that those approaches are useful, however, I don't think that should be prioritised. I think that man-made infrastructure's more effective it just hasn't been improved for decades. The problem of floods, for example, is largely made worse by our unupdated infrastructure that need to be improved to keep up with a growing population.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4955

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think benefits are larger this way as it directly benefits more people: less transport needs, higher access to amenities and services as this are more aggregated. Don't necessarily consider non-urban places not having much growth to be a harm, as less people living the means less benefit this preserves those areas-widespread mild urbanization harms everyone with traffic congestion.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Everything explained above on Q1. Additionally helps these not able to travel far/easily e.g. elderly those who can't drive, you the etc. Decreasing travel needs helps reduce congestion and promotes alternatives (for transport).

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree on the basis that there is also a significant effort to help those living in these areas - e.g supporting them in finding new places to live, aiding them with repairs for damages suffered. Agree because unsustainable to promote growth in areas (long term not worth it)

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

Don't know enough to comment. Don't think being nature-based is important- focus should be on what is the most effective option (with regard to sustainability)

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Public transport revamp - don't necessarily believe light rail is the way to go, but frequent reliable trains means a lot. More warning regarding cancellations, and the promotion of alternatives to cars: bikes (subsidies? tagging on busses?), carpooling, walking.

Also more education/change in rubbish/regarding disposal - promotion of types of recycling (e.g. as in Japan) and composing, E-waste disposal, green waste etc.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4956

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think that it may be more impactful to use our resources in places that would benefit from them the most. Places like Remuera, Ponsonby or Parnell area already quite developed but their are other areas with much higher crime rates etc. due to less development.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

While I see the benefits of focusing housing closer to local centers, I think that many people value living somewhere which is peaceful/ quiet so they can relax at home. Living in a house near a busy local center would be advantageous, but I'm not sure how many people would sacrifice their quiet.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Further development to these areas could increase the property's risk to damage, and could also mean that a lot of resources and money is wasted if the properties don't have a strong foundation to start with. Since this plan is for the next 30 years, I think instead of development, we should focus on strengthening those risky areas in prevention.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Nature-based infrastructure seems to be a good way to combat climate change as there would be less carbon-emissions used in the process of creating nature-based infrastructure which will significantly reduce Auckland (and Aotearoa's) carbon footprint.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I think that Auckland is already a lovely place, however I personally think that a little more regularity to the buses and accuracy to the public transport schedule would be fantastic!!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4957

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

Obviously it's essential to assist the population growth however I know of some people in low income area's being reloaded or paid out which I don't agree with.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I like this initiative as I feel like community centers are often disregarded by young people as we don't know what's to offer.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The safety of the people is in my eyes the most important thing.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think it's logical because we don't know what could happen

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4958

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The congestive motorways from greenlane to glen innes would increase, as well as traveling from east side to mangere for example, would cause more people to travel through motorways, leading towards more traffic, & accidents, & more money wasted on gas.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 would really benefit us as youth & for those getting close to joining the work force leading towards us being much more eager with taking pubic transport or just by walking.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Would make a world of difference in terms of getting around via car walking or by bus.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Would really benefit our local produce, making it less hard on farmers using up a lot of water.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4959

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

Emissions are higher in populated areas, which tend to be urban in our current community. While urban areas may be more developed, and the cost of development for future populations may be lower, it could be more beneficial to spread population growth out to more rural areas.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Transport costs to essential services are a key contributor to poverty and I think that this approach is key to better accessibility.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The cost is well interested because as needs become more dire it's important to focus efforts on areas we know are vulnerable

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Definitely a good idea with he current weather impacts of them climate change

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4960

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I believe that as urban growth is focused on already urban areas problems such as traffic & overpopulation will increase without other benefit

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Community building & increasing accessibility are both good, provided that infrastructure is developed at a scale that can keep up with housing 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?**

Keep speed limit at 50 km/hr along places like Tamaki Dr!!!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4961

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

'Keep Some accessible green spaces for communities

- Increases traffic

- More expensive housing

- Encouraged migration to urban populated areas
- Taller, compact standards of living

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

'- Easier to travel in already dense areas

BUT

-areas rural/not centered: housing in rural areas worth economically
- even more isolated, needs to prioritize transport for interconnectedness

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

'- More likely to require future maintenance
- damages hazard to future residents

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

'Don't prioritize it, but certainly work on it

- local issues more directly concerning the people should be prioritized e.e homelessness, state houses, living standards

HOWEVER
- a valid concern + important development aspect given recent natural disasters

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

'- develop transport to accommodate rising populations. e.g road lanes increase, width increase, better connected motorway, transport system locations.

- more support for rural areas

- more support for lower economic suburbs for development

- encourage development in local areas for greater community well being.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4962

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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**

Although there should be focus on existing urban areas, it is equally important to develop rural or open areas of unused land. As the population increases the development of rural areas will be even more important, particularly with the growing immigrants and tourists.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It's important to reduce commute there for citizens near local centers, but the main focus should be to improve transportation services to reduce road traffic + more upgrades on roads & motorways.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Question is unsure in terms of "development" but it's good to assess areas that could potentially be at risk.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Shouldn't be focusing on rain-gardens and swales etc., good start but inefficient long-term focus more on developing new infrastructure and upgrading current infrastructure so our city is more prepared for these weather events.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

The 30 year plan seems to be inefficient in general! These changes could be implemented much faster.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4963

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I believe that by focusing too much on local centres, it is likely local centres will become overpopulated, while existing areas in need of development will suffer neglect. To effectively reduce travel time, lower emissions, and reduce household transportation costs, we should instead focus on creating a more reliable public transport system.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Because the areas are at more risk than it would be to the detriment of the local populace to continue development in an area that hazards caution or is likely to cost significant amounts of money and time. As for reviewing ongoing development, it is important not to be trapped by a sunk-cost fallacy.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think as the impacts of climate change surmount, it is definitely important we implement these changes before we are at, or our environment is at, any further risk from climate change.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4964

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Accessibility is an important factor that must be recognised as Auckland grows. It reduces barriers to work, such as transport (particularly petrol) costs while also reducing emissions which must be a key focus to tackle climate change. Aucklanders should turn to more sustainable modes of transport and focusing development near local centers will incentivise individuals to do so.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Important to recognise the increasing climate threat and its impact on development. While hard to swallow, it is important to not only protect infrastructure but also the lives of individuals who could be financially or physically impacted by climate events. Avoiding further growth in these areas seems the most sensible approach.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4965

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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**

'- will make housing in city + urban areas a lot more expensive

- overcrowding in urban areas
- undeveloped areas will still be undeveloped

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

'- easier access for people, especially those who can't drive or travel long distances

- less carbon emissions

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

' - safens the community

- prevents any hazards that can be prevented

- reduce risks

- questions very rouge, if no further investigations are done does that mean nothing will be improved?

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

'- I think we do need infrastructure to help with our climate issues

- but the money could be spent on other things to help with it instead of nature-based infrastructure.
- also think we should evolve out technology use, eg. things respond well to change

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

'- the public transport system

- we want to reduce carbon emissions but it is very difficult to reduce cars on the road when our public transport system isn't very efficient.

e.g.

- buses + trains cancelled a lot

- not many bus stops or train stops to get to other areas

- having to wait a long time for the next bus

- train lined being closed for the whole year or even longer.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4967

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Auckland should focus on taking an environmental approach towards their future developments. This is because the recent events such as the floods have shown us how important it is to stay sustainable. I also think that as the population continues to grow, it's imperative that urban living takes precedence. Specifically on Public Transport, Auckland should continue both their technological and environmental developments.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4968

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

In the long term could lead to crowding and inflated prices in the existing urban areas.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

By developing local centers it increases the support + wellbeing of individuals in the area.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Prevents unnecessary endangerment of individuals in the future.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4971

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

I think it is really important to focus on Auckland's growth in urban areas however, there is other factors that need to be considered such as incomes.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is really important especially for SDG's. The environment will really be improved.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

I think it is essential to take into considerations the environmental hazards, it would truly play a significant part in our life. I think most places need significant 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**

I think it will really benefit our environment and lives. Again helping with a progress for our SDG's.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4977

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I think its important to develop growth across all suburbs in Auckland, especially the less developed ones in order to give as much opportunity as possible to each individual. In doing this, there is support and opportunity for everyone rather than focus on improving what's already good and only for a certain group of people.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Increase access for more people, and reduce carbon emissions is important in agreeing that I believe this should be accessible to everyone and should therefore also occur in less developed areas with smaller local centers, but sill lots of people.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Given the recent horrors of flooding and the colossal damage caused by the cyclone, I 100% agree that we should be protecting as many people as possible and their homes by limiting further growth in areas exposed to significant risk of environmental factors.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I think prioritising nature-based infrastructure is important because it has the potential to reduce overall carbon emissions as nature is not mass produced in a factory. I love the idea of using technology to make this happen as this means it is more likely to be relevant and effective in our modern society.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I would love to see further development of Auckland transport in terms of consistency and regularity of bus schedules. I am also very pro keeping the areas of the city that are full of growth and reduce that way as destroying them for the sake of the development of urban areas seems counter intuitive as climate change is such a priority in our modern day and age.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4982

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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**

Focusing growth in an area that already has commercial interest seems redundant. Not only do these areas already have commercial investment in terms of business development and employment rates - focus from the council will send a message to not invest in more rural areas (cycle of continuous urban development and rural areas never changing). More people migrate to urban areas for employment and urban problems such as congestion/ overpopulation/ air/ light pollution are concentrated in one area not spread out to mitigate damages.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Housing and commercial businesses already focus on local centres and their selling points - their convenience are often how they get profits/ business. I think creating more local centres, spread out would be a good move in making livelihoods everywhere more accessible. Again, the problem with focusing on more development around local centres is the potentials of congestion/ increased property costs due to popularity.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I think it's worth the cost in investigating current development plans in order to ensure construction is safe and worth developing. Other areas with no plans shouldn't be investigated as they're already known to be constrained by significant health risks - it's not worth the cost to see potential actions mush less the cost of ensuring safety from these risks/ accounting for these risks.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #4994

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

### Tell us why

I live in Mt Wellington / Ellerslie area and my parents live in Dairy Flat.

Mt Wellington / Ellerslie is convenient to public transport, it takes me about 40mins to get to work in the city by bus or train on a good day. It makes a lot of sense to build in areas that are already on public transport routes and are within Auckland's current urban limits (especially with access to multiple modes like bus + train). It takes pressure off the roads and makes it a lot quicker for city workers to get to work.
Auckland is a sprawling city with a lot of areas that have single houses on 1/4 acre sections. I live in the Ellerslie / Mt Wellington area (as a renter and as a parent of 2 young children) and am pleased to see that there are townhouse developments going up. Areas like this one have great public transport connections and are fairly close to the city, making them ideal for commuting in for work. It makes a lot of sense that we should focus our development on areas that are close to public transport and not on the outskirts of the city. Makes it easier for people to get to work and access good schools for their kids. Saves parents having to spend 3 or more hours commuting every day, better for personal and family health, and keeping a lid on emmissions.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Agree, but please also remember that some jobs can't be done locally, that a substantial proportion of our population does have to travel further to work

Yes do this please.
Could you also look at building up those local centres so there are more jobs there, so people don't have to travel as far. Obviously this will not work for everyone, but if we could have more people working closer to home - or working remotely from home part of the time - that would be great.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Agree, and parts of Dairy Flat are prone to flooding. My parents live at _ _____ Road - the paddocks across the other side of ____ Road flood whenever there is big rainfall - multiple times each winter. In the big floods earlier this year, the flooding covered half of my parents property and there was torrential water running over their driveway. The future auckland plan we saw earlier this year involved their property being zoned high density / apartment. The paddocks across the road were also zoned high density. This does not seem appropriate given how flood prone the area is (it is by a river with a plain on one side and high hills on the other).

Makes good sense. Nobody wants to have their home flooded.

I'll also add that my parents live in Dairy Flat alongside a flood plane (they live on Green Road close to the highway). In the flooding earlier this year, half of their property including the driveway flooded - they had a torrential river going past their house. There is a river about 100m away from their house that frequently bursts it's banks and floods the neighbours paddocks in heavy rain. The neighbours graze horses and there is very little space above water left for the horses when the paddocks flood. The area they live in is slated for a future town centre and future apartment development. Maybe this is not an appropriate place for intensive development? The flooding / flood plain here should be taken into consideration.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Makes sense, nobody wants to buy a house and then find themselves with water up to their waist or neck and all their belongings damaged!
Sounds very sensible, also creates green spaces that can be used for sports, recreation, kids playing, etc

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Townhouse developments in areas of Auckland with good public transport connections sound very sensible. Just please remember that families do require a parking space too (it would be a logistical nightmare to spend an hour walking the kids to school and daycare and then have to public transport to work after that - speaking from experience!)

More townhouse / low rise apartment development in Central Auckland, Inner West and Inner South sounds great

Please take affordable housing into account

Could you also look at pensioner housing - a fairly substantial proportion of people hitting retirement age now do not own their own homes (approx 30%?) and this number is only set to grow in the future due to the housing crisis. We are going to need housing suitable for older people who do not own - might as well start planning for and building it now

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5011

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Auckland is already a very spread-out city given it's current population. The further the city grows the more expensive its infrastructure becomes to build and maintain. Focusing on intensification within existing boundaries will make more efficient use of existing infrastructure resources, making population growth less expensive. It will also provide better ROI on building higher quality and capacity infrastructure, meaning fewer but higher-quality, assets that last longer. It will also spare large swathes of the productive land around the city from being wasted on housing.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Intensification, residential and retail, must be focused on areas with good transport connectivity, including high quality, safe, cycling lanes. It is also imperative that the number of those transport hubs is increased across the city. Focus on safe pedestrian crossings around schools and childcare centres, safe access to pathways through parks and reserves as well as around town centres, should mean children can safely travel to their education centres, meaning fewer cars at peak times, reducing the burden on roads and improving safety for everyone.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The question is why this is not already in place, given it's been knows for more than two decades that climate change is going to exacerbate existing natural hazard risks. Council must prevent development in areas that will become non-insurable due to natural hazard risk, as well as actively work towards reducing the city's reliance on the high risk areas.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

There isn't a drainage pipe big enough that we can build to compensate for strategically placed reserve, park or wetland. Much more areas around Auckland need to have natural spaces that would absorb the increasing precipitation that will come as we sink further into the climate change carnage.  The floods we saw earlier this year are but a prelude to what's coming. Active effort must be made to prioritise more land for water absorption and channelling, stabilising hills and adding deep rooted, native, vegetation to minimise chances of land-slips, making use of permeable concrete and road coverings, instead of storm-water drains, to direct water away from water infrastructure that's past its use by date.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5036

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Expansion onto productive agricultural land in South Auckland/ Frankton should cease. Expansion onto poorer soil areas such as North Shore, Waitakere etc should continue. Infrastructure should be built first.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

All land within 1 kilometre walking distance of a railway station should be zoned for intensive residential.

Minimum size dwellings/ room sizes should be set to help in the prevention of the development of slums.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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**

Your statement above is complete nonsense. See an article by Ian Bradford in BreakingViews.co.nz dated Mon 29th May 2023.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Whilst I agree council planners have known this for decades yet we still have floods. Barry Curtis Park was planned over 30 years ago. Its a good idea but Council still allow houses to be built in flood prone areas. Your planning department is staffed by bureaucratic idiots.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5067

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Helpful to individual life.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
I don't understand, but I agree.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Don't waste money.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
But the improvement of infrastructures takes too long. It always holds up people's daily life.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5068

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

High density city area will make the infrastructure project more efficient.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs 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**

Each community is different and requires self-development "organically".

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**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 is geographically very big. This has a negative impact on creating a modern city. Make the central area+seteliate areas more compact, with little infrastructure,(transport, free wifi, prooer malls &culture--this will elevate Auckland to a modern world city. aka Melbourne/LA/Londen etc.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5073

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
IT SEEM SENSIBLE TO STOP THE CITY EXPANDING EVEN FURTHER

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
SEEMS REASONABLE

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
YES, SINCE IT WILL ONLY GET WORSE

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
SENSIBLE APPROACH

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

JUST STOP AUCKLAND GETTING TOO BIG. ALL CURRENT SOCIAL PROBLEMS, POVERTY, GANG VIOLENCE AND ITS OFF-SHOOTS (ORGANISED CRIME) WILL ALL GROW OUT OF CONTROL IF AUCKLAND GROWS WITHOUT CHECK.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5074

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Making people more convenient.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
work and live conveniently.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

The current infrastructure should be improved first so that people can live and travel more conveniently before climate change to be considered.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

We really need to focus on infrastructure construction. It is the most important thing of all.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5084

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The current infrastructure is lagging behind.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

The current tranport facilities are not enough to support long haul tranport needs.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I personally do not support using the tax payer's money to buy out the disaster affacted houses.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Detto

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5168

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

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 #5204

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5205

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5206

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5207

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5332

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5340

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

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 #5341

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5342

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

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 #5344

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

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 #5410

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

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 #5411

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5435

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

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?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5531

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Roading and transport. Do not increase Rates.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5570

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5711

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

This is dependent upon adequate protections of greenspaces and biodiversity.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Current policies do not do enough

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**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 our TEPS submission

#5711

# Tāmaki Estuary Protection Society (TEPS) Submission on Auckland's Future Development Strategy

**Chairperson:** [redacted]
**Email:** [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
**Physical Address:** [redacted]
[redacted]

Thank you for this opportunity to submit to Auckland's Future Development Strategy.

The Tāmaki Estuary Protection Society (TEPS) is an Incorporated Society whose members are committed to protecting and improving water quality of the Tāmaki Estuary's waterways and enhancing the habitat for native local wildlife. Improved waterways and healthy, natural biosystems provide positive health benefits for all Tāmaki Makaurau.

TEPS participates in and supports the **Tāmaki Estuary Environmental Forum** (TEEF), which has the support of five local boards surrounding the Tāmaki Estuary.

The Tāmaki Estuary has been an undervalued natural and community asset. For many years the Estuary has been detrimentally affected by under investment in pollution control, stormwater management and treatment, and ecological restoration.

TEPS focus includes:

- Improvement in water quality and the ecological health of the Tāmaki Estuary and its waterways.
- Community connection and engagement with the environment of the Tāmaki Estuary and its kaitiakitanga.
- Catchment-wide ecological restoration and thriving biodiversity.

Tāmaki Estuary Protection Society

## Executive Summary

This Tāmaki Estuary Protection Society (TEPS) submission requests that Auckland Council include into its Future Development Strategy awareness of and funding options for strategies and actions (current and potential) to address the following:

- **Environmental damage due to cumulative impacts of intensification.**
- **Habitat destruction and biodiversity loss.**
- **Historical failure to remediate impacts.**

## Submission

1. **Recognition and remediation of environmental damage due to cumulative impact of intensification.**

   The strategy proposes that most of Auckland's future growth is focussed in our existing urban areas, where most people choose to live, and closer to town centres. This gives people easier access to their daily needs (work, services, and shops) by walking, cycling, and using public transport.

   TEPS acknowledges this is critical for tackling congestion and lowering emissions, and for reducing household transport costs and travel times.

   TEPS requests the negative local environmental consequences of this strategy be fully recognised in the Future Strategy, and remediation actively included in land use planning and fiscal decision making.

   TEPS requests Auckland Council's Future Development Strategy incorporates improved monitoring of, and pro-active remediation for the cumulative environmental damage resulting from increasing population, urban density, and intensified land use.

   This includes measured increases in:

   a) Plastic pollution in local waterways – pre and postproduction plastics.

b) Heavy metal pollution within waterways and on shorelines.
c) Intermittent chemical pollution of waterways feeding into the estuary.
d) Light pollution (see figure one).
e) General rubbish and illegal dumping.
f) Wave action erosion from boat traffic on the Tāmaki Estuary
g) Wastewater / faecal / chemical contamination of waterways (see figure two).
h) Pest animal and plant incursions.
i) Rainwater impacts (scouring, erosion and accumulated mud) from increased impermeable surfaces (see figure three).

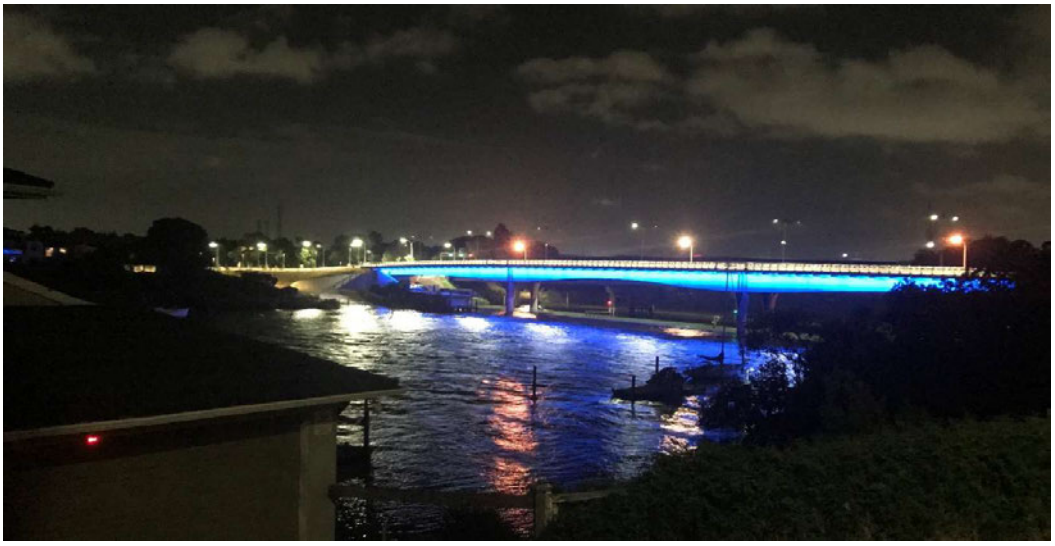


***Figure one**: Light pollution from bridge lighting installed by Auckland Transport for decorative effect.*

2. **Action to address local habitat destruction and biodiversity loss:** Strategies and actions to address and remediate increasing loss of natural species and their habitats. This includes the loss of native forest and shorebird habitats, including roosting, nesting, and feeding areas. This also includes the loss of freshwater and estuarine fish and marine species, from over-harvesting, pollution with toxic contaminants, and habitat destruction.



***Figure Two:*** *Unknown contaminants flow down Omaru Creek.*

3. **Recognition of historic failures to remediate impacts. TEPS requests strategies be developed, and funding opportunities identified to address these failures.** This includes the failure of previous administrations to recognise environmental damage caused by the dumping of waste products in coastal areas and waterways, turning streams into drains, intensification, overfishing, etc. This also includes the negative impact incurred by the failure of previous administrations to complete projects or identify future problems that might arise from their activities.

   Issues of note for the Tāmaki Estuary include:

   a) Failure of the legacy Auckland council to complete a final 500 meters of coastal protection wall at Wai-o-Taiki Bay, leading to the closure of the Reserve pathway, extensive erosion, and resulting in significant sediment pollution (see figure three).
   b) Extensive concrete channelling and undergrounding of natural waterways, heating stream water, destroying habitats and reducing biodiversity.
   c) Historic contamination of Otara Lake.

#5711

Tāmaki Estuary Protection Society

d) Location of historical refuse tips on coastal areas, such as under Glendowie Reserve, Roberton Road Reserve, and Dunkirk Road Reserve. These areas are vulnerable to coastal erosion.
e) Failure to recognise boat traffic wave action on sandy beaches, for example wave action has removed sand from Bucklands Beach.
f) Historical over-fishing – leading to collapse of local species populations.
g) Location of roads in areas geologically vulnerable to erosion and subsidence (Bucklands Beach, Glendowie Road).
h) Local extinctions of shorebird populations.

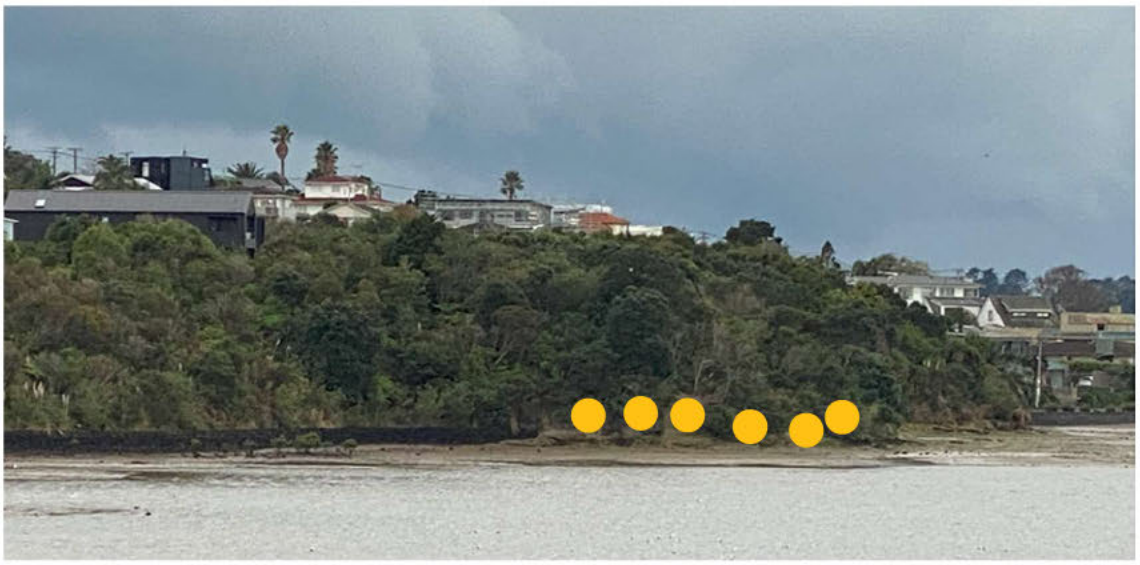


***Figure three:*** *Yellow dots highlight the absence of 500 meters of protective sea wall at Wai-O-Taiki Bay Nature Reserve. The sea wall was left only partially completed by the legacy Auckland Council when Auckland's Councils amalgamated. The unprotected coast has been eroding deep layers of mud sediment into the Bay and leaving the public walkway unusable.*

END

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5793

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5835

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Stop selling off the natural surge chambers that follow the old watercourses

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #5993

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## Your feedback

### Focusing 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**

Creates vibrant strong 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?**

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #6500

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## Your feedback

### Focusing 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**

More Job opportunities for our community, saving time and money.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #6846

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #6847

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7195

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Auckland is so sprawling already and if we keep building outwards we're just going to create more problems for ourselves. Flooding is especially going to get worse due to the increase in impervious surfaces associated with urban development (roads, concrete).

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I love when everything is close together from a sustainability standpoint. It also really improves quality of life (I hate being stuck in traffic and if I can just walk/bus to where I need to be, that's so much better).

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Resilient infrastructure is super important because we're already seeing the effects of climate change. We're only going to have more problems if we don't do anything to keep Auckland from going underwater

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7206

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

resources already exist but will also need to increase at at least the same rate of intensification - ie transport, social and public resources such as parks and recreational facilities, shops, schools, libraries, community centers etc etc - it cant just be housing

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

i agree with the approach but am not sure about its implementation - i have seen reduction in publc transport not increase over the last 2 years, and less community resources available

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

a no brainer -

**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**

again - great approach but put your money where your mouth is....

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

more local/ community resources and public transport

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7221

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

We need to urgently prioritise interventions that reduce carbon emissions. It is not too late to change the trajectory of climate change. Emissions reduction is the most effective best form of adapation. We should not try to build our way out of climate change - we must change our behaviours and listen to what the science is telling us.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7222

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

To encourage people to use public transport. Plz thinks of reducing public transport cost. Cycling up and down of hills are not convinced. Plz provide more affordable carpark for people too.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**
Upgrade drainage system to avoid flooding.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7233

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree on principle - growth needs to focus on intensifying existing areas to protect productive soils, reduce VKT and create quality, connected communities, however, I am doubtful of the ability of private developers to deliver the housing we need in existing areas in a coordinated manner that achieves good urban outcomes. I also doubt Council's ability to deliver the infrastructure needed to both service intensifying areas and retrofit those existing. As such, this approach is good IF public transport, infrastructure and amenities are significantly upgraded and if there are more and larger intensification programmes around transit stations led by significant local/central government acquisition. Certainty in funding and transit station locations is needed asap if this approach is to be taken.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Agree for the reasons listed above however, Council must DELIVER public transport services and the walking and cycling projects to serve these areas and encourage existing car-users to transition.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Where development exists in significant risk areas (as i'd n Figure 19 of the Draft FDC) growth should not be precluded as it provides an avenue to retrofit these areas with modern engineering responses such as more water sensitive/green design. Prevention of growth does not mean retrofit should be delayed. Otherwise agree.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**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 fact that there is so much uncertainty about the placing, timing and funding of the infrastructure that should be the factor deciding where new development occurs is very concerning and it is clear that local gov, central gov, key infrastructure bodies (AT, WC, WK/NZTA) and the development bodies implementing the work need to converse. For radical intensification projects to succeed at delivering sufficient homes and at as high-quality, active intervention from the government is needed, including acquisition and major infrastructure (pipes) rebuilds.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7246

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7261

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Growth should be focused near public transit nodes.
Denser growth stops urban sprawl and helps the climate.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Building local connections is important.
Accessible local centers should result in more and better bike lanes and dedicated bus lanes which encourage climate-friendly policies and more connected 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**

Responding to climate change should be our absolute top priority.  Development should be limited to respond to climate change if appropriate.
Climate change is an existential challenge.  Responding to it should be priority No. 1.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes.  Top priority.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Address climate change in all polices.

I favor more dense development in our city generally but strongly recommend requirements of more trees, more plantings and more green spaces to accompany such development.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7326

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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**

Too much money driven.

What is growth anyway?

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Too many artificial daily needs.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

As long as you properly consult.

With real people,  not grossly

overpaid "expert consultants".

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Haven't educated people properly on the facts and non facts of climate change.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Are you willing to ask God as well ?

Education starts with parental love, moral guidance and responsibility matching freedom.

When people prove maturity,

the family, society nation and world can be peaceful and harmonious.

Not the other way around !!!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7361

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

People should have access to a deck and at least a small garden. There should be trees between houses.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

But it has to be green and beautiful as well.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**

We don't know what the natural hazards are, because so much of the weather lately has been geo engineered. Engineering solutions to the hazards is also possible

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It enhances our living environment.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Please create community spaces just off the traffic corridors as well.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7368

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I strongly disagree to any policy that pushes the 15 minute city agenda.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

I agree with decentralized and nature based but strongly disagree with your racist approach to single out Mauri-enhancing. As a council it is your duty to the ratepayers to focus on all constituents of Auckland, I am sick and tired of seeing policies focus on just one limited ethnic group Mauri.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7464

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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**

Sociology and psychology both show that intensive housing results in lower standards of quality of life and much higher rates of crime.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

It's not practical to have this approach. Auckland is a multicultural city with a diverse range of required facilities and services. It's not fair or practical to center development around limited areas of such services. It will exacerbate access issues.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The decision should be made by the developer as to whether the land used for development is sound. Council may request reports relating to ground stability be made available to the buyer of the developer's property

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Incorporating permaculture into our city is a brilliant idea for keeping costs down, beautifying our city and implementing long term solutions.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Get rid of the obsession with cycle lanes. Learn lessons from Singapore for greening the “urban jungle”. Restore the carparks in the city and get rid of the rusting plant pots currently there.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7466

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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**

Poor infrastructure poor public transport and terrible traffic and poor impact on neighbouring properties

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We don't want to be boxed in and want to be free to travel to whatever area to do things in other areas

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Council obviously has given building consents for properties to be build in flooding zones which shouldn't of happened in the first place.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We have plenty of nature here in Auckland no need to make it the main priority.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

The economic, social, and practical aspects of decision-making should be a bigger priority and not “climate change”

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7475

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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**

up and out, and none of that silly 15 minute city stuff.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

sounds like a step away from freedom to live where ever and commute to where ever you want. Caution here is more WEF puppetry than meets the eye...

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

only propaganda believes in climate warming, the earth is cooling, does so in cycles. It is imperative to measure across historic warming and cooling cycles. There is a reason they stopped calling it global warming, it's because the planet is cooling, so now it's called climate change.. uhhh...

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

i have not researched this area, so can not comment, other than to say it sounds like the network is under strain, and you are trying to dilute the problem, so to speak...

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

yes, stop restricting traffic flows with jutting out bus stops such as Taniwha St in Glen Innes, as you know this stops all traffic, so if you want to "let's get Auckland moving" stop bottle necking transport lanes

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7509

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I strongly support this as concentrating growth in existing urban areas makes sense to improve environmental outcomes, improve affordability of investing for growth (as using and supplementing existing infrastructure is cheaper than supporting greenfields development) and improve liveability (as people don't have to travel as much to live their lives and the quality of their neighbourhoods can be invested in).

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It would be wonderful to be able to easily get to most things I need day to day within a short distance from home rather than having to spend ages sitting in (and being) traffic or on buses.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I agree but also think it is important to enable greater development in areas identified as being at lower risk of hazards (including if those are in suburbs currently deemed as special character)

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**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 support restricting Auckland's growth within its current urban areas but it needs to be allowed to grow upwards to allow housing costs to become more affordable over time.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7514

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

A better mix of both is a better solution

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

People can decide where they want to shop, better public transport is good but not at the expense of freedom of choice

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

People have the right to live how and where they want. Let people have personal responsibility. Climate alarmists are having too much sway and models are proving unreasonable.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Some nature based solutions are credible, however climate alarmists again have too much push. The flooding in places like Henderson will get worse while rain runoff is directly funneled into already loaded streems.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

More focus on upgrading old infrastructure like the sewerage network in Remuera & Meadowbank so raw sewage doesn't end up flowing into the sea.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7517

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We have the space and don't need to be packed in like sardines in a tin can just because other places in the world are following this agenda.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access 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 freedom to move around is important to me. I certainly do not want to be confined to 15- or 20-minute cities.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

You need to do deeper research into why the weather has been extra wet of late. Geoengineering is being discussed openly in the legacy media (aka msm) now. It is your duty to understand what geoengineering is doing to the planet, not swallow the propaganda that has been fed to you by the misfits in central government.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Although "decentralised" is the way forward, we must also get out of the clutches of foreign conglomerates who were not elected by us.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Stop parroting the central government's climate change propaganda. It is your duty to lead Auckland with your eyes wide open. Time to wake up!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7525

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Auckland is already so congested; it's like you're adding more congestion to just slow us all down & tie us up in endless traffic jams, hours of wasted, unproductive & frustrated time wasted. None of the infrastructure has been upgraded ie road capacities haven't increased. Instead we have bus lanes everywhere but useless bus routes & empty busses. Nothing that has been done recently & is being planned is to improve the lives of the people that live here. Nothing!

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Yes, easy access would have the outcomes you suggest BUT in reality nothing has gotten easier, and more development brings congestion and LESS EASE. I can see these suggestions are aimed at 15-minute cities but that can't work. Are you planning to put a hospital in each 15 minute city? Or an airport. People HAVE TO move around and all of these proposals are making that more difficult. Not easier and not better. Wake up!

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**

That really depends what you are actually talking about here because "areas exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards" is fancy wording with no explanation of what you are referring to. Yes, if for example it's land facing a likelihood of erosion but it needs to be real, measurable and prove able risk. The biggest and very real risk is this hoax that is climate change, driving all these complex-sounding agendas and there is ZERO INTENTION to improve the lives and well-being of everyday New Zealanders.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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 sounds nice but it is real and really effective? For example this huge push for electric cars. The power grid cannot sustain wide-spread adoption. The production of these cars, esp. the batteries is HUGELY detrimental to the environment, as is the disposal of their batteries AND everyday New Zealanders are struggling just to get through everyday life and that's where the focus should be, not pushing these bogus agendas on people already struggling. Instead you're increasing the struggle for us so we're so busy just trying to survive and not notice you're tying us up with these nonsense "plans".

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Climate change is a hoax. Carbon makes 0.04% of our atmosphere. Trees need CO2 to create the air we breathe. Focus on the places which really impact this supposed “crisis” - it’s not our cows and sheep, and especially not our farmers. Look at the real issues and stop wasting time and more importantly our ever-growing rates payments on this nonsense!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7546

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7597

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

### Tell us why

'I disagree Because the current intensification has had many negative outcomes.

For example

-Beautiful old family homes have even removed that should be protected.

- new multi story property's put in with 1 car park not long term thinking for Aucklanders who have more than 1 car. Then the streets are blocked up with excessive parked cars, congesting the traffic further. All new properties should have 2 car parks.

- new homes being built with out the health and mental health of people in mind. Research has said time and time again how important outdoor space for children to play in is vital. Realistically Busy working families won't have time to take there child to playgrounds. They at least need a small outside green space for children to play in.

- many of the new homes being built are not in keeping with the astectic style of the other houses in the neighbourhood are are eye sores.

- not enough consultant on changes. Or consulting but not listening attitude and going against the public wishes.

- existing resistance should not lose there sunlight, views or privacy for new homes being built

- the infrastructure is not being up graded around all of these properties going in. Hence more flooding etc

- put shade sales in playgrounds. We have high rates of skin cancer here. Tree shade is not good enough. Make it part of the playground budget that every playgrounds requires shade sails. Design. Them to be strong due to vandalism, don't take them away.

- protect public parks or vital green spaces that have the potential to become one. Like kohimarama forest that needs to be purchased to be saved and protected for the future generations.

**Accessible local centres**

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7617

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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**

Cost unfairly falling to rate payers to upgrade infrastructure to support this. The congestion already in Auckland for what is a relatively small city population. We need choice.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Shops are already well connected. Location of residence for most will unlikely be location of work and this will mean transport congestion.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Do not want ratepayers to fund bailouts.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

As long as property developers pay for this.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Why does growth have to be a goal. How many small shops do we need that employ minimum wage staff. Does Auckland really need all those cafes bars and takeaway places. How many more underemployed uber drivers are needed.  Shouldn't more effort be placed on business development that generates export income be prioritised.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7663

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7680

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
save money and use existing infrastructure.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
more conveninent

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7683

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7703

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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**

High density housing has a reputation internationally, and more recently here in New Zealand, for increased crime, anti-social behaviour, overcrowding and sub-standard living conditions. Health problems increase when people live in densly populated areas. I would NOT enjoy this type of living.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Smaller communities with some essential services. Services will tend to start up in places that require them.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

You are saying that the climate is going to get worse. How do you know? The climate is always changing. Adapt to the change. Don't build in low lying areas for example. You are asking for trouble!

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. 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 really like decentralisation. Let the communities respond to the need in their area. I do NOT like centralised control.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Do not keep intensifying. It is a visual eyesore. We need green space. These high rise need more concrete, airconditioning etc that increases the artificial living conditions which I don't like.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7710

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We do not want 15 minute cities, this is the start of it, the thin end of the wedge coming from external interests is world government policy.
I will refuse to comply.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We do not want 15 minute cities, this is the start of it, the thin end of the wedge coming from external interests is world government policy.

I will refuse to comply.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We do not want 15 minute cities, this is the start of it, the thin end of the wedge coming from external interests is world government policy.

I will refuse to comply.
Climate change has nothing to do with these decisions, these are all based on a global thought process that will not serve the comman man any purpose other than control.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

We do not want 15 minute cities, this is the start of it, the thin end of the wedge coming from external interests is world government policy.

I will refuse to comply.

Climate change has nothing to do with these decisions, these are all based on a global thought process that will not serve the comman man any purpose other than control.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Leave us alone with your pseudo babble.

We do not want 15 minute cities, this is the start of it, the thin end of the wedge coming from external interests is world government policy.

I will refuse to comply.

Climate change has nothing to do with these decisions, these are all based on a global thought process that will not serve the comman man any purpose other than control.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7711

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

With regard to the housing being intensified I have grave concerns for the quality of the construction with buildings going up so quickly. As well, the quality of human life in densely populated areas is debatable. Being connected to nature is of great importance to humanity, and for the children - they need to be in nature, climb trees, take risks for healthy development.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

Being surrounded in nature and immersed in nature, meeting challenges,  makes people resilient. What would this mean for people needing to work, or for any reason need or want to go outside of their community?

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Would like to ensure experts with differing opinions based on research be included throughout the process.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. 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 feel it absolutely necessary that experts, re climate change and green house emissions, with different research based scientific information be included throughout the process.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7713

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7718

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7739

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It is important to have as many green spaces available as possible. This is vital for the environment. sustainability and peoples well being.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Having easy access provides a better1 environment / life for people - less stress and more practical use of time in an often time poor lifestyle.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Strongly agree in an environment where we are greatly affected by weather events. We experienced this first hand during the January floods. Any action to mitigate damage is great.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Please refer to the answer above. Providing a nature - based infrastructure along with updating existing infrastructure - (drainage as an example) is imperative. Nature based projects will add to the visual look and enhance peoples well being.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I believe the focus you have is great. Clearly we will be exposed to more weather / climate events that will have significant impact. Taking steps now is vital. Auckland is a great city - we need to look after it,

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7806

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7885

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

This is where infrastructure already is - so long as building stops on wetland and peat lands that will continue to flood
Intensification is most cost effective for the supply of infrastructure, particularly public transport and lessens the reliance on private cars

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

so long as the land is suitable for building - not flood zones or peat soils

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Environmental extremes are looking likely to increase

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

We need to work with nature, not fight it

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Areas such as Takanini is a peat swamp - stop building there right now. Stop building on class 1 soils - like is occurring at Ramarama now

The sooner the better

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7891

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It makes no sense to continue to expand Auckland outwards - the answer is upwards as long as the infrastructure is there to support it or is being upgraded

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

local centres are now a centre for community activity and are (in a lot of cases) a designated transport hub as well. Again that logically makes sense.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It seems climate change is here to stay- it is no longer a "one in a hundred years' event or one in two hundred years etc etc. That being the case there should be NO growth in areas exposed to environmental risk. In fact in some areas a 'managed retreat' is required to avoid any more significant financial risk '

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Yes -that is partly the answer. Natural 'flood plains' and green spaces that can take additional storm water run off etc is the answer. The other answer is that Council needs to ensure that streans,creeks and lakes are free of rubbish- that includes organic and inorganic, from tree branches and other green waste to trolleys, mattresses and bags of rubbish that people discard in their local reserve.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

The following questions were posed seperately and answered by the FDS group. I am still not happy with one or two answers but enclosed is what I received.

Kia ora Steve

Thank you for your questions.

Your questions touch on a number of things, some of which fall outside the scope of the FDS, but many of which are important to consider in implementing the FDS. Once the consultation period has ended and feedback considered, the draft FDS will go to the Planning, Environment and Parks (PEP) committee to seek adoption later this year. Once the strategy is adopted, an implementation plan will be developed.

The draft FDS identifies the following broad categories of supporting actions for the implementation of the directions and principles:

- changes to the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP);
- investment prioritisation; and
- advocacy, research and non-statutory approaches.

We've included some responses to your questions below.

- Council has identified 12 locations across Auckland for development of 'long parks' to accommodate future floods .However I note the Eastern side of Auckland does not seem to be part of this. Surely it was more by good luck that this area did not get hit as well.

So what is the plan to protect Kohimarama, St Heliers, Half Moon bay, Buckland beach. Eastern beach Mellon's Bay, Cocle Bay and Mangemangeroa that all suffered from coastal erosion and serious inundation in 2018?

o The FDS has considered hazards on a regional scale and identifies locations most constrained by hazards where the council should focus initial investigations into appropriate adaptation responses. Areas with highest percentage of area affected by hazards, highest population density and/or highest deprivation have been prioritised. Further work is required to understand the individual hazard risks and extent and to determine adaptation responses.

o Plans for individual areas are not part of the FDS, however, as part of the implementation plan for the FDS we will be connecting in with teams working across different areas and with different hazards.

- As building and development continues across Auckland what contingencies are being put in place to ensure there is more permeable surface area (or materials)? Why are we still allowing

developers to cut down trees simply for a better view? Time to get tough on those that don't believe that 'climate change' is an issue.

o The FDS supports council strategies which have actions around these areas. The Auckland Water Strategy has identified a number of regulatory and non-regulatory interventions to increase the use of water sensitive design principles in growth and development. Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri Auckland's Climate Plan has an action area on growing our urban and rural ngahere (Action Area A2), and Auckland's Urban Ngahere Strategy sets out how we can grow and protect our urban ngahere.

- Under Principle 1( C ) bringing jobs, homes and vehicle travel closer together. Does Auckland Council therefore support having its own people working more in 'hubs' to further strengthen resilient communities, reduce vehicle emissions whilst creating job opportunities? Has the case for maintaining a 'supercity' gone?

o This strategy is for the whole of the Auckland region, and considers it as a large and interconnected system. It acknowledges that what happens in one place impacts other places in the network. The strategy is at a high-level and does not itself include operational aspects of Auckland Council. The FDS implementation plan may include some operational aspects of the council.

- Under Principle 2 (A) can you expand on those areas exposed to known hazards? What are these hazards? If future growth is not going to be allowed in these areas is that going to mean potentially a 'managed retreat' if development has started? I note Takanini is one of those areas mentioned. That however is surely not the only area built on old swamp land and filled in?

o Hazards considered included flooding, coastal inundation, coastal erosion, and geohazards (e.g.: slope instability, liquefaction). Attached are some maps showing locations across the region that are most constrained as well as having the highest population density and/or deprivation score. These are on page 55 of the FDS draft. There is some more information on hazards in future urban areas included in the future urban areas evidence report

o Managed retreat may need to be considered in any area where communities, properties and assets have no viable options to accommodate or be protected from hazards. However, beyond our own assets, council does not currently have the tools to support communities in this transition. Programmes such as Mahi Tahi Tatou: Resilient Auckland and central government initiatives such as the National Adaptation Plan 2022, the Climate Adaptation Bill, and the Future of Local government review should provide us with new tools to help communities move away from threats.

- Under Principle 3 (A) Regional views of infrastructure investment. Should development in any future urban area only be on a public-private partnership (PPP) basis? Tolls for large link roads etc

o The FDS signals that the council, along with many other entities are responsible for providing infrastructure to support growth. It does not detail what the infrastructure funding or delivery arrangements might be.

- Under Principle 3 (B) if the infrastructure to support Aucklanders in the longer term was already in place, why did it fail?

o Existing infrastructure requires ongoing maintenance and renewal.

- Under Principle 4 (A) Protecting ecosystems. The degradation of forests, stream, creeks, garden areas and parks was to some extent responsible for the recent flooding. How do you guarantee that the rubbish and collection of LWD and sediment in creeks and streams wont continue? Is the monitoring of these going to be stepped up? Where these creeks and streams meander through the back of private property, how do you propose to overcome this issue.

o The Making Space for Water programme is being developed by the Healthy Waters department and has proposed initiatives which include stream rehabilitation, overland flow path management, blue-green networks in flood critical areas, and increased maintenance. As part of implementing the FDS, a strong policy approach will be set to restore and connect ecosystems and better manage the impacts of growth and development. This will include connecting in with programmes like Making Space for Water.

If you have not already submitted, we'd welcome your feedback on the draft strategy. You can fill out the online feedback form found at http://akhaveyoursay.nz/futureauckland or email your submission to our team at this email address, futuredevelopmentstrategy@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz.

Ngā mihi

Future Development Strategy team

I have not received a complete answer to my question around Principle 1 (c) . I applaud the notion of bringing jobs and homes and therefore less travel closer together. Surely Auckland Council should be leading by example with this and therefore there should be a complete reassessment of the Operational aspects of Council work. It does not make sense that I travel into the City to uplift a vehicle, only then to turn around and go back out to the general area I started from.

The answer to my question around Principle 3(b) was a sad indictment of what has happened across Auckland. This is one of the biggest issues that Aucklanders face. That although infrastructure was in place, it failed because of a lack of ongoing maintenance and renewal. Council continues to ignore this however and allows development to take place in areas that cant sustain that. Example - 12 to 17 units being built top of Roberta Ave in Glendowie where the road continues to flood down the bottom already due to an already overloaded and old stormwater/waste water network.

Lastly, in this Future draft strategy the council identified 12 locations across Auckland for development of 'long parks' for future flooding issues. However the rest of Auckland also needs to be taken into consideration. Back in 2018 the Eastern side of Auckland was hit by a cyclone and various parts were hit with coastal flooding and erosion. Was there ever a plan put together after that event? If not, then why not?

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7896

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Universal Homes has been building/developing on greenfields since 1959. Avondale was a greenfield. It simply provides for more affordable housing. You need to make use of the motorway network now in place and get on with enabling Future Urban land, so land prices do not rise during the next boom out of control. The RUB creates artificially high land prices which in turn makes housing more expensive.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Up and out. Don' t cull one for the other. The market is stronger than what ideologists try and force consumers to do

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate 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**

Anything can be engineered out. Developers should be allowed to show you how they can mitigate or eliminate the risks. Plus you are predicting climate change (that is impossible, you cnat even predict the weather next week), and putting horrendous sea level rises assumptions in, with no legit evidence for it. A blanket approach is too simplistic.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

It depends. If you are saying everythign non nature based is out, then you are wrong. Nature based where cost-efficient and available. Non nature based if its required. Don;t let your ideology get in the way of a suitable practical solution. Plus, things are always changing, Nothing new is changing. Also fix the existing pipes, culverts and rainways.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Plenty.

#7896

# FEEDBACK ON THE AUCKLAND COUNCIL'S DRAFT AUCKLAND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2023-2053

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**To:** Auckland Council

**Name of submitter:** Universal Homes

This submission provides feedback on the Auckland Council's draft Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053 ("FDS").

Operating since 1959, Universal Homes has constructed over 21,000 homes in New Zealand.

Universal Homes has been involved in the delivery of a wide range of housing and land development projects including both brownfield and greenfield developments. Universal Homes have delivered a range of quality housing typologies to the Auckland market including, standalone homes, duplexes terraces and apartment buildings.

Notable Auckland projects have included its role as a key builder partner at Hobsonville Point and Mill Dale.

Universal is also presently developing West Hills, comprising 41 -hectares of land in West Auckland Auckland. This large-scale subdivision will deliver up to 1,400 new homes. In addition to the provision of housing, Universal Homes will, at its cost, delivered significant infrastructure to support this new urban community, including an arterial and local roading network, public walkways and amenity areas, a wastewater network and stormwater management areas, all at West Hills. Universal Homes notes that this land was previously zoned as Future Urban.

Universal Homes have been able to deliver affordable quality housing which has provided greater choice to the Auckland housing market.

Universal Homes is well placed to understand the opportunities and the challenges of delivering housing in both brownfield and greenfield contexts.

**The submitter has the following feedback in relation to the provisions noted above:**

1. That the current FDS is withdrawn for the reasons set out in the following feedback and the Council reengages with the community and key stakeholders to reconsider the approach to the FDS.

**The reasons for the submitter's feedback are:**

## Introduction

1. Universal has significant concerns with respect to the Consultation Draft of the Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053 ("the FDS"). As a general comment, Universal is deeply concerned about the significant shifting of policy settings. This approach creates significant investment uncertainty. Many land developers, including Universal rely on clear and consistent policy positions when undertaking expensive long term investment decisions. The approach of the Auckland Council in releasing the FDS in its current form, is in Universal's view, very unfortunate.

2. Universal notes that Auckland's anticipated population and dwelling growth over the next 30 years has been planned for under the approved Auckland Plan 2050. Universal generally supports that Plan. Universal notes that under the current strategic framework, around 62 per cent of development over the next 30 years is anticipated to be within the existing urban area. The remaining development is anticipated to occur in future urban areas (32 per cent) and in rural areas (6 per cent).

3. Within this long-term strategic planning context, there is a need for consistency and certainty to enable efficient public sector investment in infrastructure and private sector delivery of development projects. While a review of the FDS is required (clause 3.16 of the NPS-UD) in order to align with three-yearly Long-term Plan cycles, significant change at these times is not considered to be appropriate as it will undermine public confidence and investor confidence in a consistent approach to strategic planning.

4. Universal considers that greenfield development within the Future Urban Zone ("the FUZ") is part of the solution to managing Auckland's growth. It is accepted that intensification (infill) of the existing urban area is also an important means of accommodating growth. Universal is actively engaged in developing both infill and greenfield projects across various sites in Auckland, such as Avondale, Henderson, Takanini, and Glen Innes. This submission reflects the perspective of a forward-thinking developer that recognizes the value of both infill and greenfield development, demonstrating a commitment to embracing diverse and sustainable development approaches, rather than being limited to traditional greenfield development practices. However, the two approaches can and should co-exist, in order to provide housing choice, efficient provision of infrastructure, homes close to existing sub-regional centres and towns, workplaces adjacent to existing transport infrastructure and residential growth areas, and resilience in the face of climate change. Universal is of the view the coexistence of both greenfield and infill housing will provide the best opportunity of supporting a competitive land and development market.

5. FUZ areas recommended for "further investigation" or "TBC" on the FDS maps (refer Figure 13) are vague and uncertain. There can be no reliance on the retention of the FUZ on that land over the longer term. Identifying land in that manner in the FDS is not an appropriate approach for a strategy that is intended to provide development and investment certainty.

6. Long-term identification of future urban areas (2050+, for example) contributes to planning blight of the land over an extended period. The effect of significantly delayed urbanisation on land that has been signalled for such growth is lack of investment, removal of any significant productive potential, and creep of unauthorised urban activities. The amenity of such areas is greatly reduced, and that is a poor outcome if sustained for any significant period.

7. There is also an element of natural justice and fairness to consider in relation to the draft FDS. Developers, investors, and the public generally will have made decisions based on the current FULSS and the broader development strategy contained in the Auckland Plan 2050. Anyone purchasing land in the FUZ will have paid for the land based on a value that is heavily influenced by the clearly signalled development potential. The only discount applied, relative to 'live-zoned' urban land, is that relating to timing. An investment of this nature, where the future development potential is now being removed or substantially delayed, could result in financial ruin. Guiding strategy documents around urban growth should not be altered in any significant way. The successful implementation of Council's urban growth agenda hinges on active participation and investment from the private property development sector. Without the involvement of the private sector, Council's plans would remain mere intentions. Any deviation from these plans may erode the private sector's confidence in Council's commitments, leading to decreased investment in crucial areas and potentially impeding the success of future planning endeavours.

8. Universal understands that experience in Auckland since the advent of the AUP and the Auckland Plan 2050 has shown that, even with greenfield land available, at least 80% of new residential development has been established within the existing urban area. Auckland is well ahead of its intensification targets established in the AUP and Auckland Plan 2050, and further intervention is clearly not required.

9. Universal notes that the current the FULS outlined a programme for rezoning key parts of Auckland to enable growth. The only growth area subject to an Auckland Council plan change was Whenuapai (Plan Change 5). That public plan change was withdrawn by Council because of financial problems over infrastructure.

10. Universal notes that all other plan changes in north, west, east and south Auckland have relied on private plan changes to deliver the outcomes of the FULS. Without the private sector business and residential land supply (and housing costs) in Auckland would have been even more constrained.

11. Universal considers that is critical for Auckland that private investment and the provision of greenfield land is part of the solution.

## National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 ("the NPS-UD")

12. Universal notes that the purpose of the FDS, as required by the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 ("the NPS-UD"), is to set the high-level vision for accommodating urban growth over the long term and to identify strategic priorities to inform other development related decisions, such as the provision of infrastructure. The FDS seeks to promote long-term strategic planning by setting out the means by which a local authority intends to achieve a well-functioning urban environment, provide sufficient development capacity over the next 30 years, and integrate planning decisions with infrastructure planning and funding. This is intended to assist in delivering well-functioning urban environments that enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future as required by Objective 1 of the NPS-UD.

13. Universal also notes that Objective 2 of the NPS UD seeks to ensure that planning decisions improve housing affordability by supporting competitive land and development markets. From Universal's perspective, it is important that sufficient opportunities are provided for a wide range of housing types and locations. This should include both Brownfield and Greenfield land. In Universal's view, this will provide the best opportunity to ensure suitable housing supply, the provision of housing choice and a competitive land market.

14. Universal supports the NPS-UD and intent of the FDS approach generally. It is important that Local and Unitary Authorities operate with a long term planning horizon to ensure that sufficient suitably live zoned land is made available to meet the short, medium and long term needs of the community.

15. Universal opposes the FDS being embedded into the Regional Policy Statement to restrict plan changes in FUZ. This will remove opportunities for advancing the urbanization of land, where that can address housing needs and where issues such as the provision of infrastructure have been resolved.

## Further analysis, consultation and engagement is required before the FDS adopted

16. Universal notes that under clause 3.15 of the NPS-UD, the Council is required to engage with a range of parties to prepare a draft FDS, including other relevant councils, central government, hapū, and iwi, infrastructure providers, and the development sector. The broader requirements in Policy 10 require the Council to *"engage with the development sector to identify significant opportunities for urban development*". Engagement with the development sector is also required to identify infrastructure requirements.

17. Universal considers that the Council has not complied with its requirements under clause 3.15 of the NPS:UD and Policy 10. Based on the information provided by the Council the following consultation was undertaken prior to notification of the draft FDS:

    (a) a survey was sent to property developers on the Council's database to understand developer trends and future intentions[1]; and
    (b) the Council engaged with The Property Council.

[1] We understand that the survey was sent to people who had recently lodged a building consent with the Council.

18. Universal are a key stakeholder in the development sector, and a recognised developer in the Auckland region. Universal were not sent a survey or provided an opportunity to engage or contribute to the FDS. Universal is unable to identify any property developers who were surveyed by the Council. It does not appear that the Council surveyed a large proportion of developers in Auckland.

19. Universal considers that the FDS should be withdrawn and reconsidered following meaningful consultation with the development sector. It should also be delayed pending the central government elections, the review and approval of Plan Change 78 and the completion of the business land capacity study.

20. In preparing an FDS in accordance with clause 3.15 of the NPS:UD, local authorities must use the special consultative procedure in section 83 of the LGA. Section 83(1)(d) of the LGA provides that the Council must "*provide an opportunity for persons to present their views to the local authority in a manner that enables spoken interaction between the person and the local authority ...".*

21. Based on the information available on the Council's website, the Council is proposing to make changes to the FDS in response to written feedback and adopt the FDS in late 2023 without holding a public hearing. This approach is entirely inconsistent with the LGA. While the Council belatedly provided for one day for feedback, this invitation was not sent to Universal (or a number of large developers) and the limited dates that were provided were already fully booked.

22. The FDS will set in place a 30-year growth strategy for the Auckland region. This proposed FDS involves a fundamental change from the long-established growth pattern that has been in existence since 2011. This major change to existing long-established policy is being done with very limited public consultation prior to the proposal being published. Despite the Council's extension of the consultation timeframe, this process is of questionable legality and certainly contrary to democratic processes of consultation.

23. The special consultative process is generally applied to matters that have high significance to the community and may have major implications. As set out above, the FDS will have a material impact on growth and development in the Auckland region. Developers, and the public generally, deserve to have their concerns heard and understood. This right under the LGA has been recognised in other regions across New Zealand including in Nelson (where hearings were held in April 2022 on its FDS) and Rotorua (where a hearing is scheduled for August 2023).

24. Universal requests the Council schedules a hearing on the FDS in accordance with the LGA to enable all persons who provided feedback with the opportunity to be heard (as required by section 83(1)(d) and (e) of the LGA).

25. Universal notes that limited changes can be made through the Special Consultative Process without triggering the need to re-consult. Effective pre-engagement is therefore needed. Universal considers that independent hearings are required to consider the evidence.

## Residential Capacity

26. Universal considers that the draft FDS significantly overstates the ability of the existing urban environment to meet the housing needs of the Auckland community. The FDS is essentially relying on all of Auckland's future housing stock deliverability to be provided through infill development.

27. One of the primary assumptions underpinning the Draft FDS is that there is at least sufficient development capacity available to meet demand in the existing urban area such that the Council does not need to enable urban expansion. The Draft FDS concludes that there is "plan enabled" capacity of 2,345,500 dwellings and this is several times greater than expected demand.

28. The assessment of plan-enabled capacity is based on the evaluation of development capacity done as part of the section 32 evaluation for PC 78. PC 78 is not operative and the timeframe for its completion has been extended by a year. Height and density across the urban area is yet to be resolved. In particular, additional analysis is still to be undertaken on flood hazard extents, which may have a material impact on the capacity assumptions within the urban area.

29. As such, capacity enabled by PC 78 cannot properly be classified as "plan enabled" and the uncertainties regarding the actual capacity that will be enabled indicate that the Draft FDS is significantly premature.

30. Universal also undertakes infill housing as part of its portfolio. While such housing is indeed *part* of the housing solution, these areas comprise a much higher percentage of small-scale developers, land-bankers or 'mum and dad" investors.

31. Universal considers that there is a need to consider "*feasible and reasonably expected to be realised*" capacity by location and type.

32. There are many reasons why existing urban land may not be suitable for redevelopment. This includes the circumstances of the land owners, the existing capital investment on the land that makes redevelopment cost prohibitive, and the lack of suitable infrastructure capacity. This has certainly been Universal's experience when developing such infill land.

33. Noting the current recession and uncertainty in the housing market, a slowdown in the availability of greenfield land for housing development will result in a significant reduction in general housing stock availability. Whilst the length of recession is unknown, the current FDS will likely contribute to significantly lower housing availability and further delays in housing deliverability, and increased house prices over the short term.

34. Despite the assertion that the MDRS will significantly increase infill housing supply, Universal notes that since 2016 most of urban areas in Auckland have been able to develop 1-3 dwellings as a permitted activity. Despite this opportunity, the share of Auckland's dwelling growth that has been delivered by these smaller permitted activities is considerably less efficient than larger

multi-unit developments and greenfield neighbourhoods. Universal has significant doubts that the MDRS will deliver a larger percentage of growth than the present situation.

35. The draft FDS will result in a significant reduction in available housing capacity, with no economic assessment of the overall flow on effects from removing or delaying such large areas of FUZ land. Universal notes that infill and redevelopment housing is generally 20-30% more expensive to build than greenfield housing. The reduction in land supply will place ongoing upward price pressures on houses, as experienced in Auckland since the introduction of the AUP in 2016.

36. The FDS targets urban growth only at Red Hills, Tāmaki; Mangere; Mt Roskill. These are very largely identified as the Kainga Ora redevelopment areas. These locations are too confined and will not provide for the necessary breadth of growth; and too limited in the geographic spread in terms of where people desire to live, and the breadth of lifestyle choice that people seek.

37. Universal notes that the Auckland Council has obtained a further 12-month extension for implementation of the MDRS under Plan Change 78. We understand that the primary reason is the uncertainty of the ability to intensify some existing urban areas due to the recent flooding events. There is significant uncertainty as the extent that these recent weather events will reduce the development capacity in the existing urban areas. Universal considers that it is premature to undertake changes to the FUZ (including staging) until Plan Change 78 has been approved.

38. Universal also notes that the FDS proposes to remove areas of FUZ, but there is no indication that the Council has considered areas outside the FUZ to address this reduction of land.

### Constraining land supply directly impacts housing affordability

35. The key lesson of the 2000s and mid-2010s is that constraining land supply raises land value expectations in the current owners, which in turn raise the price developers need to pay for the land, which, when passed on to the end resident, significantly raises house cost. Under supply of land distorts normal market operations.

36. It is not the developer who is making the significant value uplift. Developer margins have been reasonably constant. It is the distortion in the market that raises hope value amongst existing rural and urban landowners, because there is a critical land supply shortage. A healthy over zoning is an important method to ensure these distortions do not occur.

37. It is also important to note that the build cost for 2-3 storey attached housing typologies and 3-5 storey apartments contemplated in brownfields environments under this policy are significantly more than traditional detached 1 & 2 Storey homes commonly found in greenfield developments. Therefore, eliminating greenfield will only lead to negative impacts on housing supply and affordability will only get worse.

38. One of the key unintended consequences of the FDS is that it will significantly constrain land supply, which will have a further negative impact on housing affordability.

39. This is completely at odds with direction from central government through the NPSUD which directs Councils to provide “at least” sufficient capacity and aims to improve housing affordability.

## Business Land Supply

39. Universal acknowledges that the FDS not just about delivering homes and housing, but it is also about well-located opportunities for business activity and community facilities, to offer good accessibility to employment and a range of household needs in the urban setting. These are all relevant matters when considering Auckland's Future Urban Areas. Universal notes that this is particularly relevant in the Auckland context which is a polycentric city which comprises a number of metropolitan centres throughout the Auckland urban environment from the Albany Metropolitan centre in the north to the new Drury Metropolitan centre in the south[2]. Locating employment land close to where people live will help address congestion issues and greenhouse gas emissions.

40. The draft FDS confirms that about 1,400 hectares of additional greenfield land for business activities is required in the long term. This includes approximately 1,000 hectares of land for land extensive business activities and 400 hectares of land enabling business activity and mixed use in centres and business areas. The land will mainly need to be accommodated in the Future Urban Zoned locations and these is an opportunity to ensure that such business land is also aligned with future housing and community infrastructure to provide the opportunity for people to live, work and play in their particular community. The lack of land use integration of both employment land and housing will lead to the reinforcement of cross regional transport demand which will exacerbate travel times, congestion and result in increased greenhouse gas emissions.

41. Universal considers that meaningful intensification of the existing urban area is an unrealistic option for industrial development, particularly for land-extensive floorplates. Provision for most of this growth will need to be in greenfield locations. The capacity alleged in the FDS is based on incorrect assumptions as to vacant land and an unrealistic assumption that brownfield business sites can be redeveloped at very high density. Some of the key assumptions in the draft rely on multi-story industrial development and very high building to land efficiencies. The assumptions are optimistic and need to be tested. The end result appears to be an over estimation of the available business land capacity s at present and an under-provision over the 30-year period.

42. There is a significant undersupply of industrial land at the current time, even before further constraints are imposed as proposed in the FDS. Market research indicates that there is a substantial undersupply of large vacant industrial sites, particularly in the north-west of Auckland, yet the draft FDS proposes no new greenfield development in this part of the region until at least 2035+. That provision will fall short of the Council's land supply obligations under the NPS-UD.

43. Universal also notes that the Business assessment is not complete. This is a fundamental part of the evidence base that needs to be completed to inform the FDS. Without an adequate supply of employment land, Auckland risks reducing its competitiveness and business will relocate outside of Auckland.

[2] There 11 metropolitan centres across Auckland: Albany (emerging), Takapuna, Westgate (emerging), Henderson, New Lynn, Newmarket, Sylvia Park (emerging), Botany (emerging), Manukau, Papakura and Drury (emerging), plus the City Centre.

44. The FDS should be delayed until this work has been completed.

## FDS Identified Site Constraints and Flooding Matters

45. The FDS cites that there are a number of statutory and non-statutory documents that support the concerns raised in the FDS as reasons why growth in the FUZ should be slowed and further assessments completed. The includes documents like The *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020* which deals with sensitive hydrological spaces, inclusive of wetlands and streams. Sediment and erosion are controlled by consent conditions and Council's own GD-05 standards. The recent flood events have been identified as one of the reasons *to* prevent greenfield development due to several stated constraints.

46. Universal disagrees with the approach. The existing planning documents already provide a pathway and a consenting framework to address such matters. In any event, the potential for enhanced regulatory methods (i.e., even better stormwater performance requirements) should have been considered as options. It is also noted that the requirement for structure planning and an eventual Plan Change provides more than sufficient controls to ensure that site constraints (including Natural Hazards) are identified and suitably addressed.

47. Universal acknowledges that land developed for housing or business needs to either avoid or successfully mitigate the effects of natural hazards including flooding and land stability. However, the solution is not to remove future urban zoning completely or down zone existing urban land where there is "possible" hazard risk. The solution is to ensure that before a development proceeds, it has been robustly tested for vulnerability to natural hazards and can demonstrate that any identified natural hazard risks can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

48. In Universal's experience when developing larger greenfield sites, there is ample opportunity (and land) to masterplan developments to comprehensive consider, plans for, and manage natural hazards and stormwater issues and, as noted above, there are already sufficient controls within the Unitary Plans to manage such effects. Universal is not aware of any recently rezoned greenfield areas that failed or suffered undue flooding damage as a result of the recent stormwater effects. On the contrary, it was largely areas of infill housing that experienced the most significant adverse flooding damage.

49. Provided new development is accompanied by appropriately designed and tested engineering solutions paid for by the developer, then it is not necessary, nor is it appropriate, to constrain development based on a perception of a flooding risk or geotechnical risk. The correct response is to ensure that natural hazard risks are successfully managed or removed through robust engineering design and investment.

50. Universal also notes that it is likely that additional qualifying matters, such as flooding, would prevent or delay development under the MRDS until this aspect of development was resolved. The current uncertainty around the final outcomes of Plan Change 78 and the MDRS (including the 'theoretical yield') further highlights the lack on certainty of the ability for the Policy framework to provide suitable housing choice to the Auckland community.

51. Universal has been involved in a significant number of both greenfield and brownfields subdivisions and it is of the view that density done well, designed in an integrated manner from the outset with good modern infrastructure standards, is far superior to ad-hoc and fragmented infill in older, often car-orientated neighbourhoods with very poor infrastructure.

### Governmental Uncertainty

52. Universal notes that the National party has signalled that it will likely make the MDRS "optional". There is current significant uncertainty as to whether they will continue to support and deliver the capacity envisaged under the MDRS. Should the approach to the MDRS change Council will be left with a FDS that serves a limited purpose and provides for a watered-down infill approach relying on infill uptake much like we already have under the AUP, but with a diminished ability to bring in greenfield land.

### Infrastructure Services and Funding

53. The Draft FDS assumes that servicing greenfield development is more expensive than brownfield development, when in fact having regard to the many constraints faced when retrofitting infrastructure in an existing urban area, this is mostly not the case.

54. The draft FDS also assumes that only the Council will fund core infrastructure. This is not correct, and on many projects the developer funds and delivers the infrastructure. The infrastructure triggers in the FDS are unclear and appear to assume that all infrastructure needs to be delivered before rezoning occurs. This is also unrealistic as the private sector will not invest in the absence of certainty about land use outcomes, as it is the approval of land use that enables developers to secure funding for the infrastructure. The Council is very unlikely to be in a position to fund the required infrastructure and it needs to work in partnership with the private sector to deliver the infrastructure and land use outcomes required.

55. Universal considers that providing infrastructure in the FUZ integrates suitably sized infrastructure from the beginning. Because it is a 'clean slate', there is an opportunity to design and size infrastrucure within the context, use the land effeciently and maximise development, and the investment that the Council makes. For existing communities on the urban/FUZ interface, greenfield development may enable additional critical mass and additional economic support for their local neighbourhoods.

56. Universal notes that in terms of greenfield areas, on site infrastructure is generally funded by developers. Offsite infrastructure to meet the demands of growth is largely funded in accordance with an approved Developer Contribution Policy or other approved funding framework.

57. Universal considers that the FDS significantly underestimates the costs and feasibility for retrofitting infrastructure into existing brownfield areas. There are also significant issues with the ability for developers to obtain a "rights of entry" to access infrastructure on private land. Universal has walked away from many infill housing opportunities on the basis that there is no clear or certain pathway to be able to connect a development into the existing infrastructure network. This issue already frustrates intensification under the current Unitary Plan provisions and it will not be addressed by PC78.

58. There is very little mention of development contributions as a means to resolve funding shortfalls often cited in the FDS, notwithstanding large-scale development proposals almost always (via the Plan Change Process) incorporate transport and infrastructure upgrade triggers as part of any successful rezoning. We can only presume that the Council has no appetite to contribute any funding to future FUZ developments in the short to medium term, hence why this option has been almost entirely discounted from the FDS. Developers have (for some time) successfully shared the cost of greenfield redevelopment in previously identified FUZ areas – through both standard development contributions required under conditions of consent, and/or by infrastructure growth agreements with services providers.

59. It is accepted that the Council has financial constraints which are negatively impacting infrastructure provision. However, the solution is not to stop greenfield development and have a narrow focus for urban consolidation for a decade. If the problem is funding infrastructure, then the solution is to use alternative ways to fund infrastructure such as developer funding and the use of the Infrastructure Financing and Funding Act 2020.

60. Universal consider that where infrastructure investment has occurred, those areas should be prioritised so that a return can be obtained from the funding that has already been invested. For example, Council and its CCOs have invested $181m for the Northern Interceptor bulk wastewater line and North Harbour 2 watermain, both of which are required to service the Whenuapai area. Another example is in Drury South.

### Conclusion

61. A quality FDS will support economic competitiveness over the next 30 years. To prepare the draft FDS, the NPS-UD requires engagement with the development sector (to identify significant future development opportunities and infrastructure requirements) (clause 3.15).

62. This is needed because developers ultimately implement the FDS – providing for growth in the wrong locations means supply will fall short of demand with flow-on effects for housing affordability and business productivity.

63. The FDS seeks to promote long-term strategic planning by setting out the means by which a local authority intends to achieve a well-functioning urban environment, provide sufficient development capacity over the next 30 years, and integrate planning decisions with infrastructure planning and funding. This is intended to enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future.

**The submitter's concerns would be addressed if the draft Future Development Strategy was amended in the following way:**

- That the current FDS is withdrawn or paused for the reasons set out in the above feedback and the Council meaningfully engages with the community and key stakeholders to reconsider the approach to the FDS.

- That no changes are made to the FUZ (including staging) until Plan Change 78 has been approved.
- The FDS should be delayed until the Business Capacity Assessment has been completed.
- The Council should work with the community and key stakeholders, including the residential development sector, to develop key principles including:

  (i) that sufficient land must be released at the appropriate time to cater for growth;

  (ii) that land supply will continue to occur with a combination of urban consolidation, greenfield development, and the expansion of satellite townships;

  (iii) that growth needs to be serviced by adequate infrastructure, with a range of funding options explored including innovative methods and participation by the private sector (investment and development);

  (iv) that stormwater and flood plain management are important factors and need to be considered in the release of land, but recognising different appropriate methods to manage such land;

  (v) That these principles are applied on an area by area basis to identify the release of land;

  (vi) ensure there is sufficient continuous release of employment and residential land to cater for growth;

  (vii) enable and support the private sector to deliver the range and quality of urban growth that is good for the community and which the NPS-UD and RPS aspires to achieve;

  (viii) retain changes to the RUB as a district control matter.
- Any consequential changes where these are required to give effect to the relief outlined above.

The submitter appreciates the opportunity to provide informal feedback on Auckland Council's draft Auckland Future Development Strategy 2023-2053 and thanks the Council staff and elected members for their time in considering the matters that have been raised in this submission.

The submitter would welcome contact from staff in the FDS team if any clarification or further information is required.



**Michael Campbell**
Campbell Brown Planning Limited

For and on behalf of Universal Homes as its duly authorised agent

**Date:** 30 July 2023

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# Future Development Plan 2023 #7962

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Remove the greenfield or postpone the future urban area will drive the house/land price increase, people will hardly afford it; the current infrastructure already full of capacity; road and traffic is too busy, the high density house will rapidly increase residents, it will getting worse cause the infrastructure development too slow can not catch 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**

Very few cycling lane on the road; bus route are too limited, people need to walk a long distance from home to bus station.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**

What will be involve to investigation? How many years will the investigation completed? Will the result shown to public?

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

Where can we create space to implement this plan in current Urban city?  But it will be easily design and development in new area or greenfields.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #7999

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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?**

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 #8014

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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

1. Greenfield developments allow planned integration of services and transport so deliver a better result than random development in constrained suburban areas.

There are many good examples of greenfield developments over the recent years including Stonefields centrally, Hobsonville Point in the west, Addison The Avenues (Takanini) in the south and Millwater in the north. These developments were able to be well planned with new infrastructure including schools, parks, commercial/retail areas and transport options appropriate for the population density planned. In a post-build study of Addison completed for Council in 2019 a key discussion point was the importance of integrated land use and infrastructure planning. The two post-build failings cited in the review were that the planned train station and the planned commercial development were not completed.

The greenfield approach looks to take away from the congestion that plagues our central city suburbs and create new planned communities with local services, transport hubs, excellent electric train and/or fast electric bus routes and local business and commercial zones creating local jobs, so we see it as a good future planning strategy, if delivered as planned.

2. Allowing intensification across all city suburbs results in scattered intensification causing severely compromised infrastructure and negative property and infrastructure impacts.

Adopting a scattered approach to density housing (as currently suggested with Plan Change 78 which zones most of Auckland suburban areas MHU) makes it cost prohibitive and logistically impossible to deliver the supporting infrastructure and services needed for the safe, healthy and climate change proof growth of Auckland.

Scattered intensification eliminates the option for integrated planning and will result in reactionary infrastructure projects to mitigate the issues caused by intensification in older built out areas. It would be strategically better to plan development into more tightly defined areas where an integrated plan can deliver expanded commercial, transport and infrastructure services to support the intensification.

3. Higher costs for infrastructure projects in built up areas than in greenfield areas

We need look no further than at the current state of our existing dated water pipes in our older suburbs for infrastructure that is not coping with recent levels of infill housing. There is significantly higher cost in laying new pipes in built up areas than in greenfield areas. Intensifying built out suburbs requires more schools, parks, transport and commercial developments to service the increased population. Failure to provide these will result in greater emissions and traffic congestion. It is so much more difficult to implement this new infrastructure where the land is already built out. It would take significant land purchases at ratepayer cost to provide the additional schools and parks which would be required to result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing in existing built-up areas.

4. An Auckland for all

Denser city living is not for all Aucklanders. While we see it as appropriate to create some well-planned areas of much greater intensification, where existing infrastructure and available land allows, it is equally important to maintain lower density areas to provide variety and options to meet all Aucklander's needs.

5. Auckland's topography and isthmus makes it prone to climate threats, supporting targeted and researched areas designated for growth, both within current urban and greenfield sites.

With the abundance of flood plains, natural streams, and land prone to coastal inundation, targeted and researched areas that will withstand climate change should become the growth areas of our city. Not all will be able to be accommodated in the current city's boundary. Future proofing of our critical infrastructure and transport links is vital to ensure a well-functioning infrastructure system within the parameters of the projected climate change impacts.

6. Highrise and higher density zoning, with supporting community and commercial services, to be expanded along railway routes and rapid bus lanes.

The Climate Change Commission states, "Transport makes up an increasingly large share of our overall emissions and is the single highest contributor in Auckland". Intensification along arterial roads will increase traffic congestion. Zoned intensification must be integrated with well-planned electric public transport options. Immediate and medium-term intensification should be targeted to current and future designated railway routes and rapid transit lane enabled neighbourhoods, where higher density developed areas are serviced with the vital transport infrastructure to support the population increase, without driving up emissions.

Identification and acquisition of land corridors required for future electric rail and bus networks needs to be planned and budgeted for now. Auckland Council's growth strategy needs to be closely integrated with a future strategic plan for Auckland Transport.

**Accessible local centres**

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Other

**Tell us why**

1. Yes to town centres, but local centres only by exception.

We agree with regards to town centres but local centres need a detailed review. Local centres are often small and provide a limited variety of services. Topography of the land may deem them not particularly walkable for many people. Surrounding areas may be constrained by lack of public transport options and narrow roads, particularly in older inner suburbs.

An example is the local centre at Eastridge, Orakei, which largely only has food outlets. The bulk of visitors to this local centre being for the supermarket. It is impractical to plan for people to walk, cycle, or bus for a weekly supermarket shop due to the hilly topography that surrounds Eastridge and the load to transport home. It is impractical to identify this as a local centre worthy of further intensification (as Plan Change 78 has) as existing zoning has already resulted in traffic congestion in Patteson Ave and surrounding narrow streets.

2. Business development in Local Centres must proceed in tandem with housing intensification

It is important to ensure that business development proceeds in tandem with housing development. There is a lot of land zoned for business or local centres that contains housing. In our area, recent requests for development of local centre/business zoned land has largely been to focus on housing and to actually reduce the existing commercial offering. Planning and controls will be required to get the balance right and ensure business development happens in tandem with housing intensification. Public transport, roading infrastructure, and parking also needs to be developed to service the growth in business areas.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

1. Kohimarama and Mission Bay are amphitheatres sitting above flood plains, and hence are constrained by a natural hazard risk. Current zoning of predominantly Mixed Housing Suburban (MHS) and Single House (SH) must be maintained to protect against significant devastating flood damage.

Ongoing damage to homes and infrastructure has caused significant impact to people's lives and wellbeing. In our area, flood damage, significant slips and roading damage has impacted most residents in Kohimarama and Mission Bay. This initiative is critical to stop any future intensification development that exacerbates the problems. Implementation of controls on the steep slopes of our bay areas can't happen soon enough.

Our areas of Mission Bay and Kohimarama are both geographical amphitheatres with water flowing from steep slopes on three sides down to flat areas. Our flat areas are both flood zones and coastal inundation zones and regularly suffer both flood waters and coastal inundation from storms.

The new MDRS standards being reviewed under Plan change 78 seek to decrease the required landscaped permeable area from 40% to 20% for the zones that dominate the hill sides in our suburbs. This is a recipe for flooding disaster and risks threatening life and property across the area.

The slopes of Mission Bay and Kohimarama must be, as a minimum, maintained with their current zoning of MHS and SH, to ensure that development does not increase the significant impact of this natural hazard risk. There is a need to also review areas where the risk is exacerbated, that greater controls should be introduced to lessen the devastating impact from flooding that can occur.

2. Flood plains zoned for greater intensification, increasing risk to life and property

Mission Bay in particular has little permeable reserve area within the flood plains, which has already been zoned for further intensification. Greater impermeable site coverage for uphill developments is increasing the flooding downhill. Allowing increased impermeable coverage in

flood zones for new developments is like sinking a brick in the bath - raising the flood level for existing older structures which were not built with living areas raised.

Development in our area needs to be focused where the topography can accommodate the development safely, and the natural hazard zones should be excluded from greater intensification, without significant resilient infrastructure being delivered in the flood zones.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

1. Protection of our current green scape asset that we have NOW! Retention of the SH zone with Special Character overlay and MHS zone to help achieve this.

Kohimarama and Mission Bay still retain a portion of its green landscape due to current predominant zoning of MHS and SH. However, we need to move quickly and assertively to introduce protections to green scape via zoning and protections to ensure that existing green scape is kept. New resilient initiatives should become part of any further development.

While existing green scape alone is unlikely to prevent the full impacts of intense rainfall, if it was coupled with nature-based infrastructure solutions and water-sensitive design, it could reduce the magnitude of flood impacts and have numerous other benefits.

A first key step is to retain all SH zoned land, particularly that which has Special Character overlay along with our MHS zone. Much of the SH zone was removed during the Unitary Plan process so it is critical to retain all that is remaining. The sites with this zoning have established trees and large permeable surfaces which assist with natural soakage for climate related events and tend to contain our urban forest. These two zones go some way to fulfil the goal of protecting the natural environment.

Plan Change 78 was proposing to remove practically all of our remaining SH and MHS zoned sites and this should be stopped in support of this approach. Retaining these two zones in appropriate areas, like Mission Bay and Kohimarama, and keeping controls within them for high percentage permeable land is a zero-cost solution to reducing climate change flooding.

2. Council reserves play a vital role in delivering resilient infrastructure

Resilient infrastructure principals are in theory a great approach that will assist with stormwater management as well as enhancing the environment. Our concern is that rain gardens will be easily implemented into green fields developments but far more difficult to implement in existing built out suburbs. Where does the land come from in inner city suburbs to build such nature-based infrastructure? Is there enough Council owned land where these can be implemented in our flood zoned inner city areas?

The first step to being able to implement this strategy is to stop any sale of existing Council owned parks and implement a control to ask first if the land is in an area requiring flood mitigation and if the land can be used for nature-based infrastructure.

Particular to our area would be to maintain Tagalad Reserve, which is within the flood plain in Mission Bay, as a park with good potential for nature-based infrastructure. Also, to complete the purchase of Kohimarama Forest which is private land with potential to be sold for development which currently serves multiple vital purposes. It is a green “soakage pit” for the valley’s rainwater, a haven for native birds and plants, and the streams purify stormwater naturally before discharging it into the bay.

3. Continue maintenance and increase investment in rebuilding natural sand beaches as protection against rising seas levels and improved storm water management.

We have seen the fantastic result from the building of rocky outcrops and subsequent re-sanding of the beaches from St Heliers through to Mission Bay and Orakei. The protection to the beaches and the investment to the landscape, roads, cycle ways, bus lanes and footpaths has been immensely appreciated in these leisure areas enjoyed by all of Auckland city. Ongoing investment, improvements and additions to this initiative will ensure protection to the eastern bays for the generations to come.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

1. Protect crop growing soils on the outer rim of the city.

With Auckland looking to have a population of two million people in the next decade, food sourcing will remain a key priority. These soils are irreplaceable, and once gone to housing cannot be recreated somewhere else, resulting in increased reliance on imported natural food. Shifting food growing areas further out from the city will result in lower yield crops, increased transport times and costs, and a significant increase in emissions. Locally grown food is a major asset, and this unique highly fertile land should be preserved as a priority. If the strategy of green field developments along efficient rail corridors is adopted, precious fertile soil areas, like Pukekohe and Waiuku/Riverhead could provide the green belt in between new green field cities.

2. Reduce heat impacts within the city with clever use of green spaces and building materials, and shade and light planning principals.

E.g. Consider large developments having to provide a greenbelt and lighter coloured building materials being prescribed.

3. Utilise Auckland's location on and near harbour water ways as important transport corridors.

There is an opportunity to provide a comprehensive inner city water transport network around many areas of Auckland. A fleet of electric water taxis could be introduced to provide a regular service around the suburbs that border the Waitemata. Integrating water taxis into the transport plan to regularly move people around the city would in turn reduce emissions, reduce road congestion, reduce the need for parking, and provides an efficient user-friendly commuter service. This mode of transport should be included in a long-term transport strategy for the city as the population grows.

# What the Future Development Strategy will address

The Future Development Strategy sets out the big picture vision for how and where we should grow over the next 30 years to achieve the best outcomes for Tāmaki Makaurau.

## A changing environment

There has been a lot of change recently. Central government introduced legislation for more housing intensification across the city.

The effects of climate change are being felt more frequently, as seen by the Auckland Anniversary floods and Cyclone Gabrielle.

## Addressing climate change

We also have a commitment to halve our greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and reach net zero emissions by 2050 as part of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan 2020(External link).
The way we grow and develop should improve the environment, avoid hazards and help address the impacts of climate change.

## Focusing growth

This changing context means we need to update our strategy for how the city grows in the future.

There are many ways cities can grow. We propose that most new housing and business development be in the existing city near town centres, good public transport services and jobs, rather than spread out across the region.

Focusing growth in our existing urban areas, rather than more growth on the edges, results in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

We will continue to invest in greenfield land currently under development to ensure they are successful and well-functioning.

We are proposing a small reduction in growth at the edge of the city for areas where we have identified significant natural hazard risks.

In some other areas on the city's edge we are proposing to delay development until we can afford to provide the large-scale infrastructure needed to connect these areas to the wider network.

Some areas are proposed for further investigation to better understand hazard risks, the relationship between existing and future land uses and the likely levels of vehicle trips and CO2 emissions that would be generated.

# What we want your feedback on

We want your feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change.

# 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.

## What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?

1. ○ Agree
2. ◉ Disagree
3. ○ Other
4. ○ I don't know

## Tell us why :

**1. Greenfield developments allow planned integration of services and transport so deliver a better result than random development in constrained suburban areas.**

There are many good examples of greenfield developments over the recent years including Stonefields centrally, Hobsonville Point in the west, Addison The Avenues (Takanini) in the south and Millwater in the north. These developments were able to be well planned with new infrastructure including schools, parks, commercial/retail areas and transport options appropriate for the population density planned. In a post-build study of Addison completed for Council in 2019 a key discussion point was the importance of integrated land use and infrastructure planning. The two post-build failings cited in the review were that the planned train station and the planned commercial development were not completed.

The greenfield approach looks to take away from the congestion that plagues our central city suburbs and create new planned communities with local services, transport hubs, excellent electric train and/or fast electric bus routes and local business and commercial zones creating local jobs, so we see it as a good future planning strategy, if delivered as planned.

2. **Allowing intensification across all city suburbs results in scattered intensification causing severely compromised infrastructure and negative property and infrastructure impacts.**

Adopting a scattered approach to density housing (as currently suggested with Plan Change 78 which zones most of Auckland suburban areas MHU) makes it cost prohibitive and logistically impossible to deliver the supporting infrastructure and services needed for the safe, healthy and climate change proof growth of Auckland.

Scattered intensification eliminates the option for integrated planning and will result in reactionary infrastructure projects to mitigate the issues caused by intensification in older built out areas. It would be strategically better to plan development into more tightly defined areas where an integrated plan can deliver expanded commercial, transport and infrastructure services to support the intensification.

**3. Higher costs for infrastructure projects in built up areas than in greenfield areas**

We need look no further than at the current state of our existing dated water pipes in our older suburbs for infrastructure that is not coping with recent levels of infill housing. There is significantly higher cost in laying new pipes in built up areas than in greenfield areas. Intensifying built out suburbs requires more schools, parks, transport and commercial developments to service the increased population. Failure to provide these will result in greater emissions and traffic congestion. It is so much more difficult to implement this new infrastructure where the land is already built out. It would take significant land purchases at ratepayer cost to provide the additional schools and parks which would be required to result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing in existing built-up areas.

**4. An Auckland for all**

Denser city living is not for all Aucklanders. While we see it as appropriate to create some well-planned areas of much greater intensification, where existing infrastructure and available land allows, it is equally important to maintain lower density areas to provide variety and options to meet all Aucklander's needs.

**5. Auckland's topography and isthmus makes it prone to climate threats, supporting targeted and researched areas designated for growth, both within current urban and greenfield sites.**

With the abundance of flood plains, natural streams, and land prone to coastal inundation, targeted and researched areas that will withstand climate change should become the growth areas of our city. Not all will be able to be accommodated in the current city's boundary. Future proofing of our critical infrastructure and transport links is vital to ensure a well-functioning infrastructure system within the parameters of the projected climate change impacts.

**6. Highrise and higher density zoning, with supporting community and commercial services, to be expanded along railway routes and rapid bus lanes.**

The Climate Change Commission states, "Transport makes up an increasingly large share of our overall emissions and is the single highest contributor in Auckland". Intensification along arterial roads will increase traffic congestion. Zoned intensification must be integrated with well-planned electric public transport options. Immediate and medium-term intensification should be targeted to current and future designated railway routes and rapid transit lane enabled neighbourhoods, where higher density developed areas are serviced with the vital transport infrastructure to support the population increase, without driving up emissions.

Identification and acquisition of land corridors required for future electric rail and bus networks needs to be planned and budgeted for now. Auckland Council's growth strategy needs to be closely integrated with a future strategic plan for Auckland Transport.

# Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

## What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?

1. ○ Agree
2. ○ Disagree
3. ◉ Other
4. ○ I don't know

## Tell us why :

**1. Yes to town centres, but local centres only by exception.**

We agree with regards to town centres but local centres need a detailed review. Local centres are often small and provide a limited variety of services. Topography of the land may deem them not particularly walkable for many people. Surrounding areas may be constrained by lack of public transport options and narrow roads, particularly in older inner suburbs.

An example is the local centre at Eastridge, Orakei, which largely only has food outlets. The bulk of visitors to this local centre being for the supermarket. It is impractical to plan for people to walk, cycle, or bus for a weekly supermarket shop due to the hilly topography that surrounds Eastridge and the load to transport home. It is impractical to identify this as a local centre worthy of further intensification (as Plan Change 78 has) as existing zoning has already resulted in traffic congestion in Patteson Ave and surrounding narrow streets.

**2. Business development in Local Centres must proceed in tandem with housing intensification**

It is important to ensure that business development proceeds in tandem with housing development. There is a lot of land zoned for business or local centres that contains housing. In our area, recent requests for development of local centre/business zoned land has largely been to focus on housing and to actually reduce the existing commercial offering. Planning and controls will be required to get the balance right and ensure business development happens in tandem with housing intensification. Public transport, roading infrastructure, and parking also needs to be developed to service the growth in business areas.

# Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

## What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?

1. (●) Agree
2. ( ) Disagree
3. ( ) Other
4. ( ) I don't know

## Tell us why :

**1. Kohimarama and Mission Bay are amphitheatres sitting above flood plains, and hence are constrained by a natural hazard risk. Current zoning of predominantly Mixed Housing Suburban (MHS) and Single House (SH) must be maintained to protect against significant devastating flood damage.**

Ongoing damage to homes and infrastructure has caused significant impact to people's lives and wellbeing. In our area, flood damage, significant slips and roading damage has impacted most residents in Kohimarama and Mission Bay. This initiative is critical to stop any future intensification development that exacerbates the problems. Implementation of controls on the steep slopes of our bay areas can't happen soon enough.

Our areas of Mission Bay and Kohimarama are both geographical amphitheatres with water flowing from steep slopes on three sides down to flat areas. Our flat areas are both flood zones and coastal inundation zones and regularly suffer both flood waters and coastal inundation from storms.

The new MDRS standards being reviewed under Plan change 78 seek to decrease the required landscaped permeable area from 40% to 20% for the zones that dominate the hill sides in our suburbs. This is a recipe for flooding disaster and risks threatening life and property across the area.

The slopes of Mission Bay and Kohimarama must be, as a minimum, maintained with their current zoning of MHS and SH, to ensure that development does not increase the significant impact of this natural hazard risk. There is a need to also review areas where the risk is exacerbated, that greater controls should be introduced to lessen the devastating impact from flooding that can occur.

**2. Flood plains zoned for greater intensification, increasing risk to life and property**

Mission Bay in particular has little permeable reserve area within the flood plains, which has already been zoned for further intensification. Greater impermeable site coverage for uphill developments is increasing the flooding downhill. Allowing increased impermeable coverage in flood zones for new developments is like sinking a brick in the bath - raising the flood level for existing older structures which were not built with living areas raised.

Development in our area needs to be focused where the topography can accommodate the development safely, and the natural hazard zones should be excluded from greater intensification, without significant resilient infrastructure being delivered in the flood zones.

# Resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

## What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?

1. (●) Agree
2. ( ) Disagree
3. ( ) Other
4. ( ) I don't know

## Tell us why :

**1. Protection of our current green scape asset that we have NOW! Retention of the SH zone with Special Character overlay and MHS zone to help achieve this.**

Kohimarama and Mission Bay still retain a portion of its green landscape due to current predominant zoning of MHS and SH. However, we need to move quickly and assertively to introduce protections to green scape via zoning and protections to ensure that existing green scape is kept. New resilient initiatives should become part of any further development.

While existing green scape alone is unlikely to prevent the full impacts of intense rainfall, if it was coupled with nature-based infrastructure solutions and water-sensitive design, it could reduce the magnitude of flood impacts and have numerous other benefits.

A first key step is to retain all SH zoned land, particularly that which has Special Character overlay along with our MHS zone. Much of the SH zone was removed during the Unitary Plan process so it is critical to retain all that is remaining. The sites with this zoning have established trees and large permeable surfaces which assist with natural soakage for climate related events and tend to contain our urban forest. These two zones go some way to fulfil the goal of protecting the natural environment.

Plan Change 78 was proposing to remove practically all of our remaining SH and MHS zoned sites and this should be stopped in support of this approach. Retaining these two zones in appropriate areas, like Mission Bay and Kohimarama, and keeping controls within them for high percentage permeable land is a zero-cost solution to reducing climate change flooding.

**2. Council reserves play a vital role in delivering resilient infrastructure**

Resilient infrastructure principals are in theory a great approach that will assist with stormwater management as well as enhancing the environment. Our concern is that rain gardens will be easily implemented into green fields developments but far more difficult to implement in existing built out suburbs. Where does the land come from in inner city suburbs to build such nature-based infrastructure? Is there enough Council owned land where these can be implemented in our flood zoned inner city areas?

The first step to being able to implement this strategy is to stop any sale of existing Council owned parks and implement a control to ask first if the land is in an area requiring flood mitigation and if the land can be used for nature-based infrastructure.

Particular to our area would be to maintain **Tagalad Reserve**, which is within the flood plain in Mission Bay, as a park with good potential for nature-based infrastructure. Also, to complete the purchase of **Kohimarama Forest** which is private land with potential to be sold for development which currently serves multiple vital purposes. It is a green "soakage pit" for the valley's rainwater, a haven for native birds and plants, and the streams purify stormwater naturally before discharging it into the bay.

**3. Continue maintenance and increase investment in rebuilding natural sand beaches as protection against rising seas levels and improved storm water management.**

We have seen the fantastic result from the building of rocky outcrops and subsequent re-sanding of the beaches from St Heliers through to Mission Bay and Orakei. The protection to the beaches and the investment to the landscape, roads, cycle ways, bus lanes and footpaths has been immensely appreciated in these leisure areas enjoyed by all of Auckland city. Ongoing investment, improvements and additions to this initiative will ensure protection to the eastern bays for the generations to come.

# Other feedback

## Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?

1. **Protect crop growing soils on the outer rim of the city**.

With Auckland looking to have a population of two million people in the next decade, food sourcing will remain a key priority. These soils are irreplaceable, and once gone to housing cannot be recreated somewhere else, resulting in increased reliance on imported natural food. Shifting food growing areas further out from the city will result in lower yield crops, increased transport times and costs, and a significant increase in emissions. Locally grown food is a major asset, and this unique highly fertile land should be preserved as a priority. If the strategy of green field developments along efficient rail corridors is adopted, precious fertile soil areas, like Pukekohe and Waiuku/Riverhead could provide the green belt in between new green field cities.

2. **Reduce heat impacts within the city with clever use of green spaces and building materials, and shade and light planning principals.**

E.g. Consider large developments having to provide a greenbelt and lighter coloured building materials being prescribed.

**3. Utilise Auckland's location on and near harbour water ways as important transport corridors.**

There is an opportunity to provide a comprehensive inner city water transport network around many areas of Auckland. A fleet of electric water taxis could be introduced to provide a regular service around the suburbs that border the Waitemata. Integrating water taxis into the transport plan to regularly move people around the city would in turn reduce emissions, reduce road congestion, reduce the need for parking, and provides an efficient user-friendly commuter service. This mode of transport should be included in a long-term transport strategy for the city as the population grows.

Upload any supporting information you have

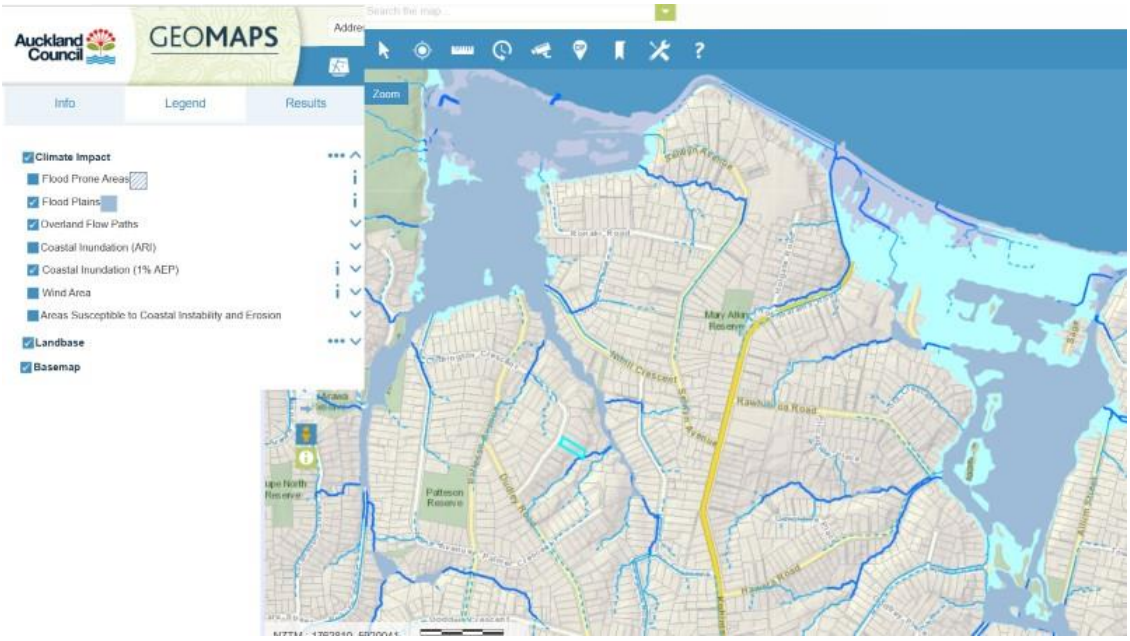
## Our 2 suburbs are amphitheatres - with steep slopes side & back

30m

40m



## Flood plains show 180° flows from ridges



# December 2005

## Flash floods hit Mission Bay

30 Dec, 2005 12:27am 2 minutes to read



Flooding at the corner of Tamaki Drive and Patteson Ave. Pictures / Michael Portman

By: Claire Trevett, **Claire Trevett**

For a brief time, there was no need to go down to the sea to ride a boogie board when flash floods hit Mission Bay.

The area was hit with heavy rain on Wednesday night that pooled on the streets to knee height, forcing some people to abandon their cars and shop owners to keep mops at the ready as the water flowed over the kerbs.

Local man Michael Portman said he heard the rain just before 8pm and when he looked out his window he saw two children on their boogie boards in the middle of the road behind his apartment.

"At that stage it was about knee deep in Marau Cres."

He said the park on the Mission Bay water frontage area was underwater and it went righ back across the road to the shop frontages.

"The storm water outlet that empties on to Mission Bay was just chundering out water. A the traffic lights in Mission Bay there were a couple of cars abandoned, that's how quickl the water came up. It all happened in about half an hour."



**2014 Cyclone Ita** – Mission Bay Selwyn Reserve




& Cnr Tamaki Drv / Patteson Ave



APRIL Ex Cyclone Debbie – Slip behind Kohi

Jan 2018 – Kohimarama and Mission Bay flooding







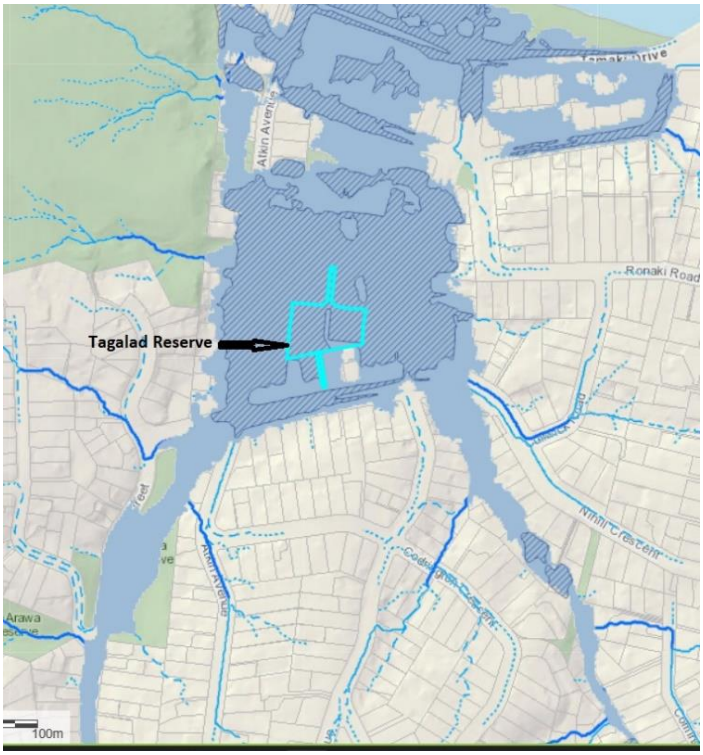

March 2022 Mission Bay




# 2 events Jan & Feb 2023 -

- Slips on Tamaki Drive, Ngapipi Rd and Kepa Rd
- Road closures for weeks
- Trees down across Kepa Road
- Trees down in Madills Farm seriously injuring child
- Black Flagged beaches unsafe to swim for weeks









Perfect spot for nature infrastructure – Tagalad reserve









Mission Bay Urban Forest SH and MHS zone




Kohimarama Forest

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8028

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Building future ghettos These places have little or no parking. Often the nearest requires transport to access them

Many new apartment blocks are being along side busy roads.
False ideology here

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Building apartments along side busy roads is not smart planning

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Why give building consent where there are known flooding hazards. So much poor planning in the past

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Another unproven ideology I'm afraid

Perhaps if streams were checked regularly and rubbish removed might be a good start.
Don't plant trees along side of streams as they are litter.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Main road thoroughfares @ 60kph please.

Keep the traffic flowing

40kpm around schools

Stop building expensive road bumps

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8082

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

If good infrastructure - and if not good investment made this is best practice for the environment- but please no more intensive building on wetlands and high risk areas

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Good for community connection and environment

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

Please enforce conditions of resource consents and particularly ensure Watercare comply with their NDC and work towards in a timely way improving the water quality in Hobson Bay

#8082




## Clean Water Waitaramoa/Hobson Bay – A Pipe Dream?

### Event information 5 August 2023.

**Waitaramoa/Hobson Bay ("the Bay") has arguably the most sewage contamination without a solution in all of Aotearoa. Currently there is a serious risk of illness if people have contact with the water in any of the six streams, and in the harbour up to 48 hours after .05mm- 2.0mm of rain. (Map source public notice November 2022)**



**The best information available for when there has been less than .5mm- 2 mm of rain over 48 hours is shown in the following map (Source public health notice November 2022)**




**Since 2020 a tailored Public Health Notice has been created annually however each year there is little change in the overall safety of the water and the associated maps. There has only been a limited effort to inform the public of the issues nor have has there been a substantive attempt to share timely solutions and/or provide a solidly funded plan to reduce this contamination. This is in an area where residents advocate strongly for cleaner water and local boards and their Councillor backed the Water Quality Targeted Rate as well as increases to it.**

Despite this unwanted sewage contamination, the Bay continues to be a place of great cultural, social and ecological significance and is a treasure to be looked after feeding into the Waitematā Harbour. It is bordered by three special ecological areas and one Marine and is widely enjoyed by the public. It is surrounded by walkways, sports fields and recreational facilities for children and adults. The Bay has a concentration of preschools and schools near the water, and numerous water access points including two popular swimming beaches. In 2013 the comprehensive OLB Hobson Bay Action Plan 2013 was developed which includes important detailed background information however implementation of the plan has been limited even though is still widely supported. Reducing and, in time, fully eliminating the sewage contamination will enable current and future generations to safely engage with the Bay.

## Points of Interest.

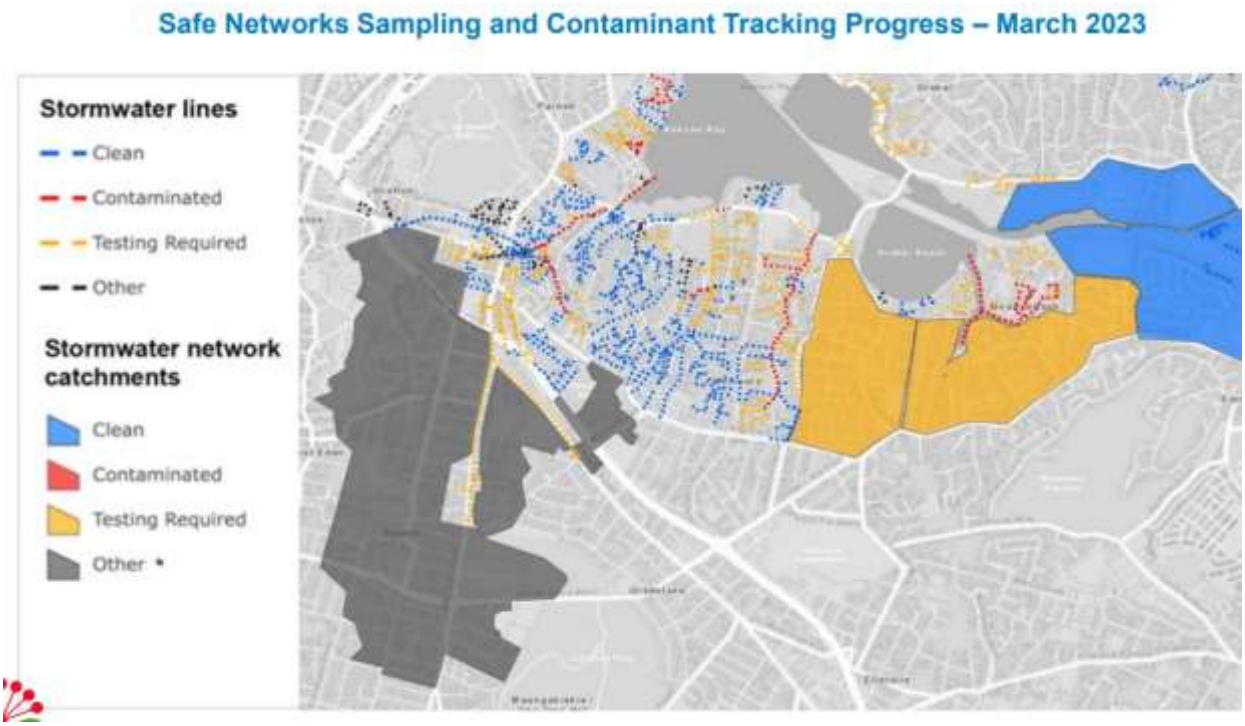
- It is Watercare's job to keep the sewage in the pipes and maintain the network. The non-notified network discharge consent granted to Watercare in 2017 was issued on the basis that the amount of sewage contamination in waterways would reduce. This reduction has not happened in the Bay nor has the

infrastructure been adequately maintained (i.e., per Watercare's Maintenance Plan), although some increased efforts of late have been made through Watercare and Auckland Council working together.

- Historically some members of the public knew of the sewage contamination of the Bay. Misinformation regarding the benefits of the completed Hobson Bay tunnel and yet to be completed Central Interceptor however has meant that some thought the issue was being resolved. There has been little testing of the water in the Bay and no post-construction testing of the efficacy of the Hobson Bay tunnel was done.

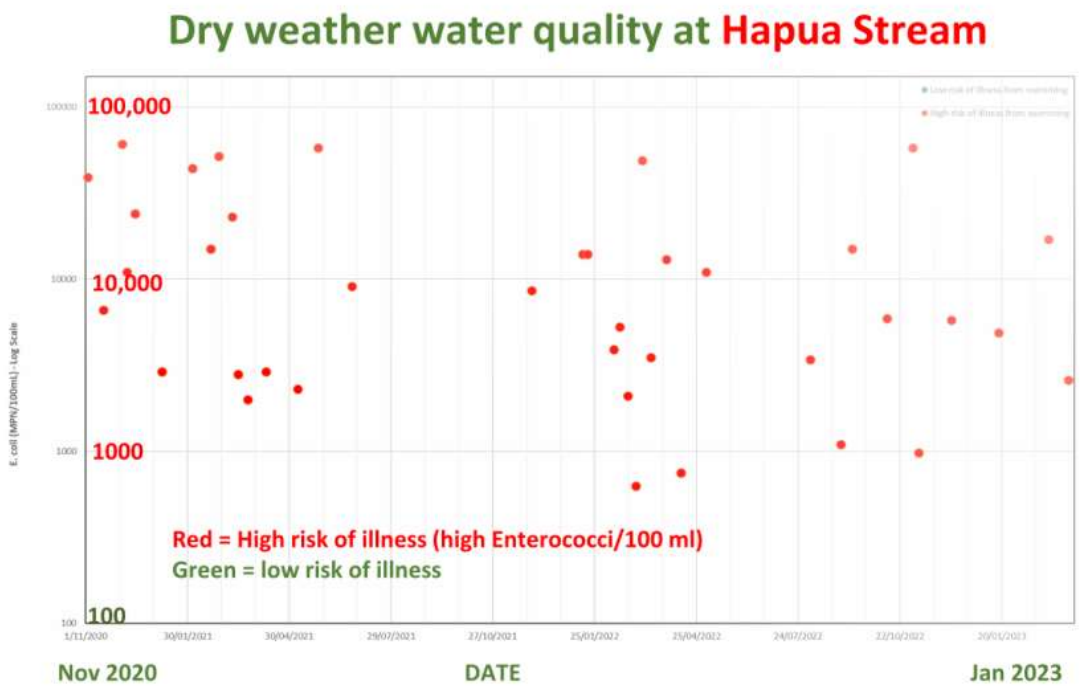
- As a result of lobbying from Hapua Thrive in January 2020 extensive testing was commenced by Watercare and Auckland Council in six streams and all stormwater discharge pipes into Waitaramoa Bay. Dangerously high levels of human faecal bacteria were found in every stream tested.

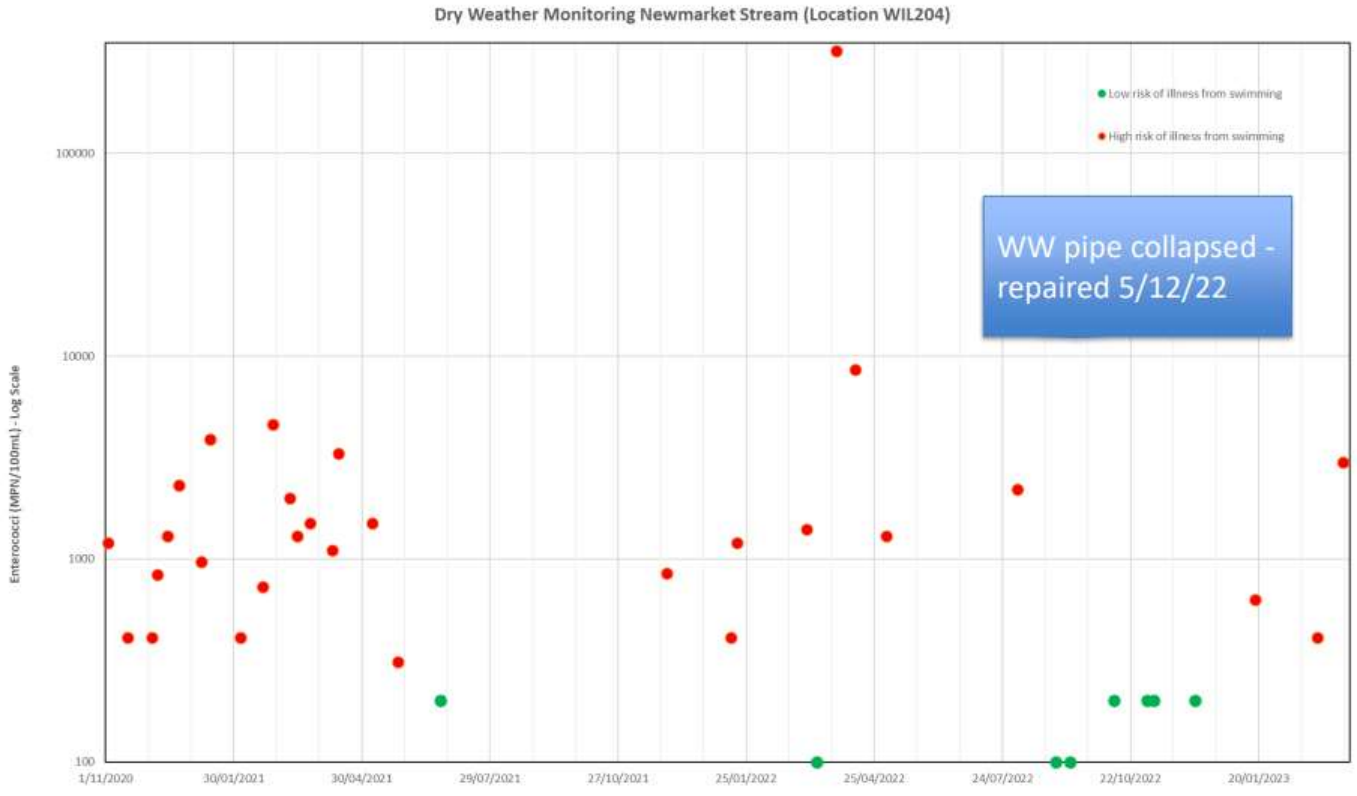
- Over the last three and a half years extensive investigative and remediation work has been conducted focusing on locations where sewage discharges in dry weather (which should not happen). 148 issues have been identified with 82 of those being resolved. This new proactive approach is appreciated however the problems are far more extensive than expected. To date less than half the pipes have been able to be checked. The initial expectation was that these dry weather issues would all be resolved within 6 months.




***The dots show under half the Bay's stormwater lines have been tested and identified as 'clean (blue" or contaminated (red) after intensive testing over 3.5 years (which have included Covid)***

- Hapua and Newmarket streams were prioritised first for resolution for dry weather discharges however they both remain highly contaminated.



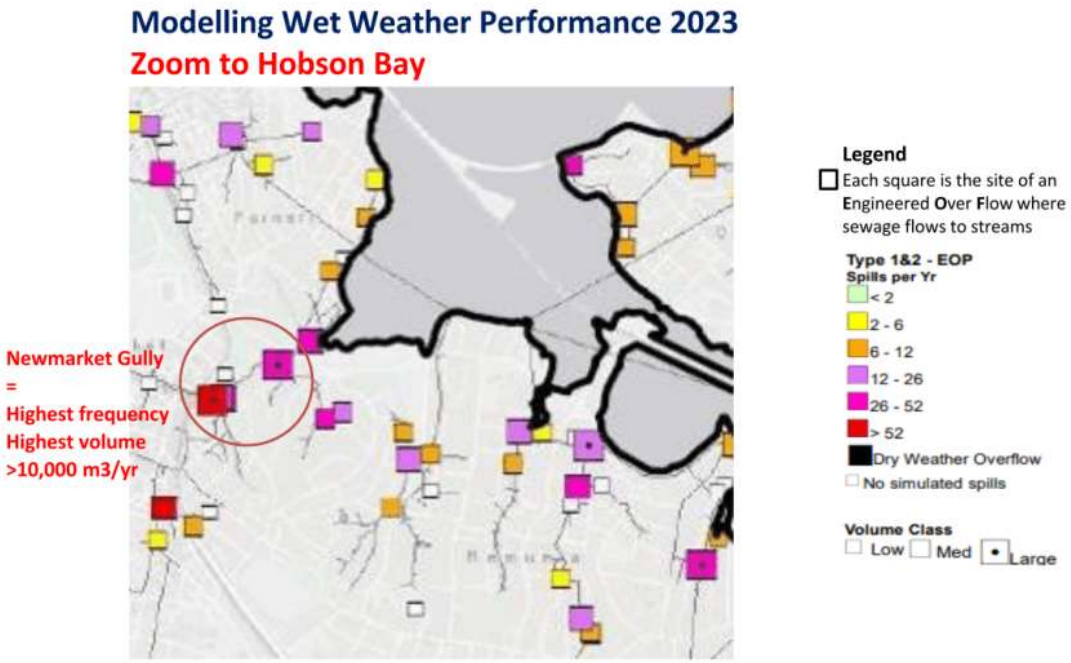




***Dry weather water quality at Hapua Stream (top graph) and Newmarket stream (bottom graph). Red dots indicate high risk of illness due to high concentrations of faecal bacteria in the water. There are no green dots on the Hapua graph.***

- There is no certainty of a clear funded plan to resolve these dry weather issues. Watercare's maintenance and inspection programme has been found to be lacking. Testing continues but resolution work is hampered by the fact that in just 0.5 to 2 mm of rain sewage is discharged through many of the emergency or engineered

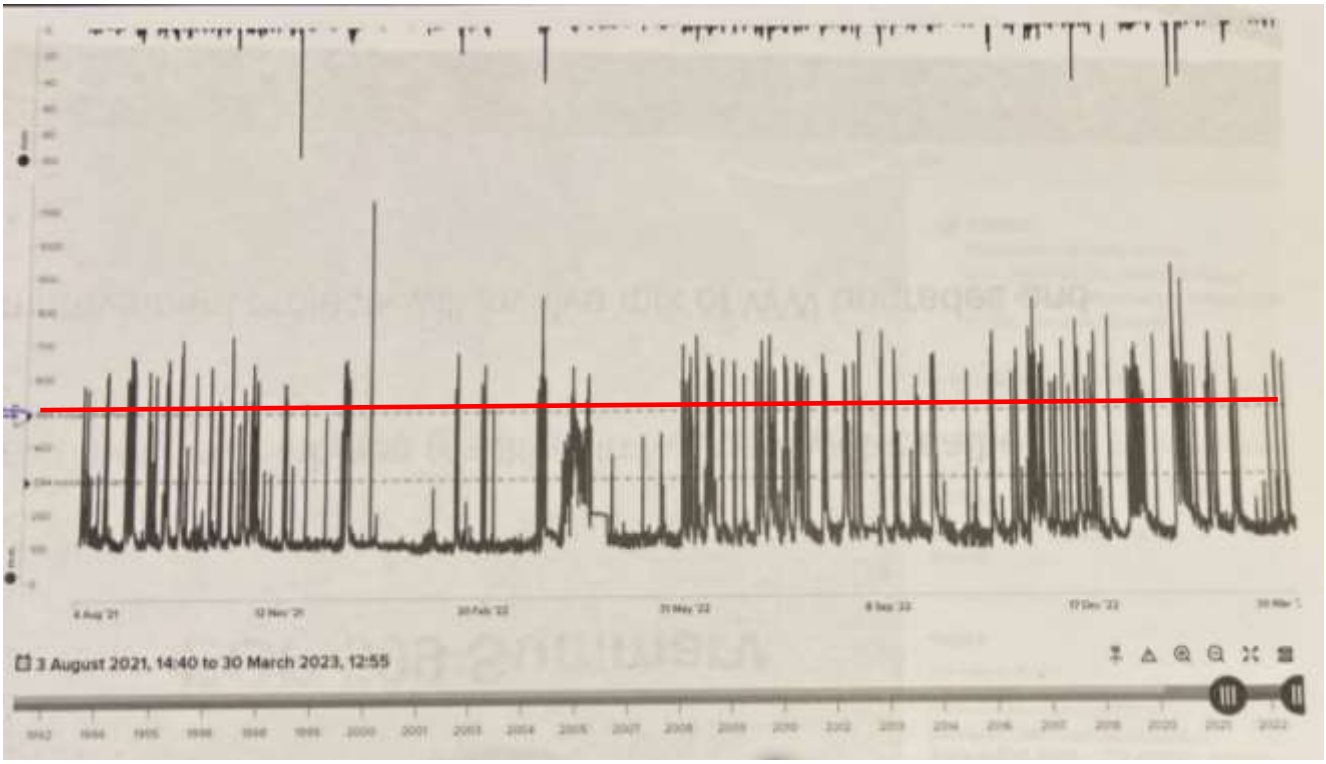
overflow points which further contaminate the water (and prevents 'dry weather' testing to check any remediation). From the beginning of 2023 testing in dry weather has only been able to be conducted on three occasions.

- More than a **quarter** of Auckland's engineered overflow points (EOPs) discharge into the Bay. Many of these discharges are high frequency and high volume. The Watercare Network discharge consent limit is for an average of **2** overflows per EOP per year or "Best Practicable Option". Watercare's 2023 modelling shows that more than 20 of the bays EOP's discharge at least **12** times than year; Hapua St EOP discharges more than **40** times per year; Ayr Street EOP discharges more than **80** times/yr.




- The desired outcome for Watercare is to only have green low volume overflows, and no brightly coloured boxes in their above chart. Modelling in this area since 2015 shows no improvement to 2023 and it is understood that these volumes and frequencies will not reduce for the next ten years (Source Watercare meeting 26 July 2023)

- Since 2022, 19 of these EOPS have been continuously monitored. This allows checks on the accuracy of the modelling. We know now that if there is enough rain to get your hair wet some high volume EOPS will overflow. Also monitors allow Healthy Waters to more accurately advise the safety of any community events planned from Safeswim sites in the Bay which is appreciated.




***Overflows at Scherf Rd that discharge into Portland Stream in the six months from August 2021 to March 2022. Sewage overflows happened when the flow (black line) was higher than the red line*. Top of graph shows rainfall**

- The 2023 modelling of overflows estimates 150,000m3 of wastewater is discharged in an average rainfall year- the equivalent of 60 Olympic sized swimming pools or 5000 busloads. Half of the volume comes from Newmarket Gully and this discharge could be stopped with the construction of a storage tank- known as the Newmarket Gully Storage Project. This tank was anticipated to be completed in 2017 when the Network Discharge Consent was granted to Watercare however progress on this has been very slow. There is however a tunnel "concept" in the early development stages which the community would like built in a timely manner and funding secured. This tunnel project is intended to resolve some of the local network issues as well as the main trunk line.

## Again- Of particular note

- The Bay area has the highest frequency and volume of overflows without a funded plan in the rohe.
- Sewage smells in parks & walkways around the Bay are frequent. Signs warning the public not to access the water or eat kaimoana from time to time are installed but they are frequently removed or damaged. The Hobson Bay Community Plan (2013) and Catchment Plan (2014) both identified that reducing sewage inflows was required to improve the Bay for people and the environment.
- There is no long-term water quality or sediment monitoring programme in the Bay, so it is difficult to know the extent to which it is being degraded or the effects of improvements made, if any. A proactive maintenance and inspection programme of the infrastructure is also necessary.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8138

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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?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

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 #8158

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## Your feedback

### Focusing 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 #8170

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

### Tell us why

We must ensure there is enough horticultural land to feed New Zealanders; we need to greatly reduce emissions.

Greater density makes it easier to provide quality public transport to everyone between homes and places to work and play.
Providing infrastructure for greenfields development is expensive; a more compact city mitigates that cost and means we don't have to divert investment in infrastructure from existing areas to provide for unplanned, low -density new development on the edge of the city. We need to use funds wisely.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

A mixed use model means there are more homes close to shops, services and existing public transport which will result in more lively, well-connected local centres.  More people living near local centres on existing public transport routes enables better, more frequent services and helps the climate.
The benefits for local economies are: more people having the option to live near local centres supports the local economy, keeps town centres busy and vibrant, and generates more local employment opportunities.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

It is wasteful and risky to Auckland’s future to enable more housing in areas that are likely to be flooded or lost through sea rise or coastal erosion.

We already have some local climate refugees and don't need even 1 more.
This may mean restricting development in some at-risk areas including some sites in otherwise resilient suburbs that are on overland flow paths or floodplains and are particularly vulnerable to flooding.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Nature based solutions  are cost effective and have many other benefits with regard to improving habitat and biodiversity. Nature -based solutions (like parks) can also provide recreational space. Hard infrastructure like sea walls might only be effective for a short time but eventually result in greater hazards than nothing at all unless expensively maintained.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

We need to develop a wider scope, more joined -up planning process for future development that fully integrates all the specialist council and CCO teams working to meet practical demands on our places, spaces and infrastructure.

We need good planning to ensure intensification comes with sufficient green space, public space and social infrastructure

We urgently need public transport covering the whole urban area connecting homes to business and industrial areas as well as places of play, like community centres, beaches and regional parks

We must ensure the new development north of the new Maungawhau (Mt Eden) station includes a diverse mix of housing, including a substantial proportion of affordable housing to build a healthy community there including key workers for the schools, hospitals and other public institutions in the area.

We need to encourage more mixed zoning to allow for cafes, dairies, and other local businesses to emerge in residential areas.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8180

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## Your feedback

### Focusing 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**

Further urban sprawl creates more transport etc.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Community and public transport are essential

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

There are many houses /developments which should never have been permitted by Council

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Just developing on concrete alone minimises permeability

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8229

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I disagree with it. It will increase of traffic on the road, a lot more small terrace house to be built, then we need to build more schools, parks and services which there are not enough room for in exiting urban areas.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The lands and houses are more expense to live near the local centres.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

I don't agree. If the underground services are significant install in high standard.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

I am very happy abou this current Auckland ubran plan which was raise 2012.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8250

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

Intensive growth around transport nodes is less intensive on the environment, makes public transport more viable, is less carbon intensive (e.g. forces less long car commutes) and provides *choice* in lifestyles. Not everyone wants a single house on a large section. For all of the above reasons, I urge the Council to *implement* the above approach *even more so* by stopping greenfield growth except where it can be car-free around transport nodes such as rail stations.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

I fully agree with the above statement. It represents a long-overdue growing up of Auckland as a city.
I urge the Council to *back the above with an urgent rollout of safe, separated cycling infrastructure across Auckland* It is time for the Council and Auckland Transport to no longer be timid, but be bold and embrace sustainable transport 100%

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
We can no longer just build wherever we want. Hard decisions must be made about which areas to prohibit building, and which areas to carry out a managed retreat from. I applaud this approach and urge the Council to implement it immediately

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**
Such nature-based infrastructure - on road corridors combined with cycleways, which are cheap and fundamentally less environmentally intensive, such as that on Karangahape Road - should be immediately rolled out across Auckland.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

After the floods in January, it is time for the Council to be bold. No more hand wringing, no resistance from Auckland Transport and other agencies to climate-friendly infrastructure.

it is time to urgently build a compact, more intense, cycle and public transport focused city. Please make it a priority!

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8262

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Broadly I agree but I believe development must be more cohesive and less ad hoc. Intensification by permitting landowners to squish houses onto existing residential sites is still not the best use of land 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?**

Other

**Tell us why**

Again this sounds great in theory but only if development is cohesive and fair to existing and new owners/residents. Public transport needs to run well before trying to add more people (there's little point having thousands more people living close to train stations if they can't board trains

when they arrive). Pavements also need to be made safer to walk on, with flat surfaces, not inconsistent heights. Individual small site developers won't pay for these types of upgrades.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

People deserve safe housing. Where there are other options, development sites should not be on hazard-prone sites. But we should also be working on improving our infrastructure to reduce the hazards in those areas.

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Other

**Tell us why**

There isn't enough information to be able to say whether I agree or disagree. I agree that a nature based approach should be favoured, but only where appropriate and possible. There may be situations where centralised  options better protect residents now, while a future rain garden approach can be planned and implemented over time.

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8507

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8659

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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 will only make the traffic worse.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The current public transport system cannot achieve it. Law and order problems will make people reluctant to go out just walking.

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8664

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?**

I don't know

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

1 All primary school children should be provided lunch at school, so I can sleep an extra half hour in the morning.

2 Kids, whose parents are on benefit, should not get free lunch.

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8688

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8710

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8711

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #8724

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

The residential blocks in the current neighborhood are already very crowded, with those buildings in different shapes and styles. Some houses are apartments, some are townhouses, and there are small houses inbetween. Most of the new built houses are single garages or even do not enough parking spaces, resulting in many cars being parked on both sides of the roads. This is inconvenient for vehicles and unsafe for pedestrians. The out-dated pipelines cannot meet the sharply increased residential use. There are constant construction work to change or expand the pipelines, which will cause traffic congestion. If the land supply around the city is reduced, housing prices in the area will continue to rise. Even if housing supply increases, the price will continue to rise and ends up unaffordable.

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

There is no road expansion in the existing urban area. However, increased residential density will make the traffic more congested. The routes of public transportation are limited, with pedestrians having to walk for a long time across many blocks to reach the bus station. Only a few sections of the existing roads have bicycle lanes, so the development and use of public transport cannot replace private cars for many years to come.

**Avoiding hazards**

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Other

**Tell us why**

How to avoid potential natural disasters in existing urban residential areas? Is it possible to development of a new large-scale residential area to solve this problem? such as stonefields

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative 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**

How long does it take for city Council to complete their investigations? How often are survey data published, and in which areas will such nature-based infrastructures be arranged?

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #10081

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

Auckland's urban area is made up of neighbourhoods, town centres and business areas that are interconnected and that support where most Aucklanders live, work and spend their leisure time.

We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**
We need lifestyles

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**
It will cost more problems

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Auckland need more area for future  growth

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

simplify RC application, help developers to grow

# Future Development Plan 2023 #10085

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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**

Overload for center areas, traffic, Drainge, water, 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**

Land in the center areas with more expensive, houses will more expensive

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Overlard for center areas,  limited resources can not serve people

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

Need to see big pictures,  for next 30 years,  need both up and out

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

See Auckland growth whole pictures,  with the population growth,  go out is good strategy for long term 1.  Need to choose area more easy to develop eg. Dury,  paerata council already done lots of work 2. New areas will create new communities which will bring jobs opportunities and boost the economy.  3.  We already done lots for the high density for the center areas, is some point will be bottleleg

# Future Development Plan 2023 #10092

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## Your feedback

### Focusing 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?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #10097

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

Denser, more compact cities result in improvements to the environment, the economy, and people's wellbeing.

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**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #10162

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

Where development is already enabled in potentially vulnerable locations, we will further investigate appropriate actions.

**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

Nature-based infrastructure, such as rain gardens, swales, and detention basins, is better able to respond to ongoing change. This can help protect communities from hazards, as well as protect and restore the natural environment.

We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #10219

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## Your feedback

### Focusing 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.

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**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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We propose prioritising investment in infrastructure that is decentralised, nature-based, regenerative and mauri-enhancing.

**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**

# Future Development Plan 2023 #10232

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

We propose that known areas constrained by significant natural hazard risk should be looked at to see if further development is appropriate.

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**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Disagree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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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 #10241

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## Your feedback

### Focusing growth

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We propose that most housing and business growth will be focused within existing urban areas and that this growth be more intensive. This means less growth in greenfield areas at Auckland's edges. What greenfield growth there is will be phased over 30 years and longer.

**1. What do you think of our approach to focus most of Auckland's growth in existing urban areas?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Accessible local centres

When people have easy access to workplaces, services, facilities and shops, communities become more resilient and connected. It also helps to reduce travel time, emissions and lower household transport costs.

We propose focusing housing and business development near local centres where most people's daily needs are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport.

**2. What do you think of our approach to focus development near local centres?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

### Avoiding hazards

As our climate changes, the frequency and severity of hazards such as flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion will worsen. Where and how we plan for growth, and how we adapt to these hazards is increasingly important.

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**3. What do you think of our approach to avoid further growth in areas which are exposed to significant risk of environmental hazards?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Resilient infrastructure**

Infrastructure across Auckland needs to cope with ongoing change, such as the impacts of climate change and evolving technology.

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**4. What do you think of our approach to prioritising nature-based infrastructure that responds to the impacts of climate change?**

Agree

**Tell us why**

**Other feedback**

**5. Do you have any other feedback on our approach to how and where Auckland should grow and change?**