



## Auckland Council zoning changes

### Our view of the issues

1. Elimination of low and medium density zones. The new zoning maps show that the Council is proposing to change all current residential zones throughout Auckland to high density zones allowing unlimited numbers of apartments to be built to either 4 stories (modified mixed housing urban zone MHU) or 6 stories or more (townhouse and apartment building zone THAB).
  - This covers virtually all of Auckland except for rural fringe areas. From Manurewa to Long Bay, virtually all residential land will be zoned for 4 storey apartments or greater with only very minor areas zoned for 2 stories or less (less than 5%).
  - Almost ALL of Mission Bay and Kohimarama (except small pockets mainly around Sage Road will be zoned to allow unlimited numbers of dwellings of 4 storeys or more.
  - In the longer term, Auckland will have no suburban landscapes. Every suburb will be dotted with 4 storey apartments, and any 2 storey housing will likely be surrounded by apartments.
2. No resource consents required. These developments can proceed as of right; no resource consents are required and so there is no opportunity for local residents to object or even be informed.
  - While resource consents are required where a developer wants to build beyond what the rules allow as of right, historically Auckland Council has not required consents to be notified unless the rules are substantially breached. That means that even a proposal to build higher than the 12m allowed in the MHU zone might not be notified and so local residents might still not have any ability to object.
3. Special character lost. Most areas throughout Auckland, and nearly ALL areas in Mission Bay and Kohimarama previously identified as having special character will no longer be protected. These areas can also have unlimited numbers of dwellings of up to 4 storeys.
  - The government and Council seem to believe that Mission Bay and Kohimarama have no character worth preserving, despite these suburbs being held up as some of the oldest and most desirable suburbs in Auckland.
4. Auckland Council is going further than the government requires. The government has decreed that up to 3 dwellings of up to 3 storeys must be allowed on most residential land. The Council, however, in implementing these changes is choosing to extend this to allow unlimited dwellings of up to 4 storeys. This will take densities from 1 dwelling per 300m<sup>2</sup>, 400m<sup>2</sup> or 600m<sup>2</sup> (depending on the old zone) to 1 dwelling per 50-80 m<sup>2</sup>.
5. The existing Unitary Plan must be reviewed by 2025 anyway, so why the rush to make unresearched and unconsulted changes now. The Council could choose to do the bare minimum to comply with the government's requirements, but is choosing to go much further with minimal public consultation.

6. Zoning decisions made today should not be knee-jerk reactions. They will determine Auckland's liveability for ever and cannot be undone even if it is later determined that they were bad decisions. We owe it to future generations to consider not only the short term issues, but also the long term impact these decisions will have on the development of the city.
  - The Unitary Plan took years and extensive consultation to determine which areas were best suited to high density, which areas were more appropriate for medium or low density, and which areas had sufficient special character to warrant preservation.
  - Now a combination of Wellington politicians and a panicked Auckland Council want to throw that out and replace everything with a one-size-fits-all approach to all of Auckland.
7. The Housing Crisis is not driven by a land shortage, but by a shortage of financial, professional and trade capacity to plan, design, finance and build new homes. Making more land available will not magically create more builders. It will simply drive up demand for resources already in short supply and increase inflation.
8. There is no urgency to make more land available. The Unitary Plan zoning enabled land for an additional 900,000 dwellings that would accommodate more than 2M more people. At the time this was deemed sufficient for Auckland's long-term needs. The new plan apparently enables a further 1.8M new dwellings, sufficient to accommodate a further 4M people.
  - So we are overriding existing democratic processes to rush through legislation and zoning changes to urgently create accommodation for a population of 6M more people.
  - The department of Statistics has estimated that Auckland's population could increase by 300,000 (low growth) to .9M (high growth) by 2046.
  - It is patently obvious that there would be little impact from deferring these decisions until the required Unitary Plan review in 2025, to allow potential changes to be properly researched.
9. No consideration of infrastructure limitations. The new zones are applied as a blanket across Auckland regardless of whether the existing sewage, water, storm water or electrical capacity exists. We all know that many areas suffer from regular sewage overflows; dramatically increasing the population in such areas will inevitably result in more environmental problems.
  - Further, the government is separately pushing through the 3 Waters legislation which will result in Auckland having a minority position which will leave them unable to determine the priority for water projects. So we won't be able to stop development in an area which has inadequate sewage capacity and we will also be unable to prioritise improvement of those systems.
10. No consideration of roading efficiency. The combination of greater density and the separate government decree preventing any off-street parking requirements means that our roads will become clogged with parked cars with further losses of productivity.
11. Loss of trees and gardens. The modified MHU zone will allow buildings to be built much closer to the road and to each other, and to have much greater site coverage. There will be little space for gardens or trees. The existing streetscape so heavily influenced by vegetation will fundamentally change to an urban landscape of hard surfaces. This may be appropriate in some areas, but surely not everywhere in Auckland without exception.