

South Rail – Drury and Paerata Station Projects

Appendix B – Relevant Statutory and Strategic Planning Documents

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Version 1

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1. Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to identify and present the provisions of planning documents that are considered relevant to the Drury Central and Paerata Station Projects (the Projects) and that have been assessed within Chapter 20 (Statutory Assessment) of the AEE.

2. COVID-19 Act Requirements for Statutory Assessment

For resource consent applications, Schedule 6, Clause 9(1)(h) of the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 (the COVID-19 Act) requires that consent applications include the following information:

an assessment of the activity against any relevant provisions in any of the documents listed in subclause (2)

Subclause (2) includes the following:

- a) a national environmental standard;
- b) other regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991;
- c) a national policy statement;
- d) a New Zealand coastal policy statement;
- e) a regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement;
- f) a plan or proposed plan; and
- g) a planning document recognised by a relevant iwi authority and lodged with a local authority.

An assessment under subclause (1) (h) must include an assessment of the activity against—

- a) any relevant objectives, policies, or rules in a document listed in subclause (2); and
- b) any requirement, condition, or permission in any rules in any of those documents; and
- c) any other requirements in any of those documents.

Similarly, for Notices of Requirement, Schedule 6, Clause 13(1)(d)(ii) of the COVID-19 Act requires a notice to include assessment of the Project or work against relevant provisions of:

- a) a national policy statement;
- b) a New Zealand coastal policy statement;
- c) a regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement;
- d) a plan or proposed plan; and
- e) a planning document recognised by a relevant iwi authority and lodged with a local authority.

Under Clause (6) of Schedule 6, a consent application must also include the following information:

- a) if a permitted activity is part of the proposal to which the consent application relates, a description that demonstrates that the activity complies with the requirements, conditions, and permissions for the permitted activity (so that a resource consent is not required for that activity under section 87A(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991); and
- b) if the activity is to occur in an area that is within the scope of a planning document prepared by a customary marine title group under section 85 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai

- Moana) Act 2011, an assessment of the activity against any resource management matters set out in that planning document (for the purposes of clause 30(3)); and
- c) in the case of a referred project, all the additional information required by the relevant referral order.

To identify the relevant provisions of the relevant planning documents, a review was undertaken of national policy statements, national environmental standards, the AUP:OP, other regulations under the RMA and planning documents recognised by a relevant iwi authority and lodged with a local authority. This review identified the key objectives, policies and rules within those documents that are relevant to the Projects. Where similar themes were identified across the documents, the provisions were grouped in these themes.

The applicable planning documents, and the provisions of those planning documents that are considered to be relevant to the consideration of the consents and NoRs for the Projects are provided in the themed tables within Section 3 and are summarised in Figure 2-1.

Schedule 6, Clause 31(1)(d) of the COVID-19 Act states that when considering consent applications for referred projects, a panel must, subject to Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and the purpose of the COVID-19 Act, have regard to any ‘other matter the panel considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine the consent application’. Other matters considered relevant to each of the NoRs are consistent across the Projects and are outlined in Section 4.

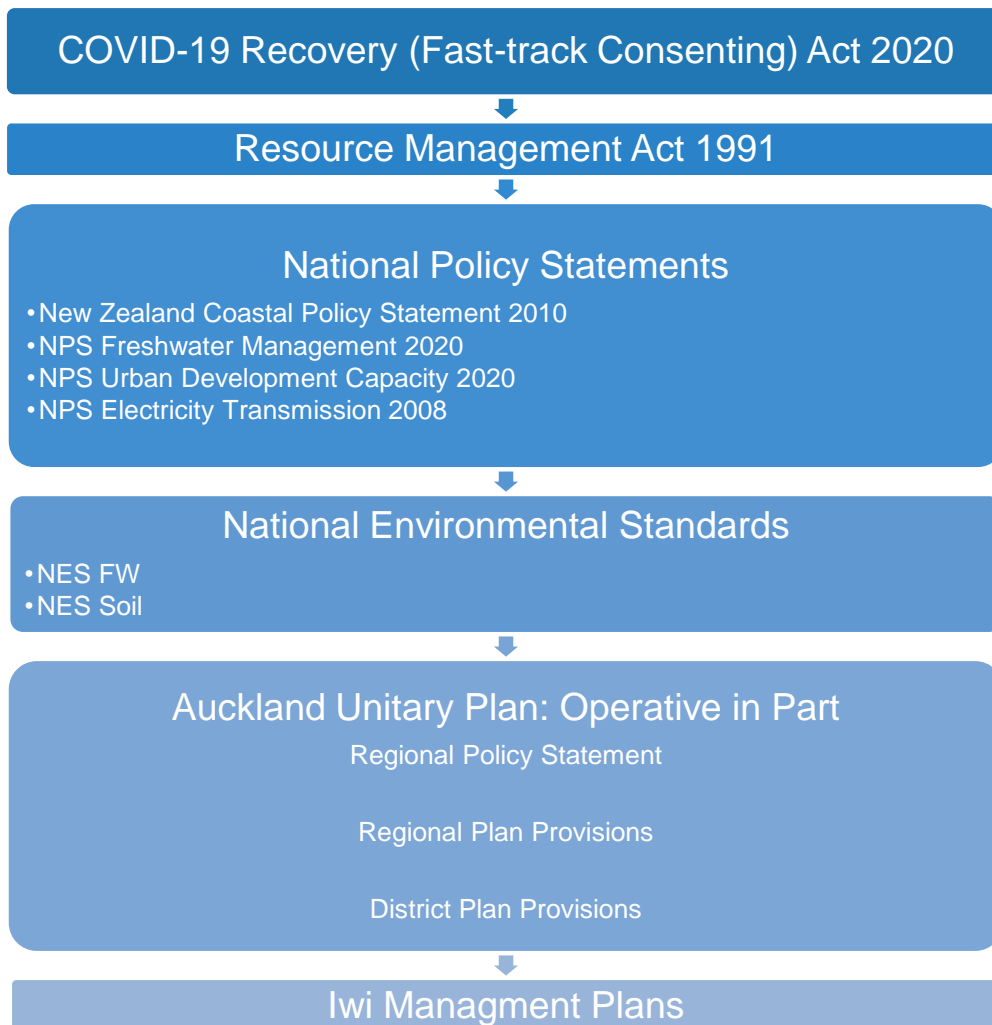


Figure 2-1 Statutory Framework Applicable to the Projects

3. Relevant Provisions of Planning Documents (COVID-19 Act requirements) – objectives and policies

3.1 Urban Growth and Development Capacity

Table 3-1: Urban Growth and Development Capacity Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies								
National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 [NPS]	<p>Objective 1. New Zealand has 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.</p> <p>Objective 2: Planning decisions improve housing affordability by supporting competitive land and development markets.</p> <p>Objective 6: Local authority decisions on urban development that affect urban environments are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) integrated with infrastructure planning and funding decisions; and b) strategic over the medium term and long term; and c) responsive, particularly in relation to proposals that would supply significant development capacity. <p>Objective 8: New Zealand’s urban environments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and b) are resilient to the current and future effects of climate change. 	<p>Policy 1: Planning decisions contribute to well-functioning urban environments, which are urban environments that, as a minimum: have or enable a variety of homes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) have good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces, including by way of public or active transport; and e) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and f) are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change. <p>Policy 3: In relation to tier 1 urban environments, regional policy statements and district plans enable:</p> <p>(c) building heights of least 6 storeys within at least a walkable catchment of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) existing and planned rapid transit stops (ii) the edge of city centre zones (iii) the edge of metropolitan centre zones; <p>Policy 6: When making planning decisions that affect urban environments, decision-makers have particular regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the planned urban built form anticipated by those RMA planning documents that have given effect to this National Policy Statement b) that the planned urban built form in those RMA planning documents may involve significant changes to an area, and those changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) may detract from amenity values appreciated by some people but improve amenity values appreciated by other people, communities, and future generations, including by providing increased and varied housing densities and types; and ii) are not, of themselves, an adverse effect c) the benefits of urban development that are consistent with well-functioning urban environments (as described in Policy 1) d) any relevant contribution that will be made to meeting the requirements of this National Policy Statement to provide or realise development capacity e) the likely current and future effects of climate change. 								
Auckland Unitary Plan B2 <i>Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone - Urban growth and form</i> [RPS]	<p>B2.2.1(3) Sufficient development capacity and land supply is provided to accommodate residential, commercial, industrial growth and social facilities to support growth</p> <p>B2.2.1(5) The development of land within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages is integrated with the provision of appropriate infrastructure.</p> <p>B2.4.1(6) Sufficient, feasible development capacity for housing is provided, in accordance with Objectives 1 to 4 above, to meet the targets in Table B2.4.1 below:</p> <p>Table B2.4.1: Minimum Dwelling Targets</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Term</th> <th>Short to Medium 1 - 10 years (2016 – 2026)</th> <th>Long 11 - 30 years (2027 – 2046)</th> <th>Total 1 – 30 years (2016 – 2046)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minimum Target (number of dwellings)</td> <td>189,800</td> <td>218,500</td> <td>408,300</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Development Strategy, Assessing Demand, Auckland Plan 2050.</p> <p>B2.7.1 (2) Public access to and along Auckland’s coastline, coastal marine area, lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands is maintained and enhanced.</p>	Term	Short to Medium 1 - 10 years (2016 – 2026)	Long 11 - 30 years (2027 – 2046)	Total 1 – 30 years (2016 – 2046)	Minimum Target (number of dwellings)	189,800	218,500	408,300	<p><i>Quality compact urban form</i></p> <p>B2.2.2 Policy 4: Promote urban growth and intensification within the urban area 2016 (as identified in Appendix 1A), enable urban growth and intensification within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages, and avoid urbanisation outside these areas.</p> <p>B2.2.2 Policy 5: Enable higher residential intensification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in and around centres; (b) along identified corridors; and (c) close to public transport, social facilities (including open space) and employment opportunities. <p><i>Residential intensification</i></p> <p>B2.4.2(2) Enable higher residential intensities in areas closest to centres, the public transport network, large social facilities, education facilities, tertiary education facilities, healthcare facilities and existing or proposed open space.</p> <p>B2.4.2(6) Ensure development is adequately serviced by existing infrastructure or is provided with infrastructure prior to or at the same time as residential intensification.</p> <p>B2.5.2 (4) Enable new metropolitan, town and local centres [...] having regard to all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) a safe and efficient transport system which is integrated with the centre
Term	Short to Medium 1 - 10 years (2016 – 2026)	Long 11 - 30 years (2027 – 2046)	Total 1 – 30 years (2016 – 2046)							
Minimum Target (number of dwellings)	189,800	218,500	408,300							

3.2 Enabling Infrastructure while Managing its Effects

Table 3-2 Enabling Infrastructure Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B2 Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone - Urban growth and form [RPS]	<p>B2.2.1(1) A quality compact urban form that enables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) better use of existing infrastructure and efficient provision of new infrastructure; and b) improved and more effective public transport. 	<p>B2.2.2(4) Promote urban growth and intensification within the urban area 2016 (as identified in Appendix 1A), enable urban growth and intensification within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages, and avoid urbanisation outside these areas.</p> <p>B2.2.2(5) Enable higher residential intensification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in and around centres; (b) along identified corridors; and (c) close to public transport, social facilities (including open space) and employment opportunities.
Auckland Unitary Plan B3 Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy [RPS]	<p>B3.2.1 (1) Infrastructure is resilient, efficient and effective.</p> <p>B3.2.1 (2) The benefits of infrastructure are recognised, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) providing essential services for the functioning of communities, businesses and industries within and beyond Auckland; (b) enabling economic growth; (c) contributing to the economy of Auckland and New Zealand; (d) providing for public health, safety and the well-being of people and communities; (e) protecting the quality of the natural environment <p>B3.2.1 (3) Development, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of infrastructure is enabled, while managing adverse effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the quality of the environment and, in particular, natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Unitary Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character; (b) the health and safety of communities and amenity values. <p>B3.2.1 (4) The functional and operational needs of infrastructure are recognised.</p> <p>B3.2.1 (5) Infrastructure planning and land use planning are integrated to service growth efficiently.</p> <p>B3.2.1 (8) The adverse effects of infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p>	<p><i>Provision of infrastructure</i></p> <p>B3.2.2 (1) Enable the efficient development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure.</p> <p>B3.2.2 (2) Recognise the value of investment in existing infrastructure.</p> <p>B3.2.2 (3) Provide for the locational requirements of infrastructure by recognising that it can have a functional or operational need to be located in areas with natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Unitary Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character.</p> <p><i>Managing adverse effects</i></p> <p>B3.2.2 (6) Enable the development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure in areas with natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Unitary Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character while ensuring that the adverse effects on the values of such areas are avoided where practicable or otherwise remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>B3.2.2 (8) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects from the construction, operation, maintenance or repair of infrastructure.</p> <p><i>Natural hazards</i></p> <p>B3.2.2 (9) Ensure where there is a functional or operational need for infrastructure to locate in areas subject to natural hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that buildings accommodating people are located and/or designed to minimise risk from natural hazards; and (b) that risk that cannot be avoided by location or design should be mitigated to the extent practicable.
	<p>B3.3.1(1) Effective, efficient and safe transport that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) supports the movement of people, goods and services; (b) integrates with and supports a quality compact urban form; (c) enables growth; (d) avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the quality of the environment and amenity values and the health and safety of people and communities; and (e) facilitates transport choices, recognises different trip characteristics and enables accessibility and mobility for all sectors of the community. 	<p><i>Managing transport infrastructure</i></p> <p>B3.3.2 (1) Enable the effective, efficient and safe development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of all modes of an integrated transport system.</p> <p>B3.3.2 (2) Enable the movement of people, goods and services and ensure accessibility to sites.</p> <p>B3.3.2 (3) Identify and protect existing and future areas and routes for developing Auckland's transport infrastructure.</p> <p>B3.3.2 (4) Ensure that transport infrastructure is designed, located and managed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) integrate with adjacent land uses, taking into account their current and planned use, intensity, scale, character and amenity; and b) provide effective pedestrian and cycle connections. <p><i>Integration of subdivision, use and development with transport</i></p> <p>B3.3.2 (5) Improve the integration of land use and transport by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensuring transport infrastructure is planned, funded and staged to integrate with urban growth; (b) encouraging land use development and patterns that reduce the rate of growth in demand for private vehicle trips, especially during peak periods; (c) locating high trip-generating activities so that they can be efficiently served by key public transport services and routes and complement surrounding activities by supporting accessibility to a range of transport modes; (e) enabling the supply of parking and associated activities to reflect the demand while taking into account any adverse effects on the transport system

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		<p><i>Managing effects related to transport infrastructure</i></p> <p>B3.3.2 (6) Require activities sensitive to adverse effects from the operation of transport infrastructure to be located or designed to avoid, remedy or mitigate those potential adverse effects.</p> <p>B3.3.2 (7) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects associated with the construction or operation of transport infrastructure on the environment and on community health and safety.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan B7 Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao - Natural resources	B7.5.1(2) Industry and infrastructure are enabled by providing for reduced ambient air quality amenity in appropriate locations.	B7.5.2(1)(f) Manage discharge of contaminants to air from use and development to enable the operation and development of infrastructure, industrial activities and rural production activities that discharge contaminants into air, by providing for low air quality amenity in appropriate locations.
Auckland Unitary Plan E26 Infrastructure [RP/DP]	<p>E26.2.1 (1) The benefits of infrastructure are recognised.</p> <p>E26.2.1 (2) The value of investment in infrastructure is recognised.</p> <p>E26.2.1 (3) Safe, efficient and secure infrastructure is enabled, to service the needs of existing and authorised proposed subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>E26.2.1 (4) Development, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, renewal, upgrading and removal of infrastructure is enabled.</p> <p>E26.2.1 (5) The resilience of infrastructure is improved and continuity of service is enabled.</p> <p>E26.2.1 (9) The adverse effects of infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p>	<p>E26.2.2 (1) Recognise the social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits that infrastructure provides, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) enabling enhancement of the quality of life and standard of living for people and communities; (b) providing for public health and safety; (c) enabling the functioning of businesses; (d) enabling economic growth; (e) enabling growth and development; (f) protecting and enhancing the environment; (g) enabling the transportation of freight, goods, people; and (h) enabling interaction and communication. <p>E26.2.2 (2) Provide for the development, operation, maintenance, repair, upgrade and removal of infrastructure throughout Auckland by recognising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) functional and operational needs; (b) location, route and design needs and constraints; (c) the complexity and interconnectedness of infrastructure services; (d) the benefits of infrastructure to communities with in Auckland and beyond; (e) the need to quickly restore disrupted services; and (f) its role in servicing existing, consented and planned development <p><i>Adverse effects of infrastructure</i></p> <p>E26.2.2(4) Require the development, operation, maintenance, repair, upgrading and removal of infrastructure to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, including, on the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) health, well-being and safety of people and communities, including nuisance from noise, vibration, dust and odour emissions and light spill; (b) safe and efficient operation of other infrastructure; (c) amenity values of the streetscape and adjoining properties; (d) environment from temporary and ongoing discharges; and (e) values for which a site has been scheduled or incorporated in an overlay. <p>E26.2.2 (5) Consider the following matters when assessing the effects of infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the degree to which the environment has already been modified; (b) the nature, duration, timing and frequency of the adverse effects; (c) the impact on the network and levels of service if the work is not undertaken; (d) the need for the infrastructure in the context of the wider network; and (e) the benefits provided by the infrastructure to the communities within Auckland and beyond. <p><i>Road network</i></p> <p>E26.2.2 (14) Require road network activities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on residential or other sensitive activities, including effects of vibration, noise, glare and vehicle emissions;

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		<p>(b) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values of adjoining properties and the streetscape; and</p> <p>(c) maintain or enhance the safety and efficiency of the transport network.</p> <p>E26.2.2 (15) Ensure roads are designed, located and constructed to:</p> <p>(a) provide for the needs of all road users and modes of transport;</p> <p>(b) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values of adjoining properties;</p> <p>(c) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse construction effects including effects of vibration, noise, and dust;</p> <p>(d) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse operational effects particularly on residential or other sensitive activities, including effects of vibration, noise, glare and vehicle emissions;</p> <p>(e) minimise severance effects and changes to drainage patterns; and</p> <p>(f) maintain or enhance the safety and efficiency of the transport network.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E27 Transport [DP]	<p>E27.2(1) Land use and all modes of transport are integrated in a manner that enables:</p> <p>c) the benefits of an integrated transport network to be realised; and</p> <p>d) the adverse effects of traffic generation on the transport network to be managed.</p> <p>E27.2(2) An integrated transport network including public transport, walking, cycling, private vehicles and freight, is provided for.</p> <p>E27.2(5) Pedestrian safety and amenity along public footpaths is prioritised.</p> <p>E27.2(6) Road/rail crossings operate safely with neighbouring land use and development.</p>	<p>E27 (13) Provide for park-and-ride and public transport facilities which are located and designed to support the public transport network by:</p> <p>(a) locating in proximity to public transport stations, stops and terminals;</p> <p>(b) growing public transport patronage to assist in relieving congested corridors by encouraging commuters to shift to public transport;</p> <p>(c) making public transport easier and more convenient to use, thereby attracting new users;</p> <p>(d) improving the operational efficiency of the public transport network;</p> <p>(e) extending the catchment for public transport into areas of demand where it is not cost-effective to provide traditional services or feeders;</p> <p>(f) reinforcing existing and future investments on the public transport network; and</p> <p>(g) providing free, secure and covered parking for bicycles.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E17 Trees in Roads [DP]	<p>E17.2(1) Trees in roads that contribute to cultural, amenity, landscape and ecological values are protected.</p> <p>E17.2(3) The safe and efficient development, maintenance, operation and upgrading of the transport system and utilities is enabled while ensuring that the overall ecological and amenity values provided by trees in roads are maintained.</p>	<p>E17.3(1) Balance the safe and efficient development, operation, use, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure, utilities, and road network with the protection of trees in roads.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E25 Noise and vibration [RCP/DP]	<p>E25.2 (4) Construction activities that cannot meet noise and vibration standards are enabled while controlling duration, frequency and timing to manage adverse effects.</p>	<p>Construction, demolition and maintenance activities</p> <p>E25.3 (10) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of noise and vibration from construction, maintenance and demolition activities while having regard to:</p> <p>(a) the sensitivity of the receiving environment; and</p> <p>(b) the proposed duration and hours of operation of the activity; and</p> <p>(c) the practicability of complying with permitted noise and vibration standards.</p>

3.3 Land Disturbance

Table 3-3: Land Disturbance Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan E11 Land disturbance - Regional	<p>E11.2 (1) Land disturbance is undertaken in a manner that protects the safety of people and avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the environment.</p> <p>E11.2 (2) Sediment generation from land disturbance is minimised.</p> <p>E11.2 (3) Land disturbance is controlled to achieve soil conservation.</p>	<p>E11.3 (1) Avoid where practicable, and otherwise mitigate, or where appropriate, remedy adverse effects on areas where there are natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character.</p> <p>E11.3 (2) Manage land disturbance to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) retain soil and sediment on the land by the use of best practicable options for sediment and erosion control appropriate to the nature and scale of the activity; (b) manage the amount of land being disturbed at any one time, particularly where the soil type, topography and location is likely to result in increased sediment runoff or discharge; (c) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on accidentally discovered sensitive material; and (d) maintain the cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua in terms of land and water quality, preservation of wāhi tapu, and kaimoana gathering. <p>E11.3 (3) Manage the impact on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is discovered undertaking land disturbance by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring a protocol for the accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin; (b) undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and (c) undertaking appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects. Where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated <p>E11.3 (4) Enable land disturbance necessary for a range of activities undertaken to provide for people and communities social, economic and cultural well-being, and their health and safety.</p> <p>E11.3 (5) Design and implement earthworks with recognition of existing environmental site constraints and opportunities, specific engineering requirements, and implementation of integrated water principles.</p> <p>E11.3 (6) Require that earthworks are designed and undertaken in a manner that ensures the stability and safety of surrounding land, buildings and structures.</p> <p>E11.3 (7) Require any land disturbance that will likely result in the discharge of sediment laden water to a surface water body or to coastal water to demonstrate that sediment discharge has been minimised to the extent practicable, having regard to the quality of the environment; with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any significant adverse effects avoided, and other effects avoided, remedied or mitigated (b) adverse effects avoided as far as practicable within areas identified as sensitive because of their ecological values, including terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecological values; and (c) the receiving environments ability to assimilate the discharged sediment being taken into account.
Auckland Unitary Plan E12 Land disturbance - District	<p>E12.2(1) Land disturbance is undertaken in a manner that protects the safety of people and avoids, remedies and mitigates adverse effects on the environment.</p>	<p>E12.3(1) Avoid where practicable, and otherwise, mitigate, or where appropriate, remedy adverse effects of land disturbance on areas where there are natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character.</p> <p>E12.3 (2) Manage the amount of land being disturbed at any one time, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse construction noise, vibration, odour, dust, lighting and traffic effects (b) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on accidentally discovered sensitive material; and (c) maintain the cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua in terms of land and water quality, preservation of wāhi tapu, and kaimoana gathering.

3.4 Natural Resources (Indigenous biodiversity and freshwater systems)

Table 3-4: Natural Resources Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management [NPS]	<p>2.1 (1) The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water) c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future. 	<p>2.2 Policy 1: Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.</p> <p>2.2 Policy 2: Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision-making processes), and 2.2 Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.</p> <p>2.2 Policy 3: Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.</p> <p>2.2 Policy 6: There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.</p> <p>2.2 Policy 7: The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.</p> <p>2.2 Policy 8: The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.</p> <p>2.2 Policy 9: The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan B7 Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao - Natural resources [RPS]	<p>B7.2.1(1) Areas of significant indigenous biodiversity value in terrestrial, freshwater, and coastal marine areas are protected from the adverse effects of subdivision use and development.</p> <p>B7.2.1(2) Indigenous biodiversity is maintained through protection, restoration and enhancement in areas where ecological values are degraded, or where development is occurring.</p>	<p>B7.2.1(5) Avoid adverse effects on areas listed in the Schedule 3 of Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule and Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule.</p>
	<p>B7.3.1(1) Degraded freshwater systems are enhanced.</p> <p>B7.3.1(2) Loss of freshwater systems is minimised.</p> <p>B7.3.1(3) The adverse effects of changes in land use on freshwater are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p>	<p>Integrated management of land use and freshwater systems</p> <p>B7.3.2(1) Integrate the management of subdivision, use and development and freshwater systems by undertaking all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of new growth or intensification; c) controlling the use of land and discharges to minimise the adverse effects of runoff on freshwater systems and progressively reduce existing adverse effects where those systems or water are degraded; and d) avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on freshwater systems, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated. <p>B7.3.2 (3) Promote the enhancement of freshwater systems identified as being degraded to progressively reduce adverse effects.</p> <p>B7.3.2(4) Avoid the permanent loss and significant modification or diversion of lakes, rivers, streams (excluding ephemeral streams), and wetlands and their margins, unless all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) it is necessary to provide for: (iv) infrastructure b) no practicable alternative exists; c) mitigation measures are implemented to address the adverse effects arising from the loss in freshwater system functions and values; and d) where adverse effects cannot be adequately mitigated, environmental benefits including on-site or off-site works are provided. <p>B7.3.2(5) Manage subdivision, use, development, including discharges and activities in the beds of lakes, rivers streams, and in wetlands, to do all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) protect identified Natural Lake Management Areas, Natural Stream Management Areas, and Wetland Management Areas; b) minimise erosion and modification of beds and banks of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands; c) limit the establishment of structures within the beds of lakes, rivers and streams and in wetlands to those that have a functional need or operational requirement to be located there; and d) maintain or where appropriate enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. freshwater systems not protected under Policy B7.3.2(5)(a); ii. navigation along rivers and public access to and along lakes, rivers and streams; iii. existing riparian vegetation located on the margins of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands; and iv. areas of significant indigenous biodiversity. <p>B7.3.2(6) Restore and enhance freshwater systems where practicable when development, change of land use, and subdivision occur.</p>
	<p>B7.4.1 (2) The quality of freshwater and coastal water is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time where it is degraded.</p> <p>B7.4.1 (4) The adverse effects of point and non-point discharges, in particular stormwater runoff and wastewater discharges, on coastal waters, freshwater</p>	<p>Integrated management of freshwater</p> <p>B7.4.2 (1) Integrate the management of subdivision, use and development and freshwater systems by undertaking all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of new growth or intensification;

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	<p>and geothermal water are minimised and existing adverse effects are progressively reduced.</p> <p>B7.4.1 (5) The adverse effects from changes in or intensification of land use on coastal water and freshwater quality are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>B7.4.1 (6) Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water are recognised and provided for, including their traditional and cultural uses and values.</p>	<p>(b) ensuring catchment management plans form part of the structure planning process;</p> <p>(c) controlling the use of land and discharges to minimise the adverse effects of runoff on freshwater systems and progressively reduce existing adverse effects where those systems or water are degraded; and</p> <p>(d) avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on freshwater systems, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated</p> <p>Water quality</p> <p>B7.4.2 (7) Manage the discharges of contaminants into water from subdivision, use and development to avoid where practicable, and otherwise minimise, all of the following:</p> <p>(a) significant bacterial contamination of freshwater and coastal water;</p> <p>(b) adverse effects on the quality of freshwater and coastal water;</p> <p>(c) adverse effects from contaminants, including nutrients generated on or applied to land, and the potential for these to enter freshwater and coastal water from both point and non-point sources;</p> <p>(d) adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water, including wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai;</p> <p>Sediment runoff</p> <p>B7.4.2 (8) Minimise the loss of sediment from subdivision, use and development, and manage the discharge of sediment into freshwater and coastal water, by:</p> <p>(a) promoting the use of soil conservation and management measures to retain soil and sediment on land; and</p> <p>(b) requiring land disturbing activities to use industry best practice and standards appropriate to the nature and scale of the land disturbing activity and the sensitivity of the receiving environment.</p> <p>Stormwater management</p> <p>B7.4.2 (9) Manage stormwater by all of the following:</p> <p>(a) requiring subdivision, use and development to:</p> <p>(i) minimise the generation and discharge of contaminants; and</p> <p>(ii) minimise adverse effects on freshwater and coastal water and the capacity of the stormwater network;</p> <p>(b) adopting the best practicable option for every stormwater diversion and discharge; and</p> <p>(c) controlling the diversion and discharge of stormwater outside of areas serviced by a public stormwater network.</p>
	<p>B7.5.1 (3) Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects from discharges of contaminants to air for the purpose of protecting human health, property and the environment.</p>	<p>B7.5.1 (1) Manage discharge of contaminants to air from use and development to:</p> <p>(a) avoid significant adverse effects on human health and reduce exposure to adverse air discharges;</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E1 Water quality and integrated management	<p>E1.2(1) Freshwater and sediment quality is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time in degraded areas.</p> <p>E1.2(2) The mauri of freshwater is maintained or progressively improved over time to enable traditional and cultural use of this resource by Mana Whenua.</p> <p>E1.2(3) Stormwater and wastewater networks are managed to protect public health and safety and to prevent or minimise adverse effects of contaminants on freshwater and coastal water quality</p>	<p><i>Freshwater quality and ecosystem health interim guidelines</i></p> <p>E1.3(1) Manage discharges, until such time as objectives and limits are established in accordance with Policy E1.3(7), having regard to:</p> <p>(a) the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management National Bottom Lines;</p> <p>(b) the Macroinvertebrate Community Index as a guideline for freshwater ecosystem health associated with different land uses within catchments in accordance with Policy E1.3(2); or</p> <p>(c) other indicators of water quality and ecosystem health.</p> <p>E1.3(2) Manage discharges, subdivision, use, and development that affect freshwater systems to:</p> <p>(a) maintain or enhance water quality, flows, stream channels and their margins and other freshwater values, where the current condition is above National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management National Bottom Lines and the relevant Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline in Table E1.3.1 below; or</p> <p>(b) enhance water quality, flows, stream channels and their margins and other freshwater values where the current condition is below national bottom lines or the relevant Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline in Table E1.3.1 below.</p>

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		<p>Table E1.3.1 Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline for Auckland rivers and streams</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1279 338 1786 478"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land use</th> <th>Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Native forest</td> <td>123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exotic forest</td> <td>111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural areas</td> <td>94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban areas</td> <td>68</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>E1.3(3) Require freshwater systems to be enhanced unless existing intensive land use and development has irreversibly modified them such that it practicably precludes enhancement.</p> <p><i>National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management</i></p> <p>The National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management requires that Policies E1.3(4) to (7) below are included in the Plan.</p> <p>E1.3(4) When considering any application for a discharge, the Council must have regard to the following matters:</p> <p>a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of freshwater including on any ecosystem associated with freshwater; and</p> <p>(b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than a minor adverse effect on freshwater, and on any ecosystem associated with freshwater, resulting from the discharge would be avoided.</p> <p>E1.3(5) When considering any application for a discharge the Council must have regard to the following matters:</p> <p>(a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water; and</p> <p>(b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water resulting from the discharge would be avoided.</p> <p><i>Stormwater management</i></p> <p>E1.3(8) Avoid as far as practicable, or otherwise minimise or mitigate, adverse effects of stormwater runoff from greenfield development on freshwater systems, freshwater and coastal water by:</p> <p>(a) taking an integrated stormwater management approach (refer to Policy E1.3.10);</p> <p>(b) minimising the generation and discharge of contaminants, particularly from high contaminant generating car parks and high use roads and into sensitive receiving environments;</p> <p>(c) minimising or mitigating changes in hydrology, including loss of infiltration, to:</p> <p>(i) minimise erosion and associated effects on stream health and values;</p> <p>(ii) maintain stream baseflows; and</p> <p>(iii) support groundwater recharge;</p> <p>(d) where practicable, minimising or mitigating the effects on freshwater systems arising from changes in water temperature caused by stormwater discharges; and</p> <p>(e) providing for the management of gross stormwater pollutants, such as litter, in areas where the generation of these may be an issue.</p> <p>E1.3(9) Minimise or mitigate new adverse effects of stormwater runoff, and where practicable progressively reduce existing adverse effects of stormwater runoff, on freshwater systems, freshwater and coastal waters during intensification and redevelopment of existing urban areas by all of the following:</p> <p>(a) requiring measures to reduce contaminants, particularly from high contaminant-generating car parks and high-use roads;</p> <p>(b) requiring measures to reduce the discharge of gross stormwater pollutants;</p> <p>(c) requiring measures to be adopted to reduce the peak flow rate and the volume of stormwater flows:</p> <p>(i) within sites identified in the Stormwater Management Area – Flow 1 and Flow 2 Control (as shown on the planning maps); (ii) where development exceeds the maximum impervious area for the relevant zone; or</p> <p>(iii) from areas of impervious surface where discharges may give rise to flooding or adversely affect rivers and streams;</p> <p>(d) taking an integrated stormwater management approach for large-scale and comprehensive redevelopment and intensification (refer to Policy E1.3.10 below) and encourage the restoration of freshwater systems where practicable; and</p> <p>(e) ensuring intensification is supported by appropriate stormwater infrastructure, including natural assets that are utilised for stormwater conveyance and overland flow paths.</p> <p>E1.3(10) In taking an integrated stormwater management approach have regard to all of the following:</p> <p>(a) the nature and scale of the development and practical and cost considerations, recognising:</p>	Land use	Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline	Native forest	123	Exotic forest	111	Rural areas	94	Urban areas	68
Land use	Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline											
Native forest	123											
Exotic forest	111											
Rural areas	94											
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		<p>(i) greenfield and comprehensive brownfield development generally offer greater opportunity than intensification and small-scale redevelopment of existing areas;</p> <p>(ii) intensive land uses such as high-intensity residential, business, industrial and roads generally have greater constraints; and</p> <p>(iii) site operational and use requirements may preclude the use of an integrated stormwater management approach.</p> <p>(b) the location, design, capacity, intensity and integration of sites/development and infrastructure, including roads and reserves, to protect significant site features and hydrology and minimise adverse effects on receiving environments;</p> <p>(c) the nature and sensitivity of receiving environments to the adverse effects of development, including fragmentation and loss of connectivity of rivers and streams, hydrological effects and contaminant discharges and how these can be minimised and mitigated, including opportunities to enhance degraded environments;</p> <p>(d) reducing stormwater flows and contaminants at source prior to the consideration of mitigation measures and the optimisation of on-site and larger communal devices where these are required; and</p> <p>(e) the use and enhancement of natural hydrological features and green infrastructure for stormwater management where practicable.</p> <p>E1.3(11) Avoid as far as practicable, or otherwise minimise or mitigate adverse effects of stormwater diversions and discharges, having particular regard to:</p> <p>(a) the nature, quality, volume and peak flow of the stormwater runoff;</p> <p>(b) the sensitivity of freshwater systems and coastal waters, including the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park;</p> <p>(c) the potential for the diversion and discharge to create or exacerbate flood risks;</p> <p>(d) options to manage stormwater on-site or the use of communal stormwater management measures;</p> <p>(e) practical limitations in respect of the measures that can be applied; and</p> <p>(f) the current state of receiving environments.</p> <p>E1.3(12) Manage contaminants in stormwater runoff from high contaminant generating car parks and high use roads to minimise new adverse effects and progressively reduce existing adverse effects on water and sediment quality in freshwater systems, freshwater and coastal waters.</p> <p>E1.3(13) Require stormwater quality or flow management to be achieved on-site unless there is a downstream communal device or facility designed to cater for the site's stormwater runoff.</p> <p>E1.3(14) Adopt the best practicable option to minimise the adverse effects of stormwater discharges from stormwater network and infrastructure including road, and rail having regard to all of the following:</p> <p>(a) the best practicable option criteria as set out in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991;</p> <p>(b) the reasonable timeframes over which adverse effects can be avoided as far as practicable, or otherwise minimised or mitigated;</p> <p>(c) the scale and significance of the adverse effects;</p> <p>(d) infrastructure investment priorities and the consequences of delaying infrastructural improvements in other areas;</p> <p>(e) the ability to prevent or minimise existing adverse effects having regard to the effectiveness and timeframes of other feasible methods, including land use controls;</p> <p>(f) opportunities to integrate with other major infrastructure projects or works;</p> <p>(g) the need to maintain and optimise existing stormwater networks and provide for planned land use and development; and</p> <p>(h) operational requirements and space limitations.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E2 Water quantity, allocation and use	<p>E2.2(1) Water in surface rivers and groundwater aquifers is available for use provided the natural values of water are maintained and established limits are not exceeded.</p> <p>E2.2(2) Water resources are managed within limits to meet current and future water needs for social, cultural and economic purposes.</p> <p>E2.2(3) Freshwater resources available for use are managed and allocated in order of priority to provide for domestic and municipal water supplies, animals, and economic development.</p> <p>E2.2(4) Water resources are managed to maximise the efficient allocation and efficient use of available water.</p>	<p><i>Efficient allocation and use</i></p> <p>E2.3(4) Promote the efficient allocation and use of freshwater and geothermal water by:</p> <p>(a) requiring the amount of water taken and used to be reasonable and justifiable with regard to the intended use, and where appropriate:</p> <p>(i) municipal water supplies are supported by a water management plan;</p> <p>(ii) industrial and irrigation supplies implement best practice, in respect of the efficient use of water for that particular activity or industry; or</p> <p>(iii) all takes (other than municipal water supplies from a dam) are limited to a maximum annual allocation based on estimated water requirements;</p> <p>(b) requiring consideration of water conservation and thermal efficiency methods;</p> <p>(c) facilitating the transfer of surface water take permits, provided the transfer is within the same surface water catchment and does not result in site-specific adverse effects;</p> <p>(d) encouraging the shared use and management of water through water user groups or other arrangements where it results in an increased efficiency in the use and allocation of water; and</p> <p>(e) providing for storage and harvesting of fresh water.</p>

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		<p><i>Take and use of water</i></p> <p>E2.3(6) Require proposals to take and use water from lakes, rivers, streams, springs or wetlands to demonstrate all of the following:</p> <p>(a) the taking of surface water from any river or stream is within the guideline in Table 1 River and stream minimum flow and availability in Appendix 2 River and stream minimum flow and availability, except in accordance with Policy E2.3(11);</p> <p>(b) appropriate water levels and downstream flow regimes will be maintained, including:</p> <p>(i) low flows in rivers and streams to protect in-stream values;</p> <p>(ii) flow variability in rivers, streams and springs;</p> <p>(iii) water levels and flows in wetlands ensure vegetation and habitat values of the wetland are protected throughout the year;</p> <p>(iv) water levels in lakes maintain the ecological values and water quality of the lake and its shoreline stability, and enable recreational use; and (v) existing lawfully established taking of water is not adversely affected;</p> <p>(c) the taking of water will be at times of the day or year that will safeguard the identified freshwater values of the water body;</p> <p>(d) intake structures will be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to avoid adverse effects on biota, including the entrainment and impingement of fish; and</p> <p>(e) there are options for implementing water conservation measures in times of water shortage.</p> <p>E2.3(7) Require all proposals to take and use groundwater from any aquifer to demonstrate that:</p> <p>(a) the taking is within the water availabilities and levels for the aquifer in Table 1 Aquifer water availabilities and Table 2 Interim aquifer groundwater levels in Appendix 3 Aquifer water availabilities and levels, except in accordance with Policy E2.3(11), and meeting all of the following:</p> <p>(i) recharge to other aquifers is maintained; and</p> <p>(ii) aquifer consolidation and surface subsidence is avoided.</p> <p>(b) the taking will avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on surface water flows, including the following:</p> <p>(i) base flow of rivers, streams and springs; and</p> <p>(ii) any river or stream flow requirements and in particular the minimum stream flow and availability in Appendix 2 River and stream minimum flow and availability.</p> <p>(c) the taking will avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem habitat;</p> <p>(d) the taking will not cause saltwater intrusion or any other contamination;</p> <p>(e) the taking will not cause adverse interference effects on neighbouring bores to the extent their owners are prevented from exercising their lawfully established water takes; (f) Policy E2.3(7)(e) above will not apply in the following circumstances:</p> <p>where it is practicably possible to locate the pump intake at a greater depth within the affected bore; or</p> <p>(ii) where it can be demonstrated that the affected bore accesses, or could access, groundwater at a deeper level within the same aquifer, if drilled or cased to a greater depth.</p> <p>(g) the proposed bore is capable of extracting the quantity of groundwater applied for; and</p> <p>(h) the proposal avoids, remedies or mitigates any ground settlement that may cause distress, including reducing the ability of an existing building or structure to meet the relevant requirements of the Building Act 2004 or the New Zealand Building Code, to any existing:</p> <p>(i) buildings;</p> <p>(ii) structures; or</p> <p>(iii) services including roads, pavements, power, gas, electricity, water and wastewater networks and fibre-optic cables.</p> <p>E2.3(9) Require proposals to take and use surface water and groundwater to monitor the effects of the take on the quality and quantity of the water resource and to:</p> <p>(a) measure and record water use and rate of take;</p> <p>(b) measure and record water flows and levels;</p> <p>(c) sample and assess water quality and freshwater ecology;</p> <p>(d) measure and record the movement of ground, buildings and other structures; and</p> <p>(e) monitoring should be of a type and scale appropriate for the activity.</p> <p><i>National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014</i></p> <p>E2.3(13) When considering any application the Council must have regard to the following matters:</p> <p>(a) the extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem; and</p>

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		<p>(b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of freshwater and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided.</p> <p><i>Diversion of groundwater</i></p> <p>(23) Require proposals to divert groundwater, in addition to the matters addressed in Policy E2.3(6) and (7) above, to ensure that:</p> <p>(a) the proposal avoids, remedies or mitigates any adverse effects on:</p> <p>(i) scheduled historic heritage places and scheduled sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua; and</p> <p>(ii) people and communities.</p> <p>(b) the groundwater diversion does not cause or exacerbate any flooding;</p> <p>(c) monitoring has been incorporated where appropriate, including:</p> <p>(i) measurement and recording of water levels and pressures; and</p> <p>(ii) measurement and recording of the movement of ground, buildings and other structures.</p> <p>(d) mitigation has been incorporated where appropriate including:</p> <p>(i) minimising the period where the excavation is open/unsealed;</p> <p>(ii) use of low permeability perimeter walls and floors;</p> <p>(iii) use of temporary and permanent systems to retain the excavation; or</p> <p>(iv) re-injection of water to maintain groundwater pressures</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E3 Lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands	<p>E3.2(1) Auckland's lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands with high natural values are protected from degradation and permanent loss.</p> <p>E3.2(2) Auckland's lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands are restored, maintained or enhanced.</p> <p>E3.2(3) Significant residual adverse effects on lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated are offset where this will promote the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.</p> <p>E3.2(4) Structures in, on, under or over the bed of a lake, river, stream or wetland are provided for where there are functional or operational needs for the structure to be in that location, or traverse that area.</p> <p>E3.2(5) Activities in, on, under or over the bed of a lake, river, stream and wetland are managed to minimise adverse effects on the lake, river, stream or wetland.</p> <p>E3.2(6) Reclamation and drainage of the bed of a lake, river, stream and wetland is avoided, unless there is no practicable alternative.</p>	<p><i>General</i></p> <p>E3.3(1) Avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid where practicable or otherwise remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities in, on, under or over the beds of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands within the following overlays:</p> <p>(a) D4 Natural Stream Management Areas Overlay;</p> <p>(b) D5 Natural Lake Management Areas Overlay;</p> <p>(c) D6 Urban Lake Management Areas Overlay;</p> <p>(d) D9 Significant Ecological Areas Overlay; and</p> <p>(e) D8 Wetland Management Areas Overlay.</p> <p>E3.3(2) Manage the effects of activities in, on, under or over the beds of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands outside the overlays identified in Policy E3.3(1) by:</p> <p>(a) avoiding where practicable or otherwise remedying or mitigating any adverse effects on lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands; and</p> <p>(b) where appropriate, restoring and enhancing the lake, river, stream or wetland.</p> <p>E3.3(3) Enable the enhancement, maintenance and restoration of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands.</p> <p>E3.3(4) Restoration and enhancement actions, which may form part of an offsetting proposal, for a specific activity should:</p> <p>(a) be located as close as possible to the subject site;</p> <p>(b) be 'like-for-like' in terms of the type of freshwater system affected;</p> <p>(c) preferably achieve no net loss or a net gain in the natural values including ecological function of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands; and</p> <p>(d) consider the use of biodiversity offsetting as outlined in Appendix 8 Biodiversity offsetting.</p> <p>E3.3(5) Avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities in, on, under or over the beds of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands on:</p> <p>(a) the mauri of the freshwater environment; and</p> <p>(b) Mana Whenua values in relation to the freshwater environment.</p> <p>E3.3(6) Manage the adverse effects on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is identified prior to, or discovered during, subdivision, use and development by:</p> <p>(a) complying with the protocol for the accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin;</p> <p>(b) undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and</p> <p>(c) undertaking appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated.</p> <p><i>Structures and the diversion of surface water</i></p>

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		<p>E3.3(7) Provide for the operation, use, maintenance, repair, erection, reconstruction, placement, alteration or extension, of any structure or part of any structure in, on, under, or over the bed of a lake, river, stream or wetland, and any associated diversion of water, where the structure complies with all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is no practicable alternative method or location for undertaking the activity outside the bed of the lake, river, stream or wetland; (b) the structure is designed to be the minimum size necessary for its purpose to minimise modification to the bed of a lake, river, stream or wetland; (c) the structure is designed to avoid creating or increasing a hazard; (d) the structure is for any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) required as part of an activity designed to restore or enhance the natural values of any lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands and their margins, or any adjacent area of indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna; (ii) designed to maintain and/or enhance public access to, over and along any lake, river, stream or wetland and their margins; (iii) necessary to provide access across a lake, river, stream or wetland; (iv) associated with infrastructure; (v) necessary for flood protection and the safeguarding of public health and safety; or (vi) required for the reasonable use of production land. (e) the structure avoids significant adverse effects and avoids, remedies or mitigates other adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with freshwater resources, including wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai. <p><i>Reclamation and drainage</i></p> <p>E3.3(13) Avoid the reclamation and drainage of the bed of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands, including any extension to existing reclamations or drained areas unless all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is no practicable alternative method for undertaking the activity outside the lake, river, stream or wetland; (b) for lakes, permanent rivers and streams, and wetlands the activity is required for any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) as part of an activity designed to restore or enhance the natural values of any lake, river, stream or wetland, any adjacent area of indigenous vegetation or habitats of indigenous fauna; (ii) for the operation, use, maintenance, repair, development or upgrade of infrastructure; or (iii) to undertake mineral extraction activities; and (c) the activity avoids significant adverse effects and avoids, remedies or mitigates other adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with freshwater resources, including wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai. <p><i>Riparian margins</i></p> <p>E3.3(15) Protect the riparian margins of lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands from inappropriate use and development and promote their enhancement to through all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) safeguard habitats for fish, plant and other aquatic species, particularly in rivers and streams with high ecological values; safeguard their aesthetic, landscape and natural character values; (c) safeguard the contribution of natural freshwater systems to the biodiversity, resilience and integrity of ecosystems; and (d) avoid or mitigate the effects of flooding, surface erosion, stormwater contamination, bank erosion and increased surface water temperature. <p>E3.3(16) Protect land alongside streams for public access through the use of esplanade reserves and esplanade strips, marginal strips, drainage reserves, easements or covenants where appropriate and for water quality, ecological and landscape protection purposes.</p> <p>National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020</p> <p>The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 requires the following policies to be inserted into regional plans under section 55 of the Resource Management Act 1991 without using the process in schedule 1 in the Resource Management Act 1991.</p> <p><i>Natural inland wetlands</i></p> <p>E3.3(17) The loss of extent of natural inland wetlands is avoided, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted, except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the loss of extent or values arises from any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the customary harvest of food or resources undertaken in accordance with tikanga Māori (ii) restoration activities (iii) scientific research (iv) the sustainable harvest of sphagnum moss

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		<p>(v) the construction or maintenance of wetland utility structures (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020)</p> <p>(vi) the maintenance or operation of specified infrastructure, or other infrastructure (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 (vii) natural hazard works (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020); or</p> <p>(b) the regional council is satisfied that:</p> <p>(i) the activity is necessary for the construction or upgrade of specified infrastructure; and</p> <p>(ii) the specified infrastructure will provide significant national or regional benefits; and</p> <p>(iii) there is a functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location; and</p> <p>(iv) the effects of the activity are managed through applying the effects management hierarchy. Rivers</p> <p>E3.3(18) The loss of river extent and values is avoided, unless the council is satisfied:</p> <p>(a) that there is a functional need for the activity in that location; and</p> <p>(b) the effects of the activity are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E10 Stormwater management area - Flow 1 and Flow 2	E10.2(1) High value rivers, streams and aquatic biodiversity in identified urbanised catchments are protected from further adverse effects of stormwater runoff associated with urban development and where possible enhanced.	<p>E10.3(1) Manage stormwater runoff from impervious areas in Stormwater management area – Flow 1 and Flow 2 areas to minimise the adverse effects of stormwater runoff on rivers and streams to retain, and where possible enhance, stream naturalness, biodiversity, bank stability and other values.</p> <p>E10.3(2) Require stormwater hydrology mitigation in Stormwater management area control – Flow 1 and Flow 2 areas where there are:</p> <p>(a) new impervious areas;</p> <p>(b) redeveloped impervious areas; or</p> <p>(c) entire sites where the area of development or redevelopment comprises more than 50 per cent of the site area.</p> <p>E10.3(3) Recognise that there may be limitations to the hydrology mitigation that can practicably be achieved in some circumstances, particularly in association with redevelopment, including:</p> <p>(a) space limitations;</p> <p>(b) requirements to provide for other utility services; and</p> <p>(c) the function of roads as overland flow paths conveying stormwater runoff from surrounding land uses which the road controlling authority has limited ability to control.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E15 Vegetation management and biodiversity [RCP/RP/DP]	<p>E15.2(1) Ecosystem services and indigenous biological diversity values, particularly in sensitive environments, and areas of contiguous indigenous vegetation cover, are maintained or enhanced while providing for appropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>E15.2(2) Indigenous biodiversity is restored and enhanced in areas where ecological values are degraded, or where development is occurring.</p>	<p>E15.3(1) Protect areas of contiguous indigenous vegetation cover and vegetation in sensitive environments including the coastal environment, riparian margins, wetlands, and areas prone to natural hazards.</p> <p>E15.3(2) Manage the effects of activities to avoid significant adverse effects on biodiversity values as far as practicable, minimise significant adverse effects where avoidance is not practicable, and avoid, remedy or mitigate any other adverse effects on indigenous biological diversity and ecosystem services, including soil conservation, water quality and quantity management, and the mitigation of natural hazards.</p> <p>E15.3(3) Encourage the offsetting of any significant residual adverse effects on indigenous vegetation and biodiversity values that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated, through protection, restoration and enhancement measures, having regard to Policy E15.3(4) below and Appendix 8 Biodiversity offsetting.</p> <p>E15.3(4)(b) Protect, restore, and enhance biodiversity when undertaking new use and development through requiring legal protection, ecological restoration and active management techniques in areas set aside for the purposes of mitigating or offsetting adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity.</p> <p>E15.3(7) Manage any adverse effects from the use, maintenance, upgrading and development of infrastructure in accordance with the policies in E15.3, recognising that it is not always practicable to locate or design infrastructure to avoid areas with indigenous biodiversity values.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan D1 High-Use Aquifer Management Areas Overlay [RP]	D1.2 (1) Aquifers identified in the High-use Aquifer Management Areas Overlay are managed so they can continue to meet existing and future water take demands and provide base flow for surface streams.	<p>D1.3. (1) Manage proposals to take and use water from High-use Aquifer Management Areas in Table D1.3.1 to prevent groundwater allocation exceeding availability, also having regard to Table 1 Aquifer water availabilities in Appendix 3 Aquifer water availabilities and levels.</p> <p>D1.3. (2) Require resource consents for all proposals to take and use water from the High-use Aquifer Management Areas in Table D1.3.1 (other than takes permitted by section 14(3)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991) to assess the impacts of the proposal on water availability levels and to take account of new information on water availability as it becomes available.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan D2 Quality-sensitive Aquifer Management Areas Overlay [RP]	D2.2 (1) The quality and quantity of water in quality-sensitive aquifer management areas is protected from contamination.	D2.3 (2) Discourage the discharge of contaminants where they are likely to have significant adverse effects on groundwater quality within quality-sensitive aquifer management areas.

3.5 Ngā Manawhenua

Table 3-5: Ngā Manawhenua Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B4 Te tiaki taonga tuku iho - Natural heritage [RPS]	B4.2.1(2) The ancestral relationships of Mana Whenua and their culture and traditions with the landscapes and natural features of Auckland are recognised and provided for.	N/A
Auckland Unitary Plan B6 Mana Whenua [RPS]	<p>B6.2.1(1) The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi are recognised and provided for in the sustainable management of natural and physical resources including ancestral lands, water, air, coastal sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.</p> <p>B6.2.1(2) The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi are recognised through Mana Whenua participation in resource management processes.</p>	<p>B6.2.2 (1) Provide opportunities for Mana Whenua to actively participate in the sustainable management of natural and physical resources including ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga in a way that does all of the following:</p> <p>(a) recognises the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and provides for the practical expression of kaitiakitanga;</p> <p>(b) builds and maintains partnerships and relationships with iwi authorities;</p> <p>(c) provides for timely, effective and meaningful engagement with Mana Whenua at appropriate stages in the resource management process, including development of resource management policies and plans;</p> <p>(d) recognises the role of kaumātua and pūkenga;</p> <p>(e) recognises Mana Whenua as specialists in the tikanga of their hapū or iwi and as being best placed to convey their relationship with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga;</p> <p>(f) acknowledges historical circumstances and impacts on resource needs;</p> <p>(g) recognises and provides for mātauranga and tikanga; and</p> <p>(h) recognises the role and rights of whānau and hapū to speak and act on matters that affect them.</p>
	<p>B6.3.1(1) Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga are properly reflected and accorded sufficient weight in resource management decision-making.</p> <p>B6.3.1(2) The mauri of, and the relationship of Mana Whenua with, natural and physical resources including freshwater, geothermal resources, land, air and coastal resources are enhanced overall.</p> <p>B6.3.1(3) The relationship of Mana Whenua and their customs and traditions with natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Unitary Plan in relation to natural heritage, natural resources or historic heritage values is recognised and provided for.</p>	<p>B6.3.2(1) Enable Mana Whenua to identify their values associated with all of the following:</p> <p>a) ancestral lands, water, air, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga;</p> <p>b) freshwater, including rivers, streams, aquifers, lakes, wetlands, and associated values;</p> <p>c) biodiversity;</p> <p>d) historic heritage places and areas; and</p> <p>e) air, geothermal and coastal resources.</p> <p>B6.3.2(2) Integrate Mana Whenua value, mātauranga and tikanga:</p> <p>(a) in the management of natural and physical resources within the ancestral rohe of Mana Whenua, including:</p> <p>(i) ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga;</p> <p>(ii) biodiversity; and</p> <p>(iii) historic heritage places and areas.</p> <p>(b) in the management of freshwater and coastal resources, such as the use of rāhui to enhance ecosystem health;</p> <p>(c) in the development of innovative solutions to remedy the long-term adverse effects on historical, cultural and spiritual values from discharges to freshwater and coastal water; and in resource management processes and decisions relating to freshwater, geothermal, land, air and coastal resources.</p> <p>B6.3.2(3) Ensure that any assessment of environmental effects for an activity that may affect Mana Whenua values includes an appropriate assessment of adverse effects on those values.</p> <p>B6.3.2(6) Require resource management decisions to have particular regard to potential impacts on all of the following:</p> <p>a) the holistic nature of the Mana Whenua world view;</p> <p>b) the exercise of kaitiakitanga;</p> <p>c) mauri, particularly in relation to freshwater and coastal resources;</p> <p>d) customary activities, including mahinga kai;</p> <p>e) sites and areas with significant spiritual or cultural heritage value to Mana Whenua; and</p> <p>f) any protected customary right in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.</p>
	<p>B6.5.1(1) The tangible and intangible values of Mana Whenua cultural heritage are identified, protected and enhanced.</p> <p>B6.5.1(3) The association of Mana Whenua cultural, spiritual and historical values with local history and whakapapa is recognised, protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>B6.5.2(1) Protect Mana Whenua cultural and historic heritage sites and areas which are of significance to Mana Whenua.</p> <p>B6.5.2(4) Protect the places and areas listed in Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule from adverse effects of subdivision, use and development by avoiding all of the following:</p> <p>a) the destruction in whole or in part of the site or place and its extent;</p> <p>b) adverse cumulative effects on the site or place;</p>

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
	<p>B6.5.1(5) Mana Whenua cultural heritage and related sensitive information and resource management approaches are recognised and provided for in resource management processes.</p>	<p>c) adverse effects on the location and context of the site or place; and d) significant adverse effects on the values and associations Mana Whenua have with the site or place; taking into account in such circumstances whether or not any structures, buildings or infrastructure are present and the adverse effects are temporary.</p> <p>B6.5.2(5) Protect places and areas in the Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development by all of the following:</p> <p>a) avoiding where practicable, or otherwise remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the values and associations of Mana Whenua with the site, place or area; b) requiring a protocol to be followed in the event of accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin; and c) undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori.</p> <p>B6.5.2(6) Protect Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is uncovered during subdivision, use and development by all of the following:</p> <p>a) requiring a protocol to be followed in the event of accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin; b) undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and c) requiring appropriate measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate further adverse effects.</p> <p>B6.5.2(9) Protect sensitive information about the values and associations of Mana Whenua in relation to their cultural heritage where disclosure of such information may put a site, place or area at risk of destruction or degradation.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan B7 Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao - Natural resources	<p>B7.4.1(6) Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water are recognised and provided for, including their traditional and cultural uses and values.</p>	<p>B7.4.1(5) Engage with Mana Whenua to:</p> <p>(a) identify areas of degraded coastal water where they have a particular interest; and (b) remedy or, where remediation is not practicable, mitigate adverse effects on these degraded areas and values.</p> <p>B7.4.1(7) Manage the discharges of contaminants into water from subdivision, use and development to avoid where practicable, and otherwise minimise, all of the following:</p> <p>(d) adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water, including wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai;</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E12 Land disturbance - District	N/A	<p>E12.3(1) Avoid where practicable, and otherwise, mitigate, or where appropriate, remedy adverse effects of land disturbance on areas where there are natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character.</p> <p>E12.3(2)(c) Manage the amount of land being disturbed at any one time, to maintain the cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua in terms of land and water quality, preservation of wāhi tapu, and kaimoana gathering.</p> <p>E12.3(4) Manage the impact on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is discovered undertaking land disturbance by:</p> <p>a) requiring a protocol for the accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin; b) undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and c) undertaking appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated.</p>

3.6 Natural Hazards, including Climate Change

Table 3-6: Natural Hazards, including Climate Change Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020	<p>Objective 8: New Zealand's urban environments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and b) are resilient to the current and future effects of climate change. 	<p>Policy 1: Planning decisions contribute to well-functioning urban environments, which are urban environments that, as a minimum: have or enable a variety of homes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and f) are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change. <p>Policy 6: When making planning decisions that affect urban environments, decision-makers have particular regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) the likely current and future effects of climate change.
Auckland Unitary Plan B2 Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone - Urban growth and form	<p>B2.3.1(1)(f) A quality-built environment where subdivision, use and development respond and adapt to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>B2.2.2(4) Promote urban growth and intensification within the urban area 2016 (as identified in Appendix 1A), enable urban growth and intensification within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages, and avoid urbanisation outside these areas.</p> <p>B2.2.2(5) Enable higher residential intensification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in and around centres; (b) along identified corridors; and (c) close to public transport, social facilities (including open space) and employment opportunities.
Auckland Unitary Plan B3 Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy	<p>B3.2.1(1) Infrastructure is resilient, efficient and effective</p>	<p>B3.2.2(9) Ensure where there is a functional or operational need for infrastructure to locate in areas subject to natural hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) that buildings accommodating people are located and/or designed to minimise risk from natural hazards; and b) that risk that cannot be avoided by location or design should be mitigated to the extent practicable.
Auckland Unitary Plan B10 Ngā tūpono ki te taiao - Environmental risk	<p>B10.2.1(2) The risks to people, property, infrastructure and the environment from natural hazards are not increased in existing developed areas.</p> <p>B10.2.1(3) New subdivision, use and development avoid the creation of new risks to people, property and infrastructure.</p> <p>B10.2.1(4) The effects of climate change on natural hazards, including effects on sea level rise and on the frequency and severity of storm events, is recognised and provided for</p> <p>B10.2.1(5) The functions of natural systems, including floodplains, are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>B10.2.1(6) The conveyance function of overland flow paths is maintained.</p>	<p>B10.2.2(7) Avoid or mitigate the effects of activities in areas subject to natural hazards, such as earthworks, changes to natural and built drainage systems, vegetation clearance and new or modified structures, so that the risks of natural hazards are not increased.</p> <p>B10.2.2(8) Manage the location and scale of activities that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of natural hazards so that the risks of natural hazards to people and property are not increased.</p> <p>B10.2.2(12) Minimise the risks from natural hazards to new infrastructure which functions as a lifeline utility by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) assessing the risks from a range of natural hazard events including low probability but high potential impact events such as tsunamis, earthquake and volcanic eruptions; b) utilising design, location and network diversification to minimise the adverse effects on infrastructure and to minimise the adverse effects on the community from the failure of that infrastructure.
Auckland Unitary Plan E31 Hazardous substances	<p>E31.2(1) The risks of hazardous facilities to people, property and the environment are minimised to acceptable levels while recognising the benefits of these facilities.</p>	<p>E31.3(1) Manage hazardous substances by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) locating, designing, constructing and managing hazardous facilities to avoid or adequately mitigate adverse effects, including risks, to people, property and the environment; b) identifying, assessing and managing cumulative effects of hazardous facilities so they do not increase to unacceptable levels of risk to people, property and the environment; and c) locating land use activities so that the adverse effects of the transport of hazardous substances on roading infrastructure and other land use activities are minimised.
Auckland Unitary Plan E36 Natural Hazards and Flooding	<p>E36.2(2) Subdivision, use and development, including redevelopment in urban areas, only occurs where the risks of adverse effects from natural hazards to people, buildings, infrastructure and the environment are not increased overall and where practicable are reduced, taking into account the likely long term effects of climate change.</p> <p>E36.2(4) Where infrastructure has a functional or operational need to locate in a natural hazard area, the risk of adverse effects to other people, property, and the environment shall be assessed and significant adverse effects are sought first to be avoided or, if</p>	<p>E36.3(3) Consider all of the following, as part of a risk assessment of proposals to subdivide, use or develop land that is subject to natural hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the type, frequency and scale of the natural hazard and whether adverse effects on the development will be temporary or permanent; b) the type of activity being undertaken and its vulnerability to natural hazard events; c) the consequences of a natural hazard event in relation to the proposed activity; d) the potential effects on public safety and other property; e) any exacerbation of an existing natural hazard risk or the emergence of natural hazard risks that previously were not present at the location; f) whether any building, structure or activity located on land subject to natural hazards near the coast can be relocated in the event of severe coastal erosion, inundation or shoreline retreat; g) the ability to use non-structural solutions, such as planting or the retention or enhancement of natural landform buffers to avoid, remedy or mitigate hazards, rather than hard protection structures;

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
	<p>avoidance is not able to be totally achieved, the residual effects are otherwise mitigated to the extent practicable.</p> <p>E36.2(5) Subdivision, use and development including redevelopment, is managed to safely maintain the conveyance function of floodplains and overland flow paths.</p> <p>E36.2 (6) Where appropriate, natural features and buffers are used in preference to hard protection structures to manage natural hazards.</p>	<p>h) the design and construction of buildings and structures to mitigate the effects of natural hazards;</p> <p>i) the effect of structures used to mitigate hazards on landscape values and public access;</p> <p>j) site layout and management to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of natural hazards, including access and exit during a natural hazard event; and</p> <p>k) the duration of consent and how this may limit the exposure for more or less vulnerable activities to the effects of natural hazards including the likely effects of climate change.</p> <p>E36.3(4) Control subdivision, use and development of land that is subject to natural hazards so that the proposed activity does not increase, and where practicable reduces, risk associated with all of the following adverse effects:</p> <p>a) accelerating or exacerbating the natural hazard and/or its potential impacts;</p> <p>b) exposing vulnerable activities to the adverse effects of natural hazards;</p> <p>c) creating a risk to human life; and</p> <p>d) increasing the natural hazard risk to neighbouring properties or infrastructure.</p> <p>Coastal hazards (including coastal erosion and coastal storm inundation)</p> <p>E36.3 (6) Avoid subdivision, use and development in greenfield areas which would result in an increased risk of adverse effects from coastal hazards, taking account of a longer term rise in sea level.</p> <p>E36.3 (8) Ensure that when locating any new infrastructure in areas potentially subject to coastal hazards consider, where appropriate, an adaptive management response taking account of a longer term rise in sea level.</p> <p>E36.3 (9) Require habitable areas of new buildings and substantial additions, alterations, modifications or extensions to existing buildings located in coastal storm inundation areas to be above the 1 per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) coastal storm inundation event including an additional sea level rise of 1m.</p> <p>in greenfield areas</p> <p>E36.3 (17) On greenfield land outside of existing urban areas, avoid locating buildings in the 1 per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) floodplain.</p> <p>E36.3 (18) Enable flood tolerant activities to locate in the 1 per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) floodplain where these activities do not involve buildings or structures that exacerbate the flood hazard to other properties upstream or downstream of the site.</p> <p>E36.3 (19) Require fences, storage of materials and goods and car parking in the 1 per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) floodplains to not exacerbate the flood hazard to other properties upstream or downstream of the site.</p> <p>E36.3(20) Require earthworks within the 1 per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) floodplain to do all of the following:</p> <p>a) remedy or mitigate where practicable or contribute to remedying or mitigating flood hazards in the floodplain;</p> <p>b) not exacerbate flooding experienced by other sites upstream or downstream of the works; and</p> <p>c) not permanently reduce the conveyance function of the floodplain.</p> <p>Floodplains - general</p> <p>E36.3(21) Ensure all development in the 1 per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) floodplain does not increase adverse effects from flood hazards or increased flood depths and velocities, to other properties upstream or downstream of the site.</p> <p>E36.3(22) Required the storage and containment of hazardous substances in floodplains so that the integrity of the storage method will not be compromised in a flood event.</p> <p>E36.3(23) Provide for flood mitigation measures which reduce flood-related effects and provide for the reconstruction of culverts and bridges where those measures do not create or exacerbate flooding upstream or downstream or otherwise increase flood hazards.</p> <p>E36.3(24) Enable the planting and retention of vegetation cover to enhance amenity values, green linkages and ecological values in floodplains as long as it does not create or exacerbate flooding upstream or downstream or otherwise increase flood hazards.</p> <p>E36.3(25) When considering mitigation of flood hazards where buildings are located in floodplains, promote measures such as use of water resistant materials and flood-proof utility connections to increase resilience to flood damage.</p> <p>E36.3(26) Construct accessways, including private roads, so that flood hazard risks are not increased.</p> <p>E36.3(27) Enable the construction and maintenance of flood mitigation works to reduce flood risks to people, property, infrastructure and the environment.</p> <p>E36.3(28) Take into account any authorised earthworks or drainage infrastructure which avoids, remedies or mitigates flood hazards when assessing proposed subdivision, use or development.</p> <p>Overland flow paths</p> <p>E36.3(29) Maintain the function of overland flow paths to convey stormwater runoff safely from a site to the receiving environment.</p> <p>E36.3(30) Require changes to overland flow paths to retain their capacity to pass stormwater flows safely without causing damage to property or the environment.</p> <p>Infrastructure in areas subject to natural hazards</p> <p>E36.3(35) Allow for the operation, maintenance, upgrading and construction of infrastructure, in areas subject to natural hazards when:</p> <p>a) infrastructure is functionally or operationally required to locate in hazard areas or it is not reasonably practicable that it be located elsewhere;</p> <p>b) in all flood hazard areas risks to people, property and the environment are mitigated to the extent practicable.</p>

3.7 Urban Form and Quality Design

Table 3-7: Urban Form and Quality Design Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B2 Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone - Urban growth and form	<p>B2.2.1(1) A quality compact urban form that enables all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a higher-quality urban environment; b) . c) better use of existing infrastructure and efficient provision of new infrastructure; d) improved and more effective public transport; e) greater social and cultural vitality; <p>(g) reduced adverse environmental effects</p>	<p><i>Quality compact urban form</i></p> <p>B2.2.2 (4): Promote urban growth and intensification within the urban area 2016 (as identified in Appendix 1A), enable urban growth and intensification within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages, and avoid urbanisation outside these areas.</p> <p>B2.2.2 (5): Enable higher residential intensification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in and around centres; (b) along identified corridors; and (c) close to public transport, social facilities (including open space) and employment opportunities.
	<p>B2.3.1 (1) A quality built environment where subdivision, use and development do all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) respond to the intrinsic qualities and physical characteristics of the site and area, including its setting; (b) reinforce the hierarchy of centres and corridors; (c) contribute to a diverse mix of choice and opportunity for people and communities; (d) maximise resource and infrastructure efficiency; (e) are capable of adapting to changing needs; and (f) respond and adapt to the effects of climate change <p>B2.3.1 (2) Innovative design to address environmental effects is encouraged.</p> <p>B2.3.1 (3) The health and safety of people and communities are promoted</p>	<p>B2.3.2 (1) Manage the form and design of subdivision, use and development so that it does all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) supports the planned future environment, including its shape, landform, outlook, location and relationship to its surroundings, including landscape and heritage; (b) contributes to the safety of the site, street and neighbourhood; (c) develops street networks and block patterns that provide good access and enable a range of travel options; (d) achieves a high level of amenity and safety for pedestrians and cyclists; (e) meets the functional, and operational needs of the intended use; and (f) allows for change and enables innovative design and adaptive re-use. <p>B2.3.2 (2) Encourage subdivision, use and development to be designed to promote the health, safety and well-being of people and communities by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) providing access for people of all ages and abilities; (b) enabling walking, cycling and public transport and minimising vehicle movements; and (c) minimising the adverse effects of discharges of contaminants from land use activities (including transport effects) and subdivision.
Auckland Unitary Plan B3 Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy	<p>B3.3.1(1)(d) Effective, efficient and safe transport that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the quality of the environment and amenity values and the health and safety of people and communities.</p>	<p>B3.3.2(4)(a) Ensure that transport infrastructure is designed, located and managed to: (a) integrate with adjacent land uses, taking into account their current and planned use, intensity, scale, character and amenity.</p> <p>B3.3.2(7) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects associated with the construction or operation of transport infrastructure on the environment and on community health and safety.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E17 Trees in Roads	<p>E17.2(2) There is an increase in the quality and extent of tree cover in roads, particularly within areas identified for intensified living.</p>	<p>E17.3(4) Encourage the use of indigenous trees and vegetation for planting within roads, where appropriate, to recognise and reflect cultural, amenity, landscape and ecological values.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E24 Lighting [RCP/DP]	<p>E24.2(1) Artificial lighting enables outdoor activities and the security and safety of people and property.</p> <p>E24.2(2) The adverse effects of outdoor lighting on the environment and safety of road users are limited.</p>	<p>E24.3(1) Provide for appropriate levels of artificial lighting to enable the safe and efficient undertaking of outdoor activities, including night time working, recreation and entertainment.</p> <p>E24.3(2) Control the intensity, location and direction of artificial lighting to avoid significant glare and light spill onto adjacent sites, maintain safety for road users and minimise the loss of night sky viewing</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E25 Noise and Vibration [RCP/DP]	<p>E25.2(1) People are protected from unreasonable levels of noise and vibration.</p> <p>E25.2(2) The amenity values of residential zones are protected from unreasonable noise and vibration, particularly at night.</p>	<p>E25.3(2) Minimise, where practicable, noise and vibration at its source or on the site from which it is generated to mitigate adverse effects on adjacent sites.</p> <p>E25.3(5) Prevent significant noise-generating activities other than roads and railway lines from establishing in or immediately adjoining residential zones.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E27 Transport	<p>E27.2(1) Land use and all modes of transport are integrated in a manner that enables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the benefits of an integrated transport network to be realised; and (b) the adverse effects of traffic generation on the transport network to be managed. 	<p>E27 (19) Require park-and-ride, non-accessory parking and off-site parking facilities and their access points to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be compatible with the planning and design outcomes identified in this plan for the relevant zone; (b) take into account the implementation of any relevant future transport projects or changes to the transport network identified in any statutory document (including the Long Term Plan or Regional Land Transport Plan) where implementation is likely;

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
	<p>E27.2(2) An integrated transport network including public transport, walking, cycling, private vehicles and freight, is provided for.</p> <p>E27.2(3) Parking and loading supports urban growth and the quality compact urban form.</p> <p>E27.2(4) The provision of safe and efficient parking, loading and access is commensurate with the character, scale and intensity of the zone.</p> <p>E27.2(5) Pedestrian safety and amenity along public footpaths is prioritised.</p> <p>E27.2(6) Road/rail crossings operate safely with neighbouring land use and development.</p>	<p>(c) be accessible, safe and secure for users with safe and attractive pedestrian connections within the facility and to adjacent public footpaths;</p> <p>(d) provide an attractive interface between any buildings, structures or at-grade parking areas and adjacent streets and public open spaces. Depending on location and scale, this may include:</p> <p>(i) maintaining an active frontage through sleeving and/or an interesting appearance through use of architectural treatments so that the facility contributes positively to the pedestrian amenity and to any retail, commercial or residential uses along the road it fronts;</p> <p>(ii) appropriate screening, such as exterior panelling, for any parking building; and</p> <p>(iii) planting and other landscaping.</p> <p>(e) provide for any buildings to be adapted or readily dismantled for other uses if no longer required for parking. In particular, the floor-to-ceiling height of a parking building at street level should be capable of conversion to other activities provided for in the zone; and</p> <p>:f) be managed and operated so that the facility avoids adverse effects on the efficient, effective and safe operation of the transport network including:</p> <p>(i) the safety of pedestrians and cyclists;</p> <p>(ii) amenity for pedestrians;</p> <p>(iii) queuing on the road and conflict at access points to the facility; and</p> <p>(iv) the operation of public transport services and related infrastructure.</p>

3.8 Historic Heritage

Table 3-8: Historic Heritage Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B5 Ngā rawa tuku iho me te āhua - Historic heritage and special character	B5.2.1(1) Significant historic heritage places are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	<p>B5.2.2(6) Avoid significant adverse effects on the primary features of significant historic heritage places which have outstanding significance well beyond their immediate environs including:</p> <p>a) the total or substantial demolition or destruction of any of the primary features of such places;</p> <p>b) the relocation or removal of any of the primary features of such places away from their original site and context.</p> <p>B5.2.2(7) Avoid where practicable significant adverse effects on significant historic heritage places. Where significant adverse effects cannot be avoided, they should be remedied or mitigated so that they no longer constitute a significant adverse effect.</p>

3.9 Natural Landscapes

Table 3-9: Natural Landscapes Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B4 Te tiaki taonga tuku iho - Natural heritage	<p>B4.2.1(1) Outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>B4.5.1(1) Notable trees and groups of trees with significant historical, botanical or amenity values are protected and retained.</p>	<p>B4.2.2(3) Protect the physical and visual integrity of Auckland's outstanding natural landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>B4.2.2(6) Protect the physical and visual integrity of Auckland's outstanding natural features from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>B4.5.2(4) Avoid development that would destroy or significantly adversely affect the identified values of a notable tree or group of trees unless those effects are otherwise appropriately remedied or mitigated.</p>

3.10 Contaminated Land

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B10 Ngā tūpono ki te taiao - Environmental risk [RPS]	B10.4.1 (1) Human health and the quality of air, land and water resources are protected by the identification, management and remediation of land that is contaminated.	<p>B10.4.2 (1) Identify land that is or may be contaminated based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sites known to have supported contaminating land use activities in the past; (b) sites with a significant potential risk to human health; or (c) sites having significant adverse effects on the environment. <p>B10.4.2 (2) Land which may be contaminated due to having supported contaminating land use activities in the past but has not been investigated will be identified as being potentially contaminated.</p> <p>B10.4.2 (3) Manage or remediate land that is contaminated where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the level of contamination renders the land unsuitable for its existing or proposed use; or (b) the discharge of contaminants from the land is generating or is likely to generate significant adverse effects on the environment; or (c) development or subdivision of land is proposed.
Auckland Unitary Plan E30 - Contaminated Land [RP]	E30.2 (1) The discharge of contaminants from contaminated land into air, or into water, or onto or into land are managed to protect the environment and human health and to enable land to be used for suitable activities now and in the future.	<p>E30.3 (2) Require any use or development of land containing elevated levels of contaminants resulting in discharges to air, land or water to manage or remediate the contamination to a level that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) allows contaminants to remain in the ground/groundwater, where it can be demonstrated that the level of residual contamination is not reasonably likely to pose a significant adverse effect on human health or the environment; and (b) avoids adverse effects on potable water supplies; and (c) avoids, remedies or mitigates significant adverse effects on ecological values, water quality, human health and amenity values; while taking into account all of the following: (d) the physical constraints of the site and operational practicalities; (e) the financial implications of the investigation, remediation, management and monitoring options; (f) the use of best practice contaminated land management, including the preparation and consideration of preliminary and detailed site investigations, remedial action plans, site validation reports and site management plans for the identification, monitoring and remediation of contaminated land; and (g) whether adequate measures are in place for the transport, disposal and tracking of contaminated soil and other contaminated material removed from a site to prevent adverse effects on the environment.

3.11 Residential Zones

Table 3-10: Residential Zones Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan H5 Residential – Mixed Housing Urban Zone	Paerata only	<p>H5.2(1) Land near the Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone and the Business – Town Centre Zone, high-density residential areas and close to the public transport network is efficiently used for higher density residential living and to provide urban living that increases housing capacity and choice and access to public transport.</p> <p>H5.2(4) Non-residential activities provide for the community's social, economic and cultural well-being, while being compatible with the scale and intensity of development anticipated by the zone so as to contribute to the amenity of the neighbourhood.</p>	<p>H5.3(8) Provide for non-residential activities that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) support the social and economic well-being of the community; b) are in keeping with the with the scale and intensity of development anticipated within the zone; c) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on residential amenity; and d) will not detract from the vitality of the Business – City Centre Zone, Business – Metro Centre Zone and Business – Town Centre Zone. <p>H5.3 (10) Recognise the functional and operational requirements of activities and development.</p>

3.12 Business Zones

Table 3-11: Business Zones Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan H13 Business – Mixed Use Zone	Drury Central only	<p>H13.2(3) Development positively contributes towards planned future form and quality, creating a sense of place.</p> <p>H13.2 (7) Activities within the zone do not compromise the function, role and amenity of the City Centre Zone, Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone, Business – Town Centre Zone and Business – Local Centre Zone.</p> <p>H13.2(9) Business – Mixed Use Zone zoned areas have a high level of amenity.</p>	<p>H13.3(3) Require development to be of a quality and design that positively contributes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> planning and design outcomes identified in this Plan for the relevant zone; the visual quality and interest of streets and other public open spaces; and pedestrian amenity, movement, safety and convenience for people of all ages and abilities. <p>H13.3 (18) Enable the development of intensive residential activities</p> <p>H13.3(20) Promote and manage development to a standard that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognises the moderate scale, intensity and diversity of business, social and cultural activities provided in the zone; recognises the increases in residential densities provided in the zone; and avoids significant adverse effects on residents. <p>H13.3(21) Require activities adjacent to residential zones to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values of those areas.</p>

3.13 Strategic Transport Corridor Zone

Table 3-12: Strategic Transport Corridor Zone Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan H22 Strategic Transport Corridor Zone	<p>H22.2(1) Railway and state highway corridors are used safely, effectively and efficiently for the transportation of people and goods in an integrated manner.</p> <p>H22.2 (2) Land identified for railway and state highway corridors can be developed and used for non-transport related activities without undermining the future use of the corridor for transport purposes.</p> <p>H22.2 (3) Potential effects of the location and design of noise mitigation measures on adjacent development are managed.</p> <p>H22.2 (4) Any non-transport related activities do not generate adverse reverse sensitivity effects on the operation of the corridor.</p>	<p>H22.3(1) Provide for the operational requirements of transport activities and a range of appropriate transport related activities.</p> <p>H22.3(2) Provide for walking and cycling facilities where feasible</p> <p>H22.3 (3) Enable non-transport related activities where the land is not immediately required for transport purposes provided that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> buildings and other structures are of a scale and design that is compatible with surrounding land uses; the non-transport related activity will not give rise to reverse sensitivity effects that would undermine transport activities in the zone; the non-transport related activities do not prevent the land reverting to a transport use when required; and effects from the non-transport related activities on the adjoining land are managed. <p>H22.3(4) Enable the provision of works and measures such as noise mitigation, landscaping and artworks that enhance infrastructure and minimise its adverse effects on adjoining development existing at the time of infrastructure construction.</p>

4. Other Strategic Documents

Figure 4-1: Strategic Documents relevant to the Projects

Document	Document Summary
Central Government	
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2018 ('Zero Carbon Act')	The Zero Carbon Act provides a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that: (a) contribute to the global effort under the Paris Climate Accord to limit global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrials, and (b) allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change.
Government Policy Statement on land transport (GPS) for 2021/22 – 2030/31	<p>The Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2021 continues the strategic direction of GPS 2018, but provides stronger guidance on what Government is seeking from land transport investments. The GPS outlines the Government's strategy to guide land transport investment over the next 10 years, influencing decisions on how money from the National Land Transport Fund will be invested across activity classes, such as state highways and public transport. The overall strategic priorities for GPS 2021, the national objectives for land transport and the themes and the results the Government wishes to achieve through the allocation of the Fund are summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety – a safe system, free of death and serious injury. • Access – a system that provides increased access to economic and social opportunities • Climate change – a low carbon transport system that supports emissions reductions, while improving safety and inclusive access • Improving freight connections – improving freight connections for economic development.
National Land Transport Programme 2018-2021	The National Land Transport Programme (NLTP) is a three-year programme of planned activities and a 10-year forecast of revenue and expenditure prepared by Waka Kotahi to give effect to the GPS 2018. Additionally, the NLTP highlights the investment in the Supporting Growth Programme to confirm and protect transport networks that are needed to support the development of new future urban growth areas over the next 30 years.
The Thirty Year New Zealand Infrastructure Plan 2015	The Thirty-Year New Zealand Infrastructure Plan looks to advance the debate of long-term provisions, make changes to the current approach to planning and management and to encourage investment in New Zealand's infrastructure while recognising the challenges the country needs to navigate. The Plan envisages that by 2045 New Zealand's infrastructure will be resilient and coordinated and contributes to a strong economy and high living standards. In regard to Auckland, the Plan notes that challenges exist around projected population growth with Auckland forecast to grow by another 716,000 people by 2045 meaning that over the next 25 years, Auckland will need to provide 400,000 more dwellings.
New Zealand Rail Plan 2021	The New Zealand Rail Plan sets out the Government's vision and priorities for rail until 2030, and the levels of investment needed to achieve it.
Rail Network Investment Programme (RNIP)	Plan setting out investment to deliver on the New Zealand Rail Plan.
Road to Zero: New Zealand's Road Safety Strategy 2020-2030	Road to Zero outlines a strategy to guide improvements in safety on our roads, streets, footpaths, cycleways, bus lanes and state highways in New Zealand over the next 10 years. The vision of the strategy is a <i>New Zealand where no one is killed or seriously injured in road crashes</i> . The Strategy focuses on achieving this vision through system management, road user choices, vehicle safety, work-related road safety and infrastructure improvements and speed management.
Central Government and Auckland Council	
Auckland Transport Alignment Project (ATAP)	<p>The Auckland Transport Alignment Project (ATAP) is a joint project involving Auckland Council, the Ministry of Transport, AT, Waka Kotahi, the Treasury and the State Services Commission. The programme invests around \$31.4 billion into critical transport infrastructure and services across Auckland, with the focus of encouraging the shift from private cars to public transport, walking and cycling and addressing Auckland's longer-term challenges of climate change and housing development.¹</p> <p>The vision seeks transport investment decisions that deliver broad economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits to Auckland and New Zealand by providing safe, reliable and sustainable access to opportunities. Specifically, this includes easily connecting people, goods and services to where they need to go; providing high quality and affordable travel choices for people of all ages and abilities; seeking to eliminate harm to people and the environment; supporting and shaping Auckland's growth, and; creating a prosperous, vibrant and inclusive city.</p> <p>The ATAP package highlights the need for significant investment in transport infrastructure to enable urban growth in greenfield FUZ areas, encourage the use of public transport and active modes, and to provide a reasonable level of service to future residents. ATAP specifically notes investment into three main areas including for arterial roads and footpaths (including bus and cycle lanes where required).</p>

¹ <https://www.transport.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Report/ATAP20212031.pdf>

Document	Document Summary
Auckland Regional Land Transport Plan 2018-2028	The Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) sets out the funding programme for Auckland's transport services and activities over a 10-year period. Planned transport activities for the next three years are provided in detail while proposed activities for the following seven years are outlined. The RLTP is jointly delivered by AT, Waka Kotahi and KiwiRail, and forms part of the National Land Transport Programme. The Supporting Growth Programme is identified as a committed, ongoing programme in the RLTP which it identifies will enable the sequence of land release specified in the FULSS and improves access to places where people live and work.
Auckland Council	
Auckland Plan 2050	The purpose of the Auckland Plan is to contribute to Auckland's social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being through a 30-year vision for Auckland's growth. It sets a strategic direction for Auckland and its communities that integrates social, economic, environmental, and cultural objectives. The Auckland Plan's Development Strategy outlines the direction Auckland will take managing expansion in future urban areas noting the constraint that these areas are predominantly rural at present and have little or no infrastructure in place to cope with urban development. The Auckland Plan outlines the need to provide the required bulk infrastructure (water, wastewater, storm water and transport) to these areas in the right place at the right time. The Auckland Plan also seeks that Aucklanders will be able to get where they want to go more easily, safely and sustainably.
Pukekohe-Paerata Structure Plan 2019	The Pukekohe-Paerata Structure Plan was completed in 2019, and signals the potential land use patterns in this area. Over the next 30 years, the Structure Plan estimates that the area has capacity for 12,500 houses, 5,000 jobs, and projects a doubling in the area's population to around 34,000 for the Pukekohe-Paerata area. The Structure Plan envisages that Terrace Housing and Apartment Building (THAB) zoning will apply in future to the east of the proposed station.
Drury-Ōpāheke Structure Plan 2019	The Drury-Ōpāheke Structure Plan outlines Auckland Council's strategic direction for future growth in Drury-Ōpāheke, transforming the FUZ into a highly desirable urban place where people can live, work and play. A <i>well-connected Drury-Ōpāheke</i> is one of the key outcomes sought by the structure plan, ensuring the transport network responds to anticipated economic growth by providing efficient, resilient and safe connections to employment areas, centres and other destinations within Drury-Ōpāheke and the wider Auckland region. It seeks frequent, reliable and attractive public transport options and a safe, well connected cycle and pedestrian network. Additionally, the structure seeks to ensure land development and infrastructure delivery is highly coordinated.
Drury Transport Infrastructure Programme (DTIP)	DTIP is an ongoing joint programme between the Government and Auckland Council to determine the optimal timing, staging, funding and sequencing of the delivery of the preferred transport network for Drury. In particular, the programme seeks to determine the transport infrastructure required to support existing enabled development capacity in Drury West and enable expedited urbanisation of specific landholdings in Drury East. This seeks to expedite the projects necessary to support an accelerated rate of land release occurring in the Drury-Ōpāheke growth area.
Auckland Future Land Supply Strategy (FULSS)	The FULSS was adopted by the Council in July 2017 and is a region wide strategic document detailing the location and timing for the release of new greenfield areas. It recognises the importance of aligning infrastructure planning with growth management.
Auckland Transport Integrated Transport Programme 2012-2041 (Published 2013)	Auckland's Integrated Transport Programme (ITP) sets out the 30-year investment programme to meet the transport priorities outlined in the Auckland Plan across modes covering the responsibilities of all transport agencies. Developed by AT and Waka Kotahi in collaboration with Auckland Council, the ITP provides a consolidated transport investment programme across the transport system over the next 30 years. In line with the Auckland Plan, the ITP identifies a key challenge for Auckland's transport networks will be servicing the forecast growth in residential and business activity in greenfield areas and that land use and infrastructure planning require careful planning and integration. The ITP identified that transport improvements within and through Auckland will be crucial in facilitating land use changes in Auckland's growth areas. This approach includes investment into strategically important road, public transport and walking and cycling improvements.
Auckland Regional Public Transport Plan 2018-2028	The Auckland Regional Public Transport Plan 2018-2028 (RPTP) describes the public transport network that AT proposes for the region, identifies the services that are integral to that network over the next 10 years, and sets out the policies and procedures that apply to those services. The vision to have a public transport system with seamless end-to-end customer journeys that are safe, accessible and reliable focusing on making walking, cycling and public transport, the preferred choice for many more Aucklanders. Key outcomes of the RPTP include an increasingly safe, secure and sustainable public transport system with services that integrate with surrounding, and planned, land uses and contribute to placemaking.
Vision Zero for Tāmaki Makaurau: a transport safety strategy and action plan to 2030	Developed in 2019, Vision Zero extends the existing safe system approach to stop the human sacrifice of mobility, placing safety at the forefront of the future transport system for all modes by designing safe places for people. Vision Zero has a goal to eliminate transport deaths and serious injuries by 2050 (in line with the Auckland Plan 2050).
Auckland Long-term Plan 2018-2028	The Auckland Long Term Plan 2018-2028, which is required under Local Government Act 2002, sets out the Council's 10-year financial plan, and is guided by the strategic direction set by the Auckland Plan, as described and assessed above.
Auckland Economic Development Strategy 2012	The Auckland Economic Development Strategy sets out Auckland Council's 10-year strategy to make Auckland an internationally prosperous city. The top priority of the Auckland Economic Development Strategy is to — Grow a business-friendly and well-functioning city. This strategy aims to strengthen collaboration, provide and develop supporting infrastructure, and attract, build and retain talent and business capital in Auckland. Part of this purpose is to make Auckland more internationally connected and increase Auckland's exporting capacity.
Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Action Framework and Plan	The purpose of Auckland's Climate Action Framework and Plan is to increase Auckland's resilience to the impact of climate change and reduce emissions that cause climate change, with one of the key moves identified to deliver clean, safe and equitable transport options.

Document	Document Summary
Auckland Growing Greener	Auckland Growing Greener is an ongoing initiative to help realise the vision of the Auckland Plan. It outlines the role of council and council-controlled organisations to deliver on four priority areas – restoring nature, urban transformation, zero waste and healthy waters. Concentrating on urban transformation, the strategy identifies the key role better public and active transport choices play in achieving the Auckland Plan vision.
Auckland Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy 2012	The Auckland Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy seeks to protect, maintain and restore the indigenous biodiversity within Auckland. This involves conserving as many species as possible with particular attention being given to those species which are threatened, implementing iwi values, educating Auckland's communities and fostering guardianship and the collaboration of governmental organisations.
Auckland's Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy	The Auckland Urban Ngahere (Forest) strategy recognises the ecosystem services as well as economic and cultural benefits delivered by green infrastructure within the urban environment and sets out objectives of the strategy which include the need to grow and protect urban ngahere in existing and future urban areas.