



Appendix D

Relevant Statutory References (Objectives and Policies)



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Table D1: Relevant Objectives and Policies from the NPS_{FM}

Reference	Objective/Policy
Objectives	
A1	To safeguard: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems, of fresh water; and the health of people and communities, at least as affected by secondary contact with fresh water, in sustainably managing the use and development of land, and of discharges of contaminants.
A2	The overall quality of fresh water within a region is maintained or improved while: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> protecting the significant values of outstanding freshwater bodies; protecting the significant values of wetlands; and improving the quality of fresh water in water bodies that have been degraded by human activities to the point of being over-allocated.
B1	To safeguard the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water, in sustainably managing the taking, using, damming, or diverting of fresh water.
C1	To improve integrated management of fresh water and the use and development of land in whole catchments, including the interactions between fresh water, land, associated ecosystems and the coastal environment.
D1	To provide for the involvement of iwi and hapū, and to ensure that tāngata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the management of fresh water including associated ecosystems, and decision-making regarding freshwater planning, including on how all other objectives of this national policy statement are given effect to.
Policies	
A2	Where freshwater management units do not meet the freshwater objectives made pursuant to Policy A1, every regional council is to specify targets and implement methods (either or both regulatory and non-regulatory), in a way that considers the sources of relevant contaminants recorded under Policy CC1, to assist the improvement of water quality in the freshwater management units, to meet those targets, and within a defined timeframe
A3	By regional councils: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> imposing conditions on discharge permits to ensure the limits and targets specified pursuant to Policy A1 and Policy A2 can be met; and where permissible, making rules requiring the adoption of the best practicable option to prevent or minimise any actual or likely adverse effect on the environment of any discharge of a contaminant into fresh water, or onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering fresh water
B1	By every regional council making or changing regional plans to the extent needed to ensure the plans establish freshwater objectives in accordance with Policies CA1-CA4 and set environmental flows and/or levels for all freshwater management units in its region (except ponds and naturally ephemeral water bodies) to give effect to the objectives in this national policy statement, having regard to at least the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the reasonably foreseeable impacts of climate change; the connection between water bodies; and the connections between freshwater bodies and coastal water.
C1	By every regional council managing fresh water and land use and development in catchments in an integrated and sustainable way, so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, including cumulative effects.
C2	By every regional council making or changing regional policy statements to the extent needed to provide for the integrated management of the effects of the use and development of:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) land on fresh water, including encouraging the co-ordination and sequencing of regional and/or urban growth, land use and development and the provision of infrastructure; and b) land and fresh water on coastal water
D1	<p>Local authorities shall take reasonable steps to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) involve iwi and hapū in the management of fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region; b) work with iwi and hapū to identify tāngata whenua values and interests in fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region; and c) reflect tāngata whenua values and interests in the management of, and decision-making regarding, fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region.

Table D2 - Relevant Objectives and Policies from the NPS_{ET}

Reference	Objective/Policy
Objective	
5	<p>To recognise the national significance of the electricity transmission network by facilitating the operation, maintenance and upgrade of the existing transmission network and the establishment of new transmission resources to meet the needs of present and future generations, while:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ managing the adverse environmental effects of the network; and ▪ managing the adverse effects of other activities on the network.
Policies	
Policy 10	In achieving the purpose of the Act, decision-makers must to the extent reasonably possible manage activities to avoid reverse sensitivity effects on the electricity transmission network and to ensure that operation, maintenance, upgrading, and development of the electricity transmission network is not compromised.
Policy 11	Local authorities must consult with the operator of the national grid, to identify an appropriate buffer corridor within which it can be expected that sensitive activities will generally not be provided for in plans and/or given resource consent. To assist local authorities to identify these corridors, they may request the operator of the national grid to provide local authorities with its medium to long-term plans for the alteration or upgrading of each affected section of the national grid (so as to facilitate the long-term strategic planning of the grid).

Table D3 - Relevant Objectives and Policies of the ACRPS

Reference	Objective/Policy
Chapter 2, Regional Overview and Strategic Direction	
2.6.1 Strategic Objectives	
1.	To ensure that provision is made to accommodate the Region's growth in a manner which gives effect to the purposes and principles of the Resource Management Act 1991 and Section 40 of the Local Government (Auckland) Amendment Act 2004, and is consistent with these Strategic objectives and with the provisions of this RPS.
3.	To achieve a compact well designed more sustainable urban form served by an integrated multimodal (private vehicles, public transport, walking and cycling) transport system.
4.	To develop and manage the region's transport system including road, rail, ferry, bus, cycling and pedestrian networks and services in a manner that supports urban development and land use intensification.
6	To achieve a high level of mobility and accessibility within the Region that provides for an integrated, responsive, sustainable, safe, affordable and efficient movement of goods and people.
12	To encourage the efficient use of natural and physical resources, including urban land, infrastructure, and energy resources.



17	To enable the redevelopment, operation and maintenance of existing and provision of new regionally significant infrastructure
2.6.11 Strategic Policies - Land Use and Transport Integration	
1.	<p>Land Use and Transport shall be integrated throughout the region to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) within urban areas land use patterns provide communities with improved access to a range of services and activities and opportunities to work locally; (ii) within urban areas new urban development and subdivision provides for improved connectivity for all transport modes including walking and cycling; (iii) within urban areas new development and redevelopment provides for safe and attractive walking and cycling environments; (iv) the transport network is not compromised by inappropriate land use and subdivision and is planned and developed to support land uses; (v) high traffic generating activities, where not located within High Density Centres or on Intensive Corridors, locate on transport corridors served by public transport appropriate to the particular activity; (vi) within rural areas Countryside Living avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the regional roading network including limiting its provision and only providing for Countryside living in selected locations (refer to Policies 2.6.17); (vii) urban activities shall be located in urban areas, except as provided for in Strategic Policies 2.6.2.1 and 2.6.2.2, as well as Methods 2.6.3; (viii) the roading system is developed and managed to be an efficient, safe and sustainable network utilising, to its full extent, existing roading infrastructure; (ix) land use development along existing and proposed regional arterial roads identified in Appendix K or in District Plans, is to be managed to ensure that adverse effects on the transport function, or functions, and safety of these routes are avoided, remedied or mitigated; (x) so far as is consistent with their statutory authority the funding processes of the RLTS and ARTA shall give effect to the strategic direction and strategic policies set out in this ARPS; (xi) all Future Urban Areas can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) effectively served by public transport; (b) provide attractive walking and cycling opportunities and environments; and (c) item (xi)(a) above shall not apply for the expansion of existing coastal and rural settlements that cannot be efficiently served by public transport; (xii) existing urban areas within the MUL are better served by public transport; (xiii) industrial land uses are located where they have good access to freight corridors; (xiv) reverse sensitivity effects on the transport network are considered in land use development; (xv) opportunities for urban intensification at Passenger Transport Nodes within urban areas may be enabled where these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are integrated with and supported by rapid, frequent and integrated transit services; and (b) provide for the medium to high density intensification of residential activities within walking distance of the Passenger Transport Node to support public transport.
2.	<p>Land use and Transport shall be integrated within High Density Centres and Intensive Corridors (refer to Policies 2.6.5) to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) High Density Centres and Intensive Corridors are able to be served by an efficient and effective public transport network;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) High Density Centres on the rail rapid transit network and on the bus rapid transit system are served by a fast, frequent and reliable public transport service; (iii) High Density Centres and Intensive Corridors are planned to develop to a density which supports planned transport infrastructure and service improvements (refer to Appendix H); (iv) provision is made for transport improvements which deliver a multi-modal transport system (including walking and cycling) in a manner which supports quality, compact and contained High Density Centres and Intensive Corridors; (v) central and local government services, as well as associated support services and facilities (consistent with Policy 2.6.5.6), should locate within High Density Centres and Intensive Corridors; (vi) High Density Centres and Intensive Corridors are not compromised by inappropriate transport infrastructure. This includes avoiding, remedying or mitigating the severance of communities; (vii) High Density Centres and Intensive Corridors and major public transport interchanges and stops should, where possible, develop as multi- purpose destinations; (viii) the road network within all residential development areas should ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) good access by buses; (b) the facilitation of good, direct pedestrian access routes to bus stops; and (c) the Region’s parking issues are planned and managed in a way that supports integrated land use and transport.
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2.6.14 Strategic Policies - Infrastructure

	<p>The operation of existing regionally significant infrastructure and the provision of new or upgraded regionally significant infrastructure shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) be consistent with the Strategic Direction of the Regional Policy Statement; (ii) support and reinforce the Regional Growth Strategy and the proposed outcomes of that strategy; and (iii) ensure that any adverse effects of those activities on the environment (including human health) are avoided, remedied or mitigated in a manner consistent with the relevant provisions of this RPS.
2.	Provision is to be made to enable the safe and efficient operation, maintenance and development of regionally significant infrastructure which is necessary for the social and economic wellbeing of the region’s people.
3.	Land use change should avoid significant reverse sensitivity effects on regionally significant infrastructure. Refer also to Strategic Policies 2.6.2(2) (viii), 2.6.11(1) (n), 2.6.17(e) (i) and 2.6.17(4) (ii).
4.	The provision and operation of infrastructure, including transport infrastructure should support the development of high quality urban amenity.
5.	<p>In the operation of existing regionally significant infrastructure and the provision of new infrastructure consideration and appropriate provision is to be made for the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the avoidance of significant adverse effects (including cumulative adverse effects) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the environmental values protected by defined limits to metropolitan Auckland and defined limits of rural or coastal settlements; (b) significant and outstanding coastal and natural landscapes, vegetation and fauna areas; (c) amenity values throughout the whole of the region and the rural character of rural areas in the Region; (d) human health; <p>where significant adverse effects cannot be avoided they shall be remedied or mitigated;</p>



	(ii) avoiding prematurely foreclosing, or compromising options for future urban and rural and coastal town growth including areas identified in Schedule 1;
	(iii) consideration of alternative locations (including locations in urban areas) for utility service facilities which give rise to significant adverse effects on the environment;
	(iv) environmental enhancement and/or remediation opportunities

Table D4 - Relevant Objectives and Policies of the ACRP:ALW

Reference	Objective/Policy
Chapter 2, Values	
2.1.3: Objectives	
2.1.3.1	To sustainably manage the quality and diversity of Auckland's natural values by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Maintaining areas of high environmental quality; (b) Remedying or mitigating adverse effects on degraded natural and physical resources where these cannot be avoided; (c) Enhancing degraded areas where practicable.
2.1.3.2	To preserve the natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins by protecting them from inappropriate use and development.
2.1.3.3	To protect significant indigenous terrestrial and aquatic vegetation and the significant habitats of indigenous fauna, both terrestrial and aquatic from inappropriate use and development.
2.1.3.4	To maintain and enhance the quality of the Region's Permanent rivers and streams where practicable.
2.1.4: Policies: Natural Character	
2.1.4.1	The natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins shall be preserved and protected from inappropriate use and development by avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the qualities, elements and features that contribute to the natural character of these areas.
2.1.4.2	In assessing the actual or potential effects of use and development on the natural character of wetlands, lakes, rivers and their margins, particular regard shall be had to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Maintaining high levels of natural character in Natural Lake, Natural Stream and Wetland Management Areas; (b) Maintaining appropriate remaining elements of natural character in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Other Permanent rivers or streams in rural areas; ii Permanent rivers and streams in Greenfield Areas that have been assessed as having high ecological, habitat or water quality values; and iii Urban Lake Management Areas. (c) Retaining as far as practicable remaining elements of natural character in other Type 2 and 3 Urban Streams, consistent with the management objectives for these streams in Section 3.6. (d) Protecting the natural character of wetlands and Permanent rivers and streams in Water Supply Management Areas as far as practicable, while providing for the use of these areas as water supply areas.
2.1.4.3	When determining the qualities, elements and features that contribute to natural character for the purposes of Policy 2.1.4.1 and 2.1.4.2 (a) to (d), regard should be had to the matters listed in Policy 2.1.4.9.
2.1.4.4	When use and development gives rise to actual or potential adverse effects on the natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins, where appropriate these effects shall be remedied or mitigated by restoration or rehabilitation of the natural character of these areas.
2.1.4.5	In determining whether any adverse effects on natural character can be remedied or mitigated by restoration and rehabilitation that is to be carried out, regard shall be had to:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the extent to which the qualities and features of natural character in the area of the proposed use and development will be adversely affected, and the ability to restore or rehabilitate natural character in the area subject to the proposal; (b) where restoration or rehabilitation is not practicable in the area subject to the proposal, the potential to mitigate any adverse effects by the rehabilitation or restoration of natural character in another area of wetland, lake or river and their margins; (c) Where restoration plantings are carried out, preference shall be given to the use of indigenous species with a further preference for local genetic stock. (d) When determining how rehabilitation or restoration of natural character should be carried out, regard should be had to Policy 2.1.4.
2.1.4: Policies: Ecosystems and Habitats	
2.1.4.6	<p>The values of ecosystems and habitats shall be managed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Inside Urban Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Maintaining as far as practicable Permanent rivers and streams in Greenfield Areas where these rivers and streams are assessed as having significant ecological, water quality and habitat values, or are identified for protection in structure plans or appropriate catchment based planning processes; ii implementing the provisions for Urban Lakes and Urban River and Stream Management Areas in accordance with Chapter 3 of this Plan and (c) Enhancing degraded ecosystems and habitats and water quality both outside and inside Urban Areas where this is practicable; (d) Providing for fish passage between Permanent rivers and streams and the coastal marine area as far as practicable.
2.1.4.7	<p>The provision of fish passage under Policy 2.1.4.6(d) above shall be assessed against the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the extent to which there are natural physical barriers (e.g. waterfalls) along Permanent rivers and streams and between Permanent rivers and streams and the coastal marine area that provide natural barriers to fish passage; (b) the extent to which there are existing artificial barriers (e.g. dams, weirs or culverts) that currently prevent the passage of fish and for which it is impracticable to modify to provide for fish passage; (c) the environmental benefit to be obtained from the provision of fish passage along Permanent rivers and streams. Benefits shall be considered to be high where the passage of migratory aquatic fauna is enabled between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Wetland Management Areas, Natural Lake Management Areas and Natural Stream Management Areas; ii Type 2 Urban Streams and the Coastal Marine Area; iii Permanent rivers and streams in rural areas having regard to the location of the stream within the catchment and the availability of actual or potential upstream habitat.
2.1.4.8	<p>Where areas of terrestrial indigenous vegetation and habitats of terrestrial indigenous fauna have been identified as being significant, the ARC will have regard to the adverse effects on the ecological values and significance of these areas, of land disturbance, the discharges of contaminants or other activities affecting water quality or quantity.</p>
2.1.4.9	<p>In assessing the effects of use and development on natural character and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in terms of Policies 2.1.4.1 to 2.1.4.8, regard shall be had to maintaining and where practicable enhancing the matters listed in clauses (a) to (n) below, or preventing or minimising the adverse effects of any discharge of contaminants where a Best Practicable Option approach is used</p>



2.1.4 Policies: Environmental Compensation

2.1.4.10	The adverse effects of use and development in one area or on one type of resource may, having regard to the benefits and adverse effects of the activity and Part 2 of the RMA be offset by mitigation measures elsewhere within the Region, to compensate for adverse effects that cannot be avoided, or directly remedied or mitigated. However, any adverse effects on areas of high natural character or significant ecosystems identified in Policy 2.1.4 9(n) should be avoided to the fullest extent practicable in the first instance, with offset mitigation being implemented where adverse effects on those resources are unavoidable.
2.1.4.11	Where offset mitigation measures referred to in Policy 2.1.4.10 are to be implemented by way of works or services, the scope of any necessary works or services and associated conditions of consent imposed under section 108(2)(c) of the RMA, shall be determined having regard to the following matters: (a) that as far as practicable off set mitigation should be of the same kind or scale as and should remedy or mitigate effects caused at least in part by the activity being granted consent; (b) any mitigation shall restore, create or enhance natural or physical resources in order to compensate the adverse effects created by the activity at the original location; or (c) the offset mitigation should be applied as close as possible to the site where the adverse effects occur; and where this is not practicable, the ARC will work with the applicant to identify an alternative site, preferably in the same catchment or receiving environment as the consented activity, having regard to the nature of the environment including the community adversely affected by the consented activity; (d) whether the activity is located inside or outside of Urban Areas and is an existing or new activity; (e) the extent to which the works or services are practicable and effective to remedy or mitigate adverse effects.

Table D5: Relevant Objectives and Policies of the AUP: Regional Policy Statement

Reference	Objective/Policy
Objectives: Urban Growth and Form	
B2.2.1.1	A quality compact urban form that enables all of the following: (a) a higher-quality urban environment; (b) greater productivity and economic growth; (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; (f) better maintenance of rural character and rural productivity; and (g) reduced adverse environmental effects.
B2.2.1.2	Urban growth is primarily focused within the metropolitan area 2010 (as identified in Appendix 1A).
B2.2.1.3	Sufficient development capacity and land supply is provided to accommodate residential, commercial, industrial growth and social facilities to support growth.
B2.2.1.4	Urbanisation is contained within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages.
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
B2.7.1.1	Recreational needs of people and communities are met through the provision of a range of quality open spaces and recreation facilities.
B2.7.1.2	Public access to and along Auckland's coastline, coastal marine area, lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands is maintained and enhanced.
Policies: Urban Growth and Form	
B2.2.2.4	Concentrate urban growth and activities within the metropolitan area 2010 (as identified in Appendix 1A), enable urban growth and activities within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages, and avoid urbanisation outside these areas.



B2.7.2.2	Promote the physical connection of open spaces to enable people and wildlife to move around efficiently and safely.
B2.7.2.4	Provide open spaces and recreation facilities in areas where there is an existing or anticipated deficiency.
B2.7.2.7	Avoid, remedy or mitigate significant adverse effects of land use or development on open spaces and recreation facilities.
Objectives: Infrastructure, Transport and Energy	
B3.2.1.1	Infrastructure is resilient, efficient and effective.
B3.2.1.2	The benefits of infrastructure are recognised, including: <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; and (f) enabling interaction and communication, including national and international links for trade and tourism.
B3.2.1.3	Development, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of infrastructure is enabled, while managing adverse effects on: <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; (a) the health and safety of communities and amenity values.
B3.2.1.4	The functional and operational needs of infrastructure are recognised.
B3.2.1.5	Infrastructure planning and land use planning are integrated to service growth efficiently.
B3.2.1.8	The adverse effects of infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
B3.3.1.1	Effective, efficient and safe transport that: <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.
Policies: Infrastructure, Transport and Energy	
B3.2.2.1	Enable the efficient development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure.
B3.2.2.2	Recognise the value of investment in existing infrastructure.
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.
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.
B3.2.2.8	Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects from the construction, operation, maintenance or repair of infrastructure.
B3.3.2.1	Enable the effective, efficient and safe development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of all modes of an integrated transport system.



B3.3.2.2	Enable the movement of people, goods and services and ensure accessibility to sites.
B3.3.2.4	Ensure that transport infrastructure is designed, located and managed to: <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.
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.
Objectives: Mana Whenua	
B6.3.1.1	Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga are properly reflected and accorded sufficient weight in resource management decision-making.
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.
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.
Policies: Mana Whenua	
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.
B6.3.2.4	Provide opportunities for Mana Whenua to be involved in the integrated management of natural and physical resources in ways that do all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) recognise the holistic nature of the Mana Whenua world view; (b) recognise any protected customary right in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011; and (c) restore or enhance the mauri of freshwater and coastal ecosystems.
B6.3.2.6	Require resource management decisions to have particular regard to potential impacts on all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the holistic nature of the Mana Whenua world view; (b) the exercise of kaitiakitanga; (c) mauri, particularly in relation to freshwater and coastal resources; (d) customary activities, including mahinga kai; (e) sites and areas with significant spiritual or cultural heritage value to Mana Whenua; and (f) any protected customary right in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.
Objectives: Natural Resources	
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.
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.
B7.3.1.1	Degraded freshwater systems are enhanced.
B7.3.1.2	Loss of freshwater systems is minimised.
B7.3.1.3	The adverse effects of changes in land use on freshwater are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
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.
B7.4.1.4	The adverse effects of point and non-point discharges, in particular stormwater runoff and wastewater discharges, on coastal waters, freshwater and geothermal water are minimised and existing adverse effects are progressively reduced.
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.



B7.5.1.2	Industry and infrastructure are enabled by providing for reduced ambient air quality amenity in appropriate locations.
Policies: Natural Resources	
B7.2.2.5	Avoid adverse effects on areas listed in the Schedule 3 of Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule and Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule.
B7.3.2.1	<p>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; (b) ensuring catchment management plans form part of the structure planning process; (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.
B7.3.2.4	<p>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the health and safety of communities; or (ii) the enhancement and restoration of freshwater systems and values; or (iii) the sustainable use of land and resources to provide for growth and development; or (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.
B7.3.2.5	<p>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.
B7.3.2.6	Restore and enhance freshwater systems where practicable when development, change of land use, and subdivision occur
B7.4.2.1	<p>Integrate the management of subdivision, use, development and coastal water and freshwater, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of growth; and (b) requiring catchment management planning as part of structure planning;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) controlling the use of land and discharges to minimise the adverse effects of runoff on water and progressively reduce existing adverse effects where those water are degraded; and (d) avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on water, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated.
B7.4.2.7	<p>Manage the discharges of contaminants into water from subdivision, use and development to avoid where practicable, and otherwise minimise, all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) adverse effects on the quality of freshwater and coastal water; (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;
B7.4.2.8	<p>Minimise the loss of sediment from subdivision, use and development, and manage the discharge of sediment into freshwater and coastal water, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promoting the use of soil conservation and management measures to retain soil and sediment on land; and (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.
B7.4.2.9	<p>Manage stormwater by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring subdivision, use and development to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) minimise the generation and discharge of contaminants; and (ii) minimise adverse effects on freshwater and coastal water and the capacity of the stormwater network; (b) adopting the best practicable option for every stormwater diversion and discharge; and (c) controlling the diversion and discharge of stormwater outside of areas serviced by a public stormwater network.
B7.5.2	<p>Manage discharge of contaminants to air from use and development to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) avoid significant adverse effects on human health and reduce exposure to adverse air discharges; (2) control activities that use or discharge noxious or dangerous substances; (3) minimise reverse sensitivity effects by avoiding or mitigating potential land use conflict between activities that discharge to air and activities that are sensitive to air discharges; (4) protect activities that are sensitive to the adverse effects of air discharges; (5) protect flora and fauna from the adverse effects of air discharges; (6) 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;

Objectives: Environmental Risk

B10.2.1.5	The functions of natural systems, including floodplains, are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
B10.2.1.6	The conveyance function of overland flow paths is maintained.
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.

Policies: Environmental Risk

B10.2.2.5	<p>Manage subdivision, use and development of land subject to natural hazards based on all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) the type and severity of potential events, including the occurrence natural hazard events in combination; (f) the vulnerability of the activity to adverse effects, including the health and safety of people and communities, the resilience of property to damage and the effects on the environment; and
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	(g) the cumulative effects of locating activities on land subject to natural hazards and the effects on other activities and resources.
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.
B10.2.2.12	Minimise the risks from natural hazards to new infrastructure which functions as a lifeline utility by: <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
B10.4.2.3	Manage or remediate land that is contaminated where: <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.

Table D6: Relevant Objectives and Policies from the AUP: Regional Plan

Reference	Objective/Policy
Objectives: Significant Ecological Areas Overlay	
D9.2.1	Areas of significant indigenous biodiversity value in terrestrial, freshwater, and coastal marine areas are protected from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development.
Policies: Significant Ecological Areas Overlay	
D9.3.1	Manage the effects of activities on the indigenous biodiversity values of areas identified as significant ecological areas by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoiding adverse effects as far as practicable, and where avoidance is not practicable, minimising adverse effects on the identified values; (b) remedying adverse effects on the identified values where they cannot be avoided; (c) mitigating adverse effects on the identified values where they cannot be avoided or remediated; and (d) considering the appropriateness of offsetting any residual adverse effects that are significant and where they have not been able to be mitigated, through protection, restoration and enhancement measures, having regard to Appendix 8 Biodiversity offsetting.
D9.3.2	Adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity values in significant ecological areas that are required to be avoided, remedied, mitigated or offset may include, but are not limited to, any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fragmentation of, or a reduction in the size and extent of, indigenous ecosystems and the habitats of indigenous species; (b) fragmentation or disruption of connections between ecosystems or habitats; (c) changes which result in increased threats from pests on indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems; (d) loss of buffering of indigenous ecosystems; (e) loss of a rare or threatened individual, species population or habitat; (f) loss or degradation of originally rare ecosystems including wetlands, dune systems, lava forests, coastal forests; (g) a reduction in the abundance of individuals within a population, or natural diversity of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna; (h) loss of ecosystem services; (i) effects which contribute to a cumulative loss or degradation of habitats, species populations and ecosystems; (j) impacts on species or ecosystems that interact with other activities, or impacts that exacerbate or cause adverse effects in synergistic ways; (k) loss of, or damage to, ecological mosaics, sequences, processes, or integrity; (l) downstream effects on wetlands, rivers, streams, and lakes from hydrological changes further up the catchment; (m) a modification of the viability or value of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna as a result of the use or development of other land, freshwater, or coastal resources;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (n) a reduction in the historical, cultural, and spiritual association held by Mana Whenua or the wider community; (o) the destruction of, or significant reduction in, educational, scientific, amenity, historical, cultural, landscape, or natural character values; (p) disturbance to indigenous fauna that is likely or known to increase threats, disturbance or pressures on indigenous fauna; or (q) increases in the extinction probability of a species.
D9.3.3	<p>Enhance indigenous biodiversity values in significant ecological areas through any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) restoration, protection and enhancement of threatened ecosystems and habitats for rare or threatened indigenous species; (b) control, and where possible, eradication of plant and animal pests; (c) fencing of significant ecological areas to protect them from stock impacts; (d) legal protection of significant ecological areas through covenants or similar mechanisms; (e) development and implementation of management plans to address adverse effects; (f) re-vegetating areas using, where possible, indigenous species sourced from naturally growing plants in the vicinity with the same climactic and environmental conditions; or (g) providing for the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and for the practical exercise of kaitiakitanga in restoring, protecting and enhancing areas.
D9.3.6	<p>Avoid as far as practicable the removal of vegetation and loss of biodiversity in significant ecological areas from the construction of building platforms, access ways or infrastructure, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) using any existing cleared areas on a site to accommodate new development in the first instance; (b) assessing any practicable alternative locations and/or methods that would reduce the need for vegetation removal or land disturbance; (c) retaining indigenous vegetation and natural features which contribute to the ecological significance of a site, taking into account any loss that may be unavoidable to create a single building platform for a dwelling and associated services, access and car parking on a site; (d) designing and locating dwellings and other structures to reduce future demands to clear or damage areas of significant indigenous biodiversity, for example to provide sunlight or protect property; (e) avoiding as far as practicable any changes in hydrology which could adversely affect indigenous biodiversity values; (f) implementing measures to maintain existing water quality and not increase the amount of sediment entering natural waterways, wetlands and groundwater; and (g) using techniques that minimise the effects of construction and development on vegetation and biodiversity and the introduction and spread of animal and plant pests.
Objectives: Water quality and integrated management	
E1.2.1	Freshwater and sediment quality is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time in degraded areas.
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.
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.
Policies: Water quality and integrated management	
E1.3.1	<p>Manage discharges, until such time as objectives and limits are established in accordance with Policy E1.3(7), having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management National Bottom Lines; (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 (c) other indicators of water quality and ecosystem health.
E1.3.4	When considering any application for a discharge, the Council must have regard to the following matters:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (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.
E1.3.9	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring measures to reduce contaminants, particularly from high contaminant-generating car parks and high-use roads; (b) requiring measures to reduce the discharge of gross stormwater pollutants; (c) requiring measures to be adopted to reduce the peak flow rate and the volume of stormwater flows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (iii) from areas of impervious surface where discharges may give rise to flooding or adversely affect rivers and streams; (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 (e) ensuring intensification is supported by appropriate stormwater infrastructure, including natural assets that are utilised for stormwater conveyance and overland flow paths.
E1.3.10	<p>In taking an integrated stormwater management approach have regard to all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the nature and scale of the development and practical and cost considerations, recognising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) greenfield and comprehensive brownfield development generally offer greater opportunity than intensification and small-scale redevelopment of existing areas; (ii) intensive land uses such as high-intensity residential, business, industrial and roads generally have greater constraints; and (iii) site operational and use requirements may preclude the use of an integrated stormwater management approach. (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; (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; (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 (e) the use and enhancement of natural hydrological features and green infrastructure for stormwater management where practicable.
E1.3.12	<p>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>
E1.3.13	<p>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>
E1.3.14	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the best practicable option criteria as set out in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991; (b) the reasonable timeframes over which adverse effects can be avoided as far as practicable, or otherwise minimised or mitigated; (c) the scale and significance of the adverse effects;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) infrastructure investment priorities and the consequences of delaying infrastructural improvements in other areas; (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; (f) opportunities to integrate with other major infrastructure projects or works; (g) the need to maintain and optimise existing stormwater networks and provide for planned land use and development; and (h) operational requirements and space limitations.
E1.3.26	<p>Prevent or minimise the adverse effects from construction, maintenance, investigation and other activities on the quality of freshwater and coastal water by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) adopting best management practices and establishing minimum standards for the discharges; or (b) where Policy E1.3(26)(a) is not practicable, have regard to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the nature, volume and concentration of the contaminants in the discharge; (ii) the sensitivity of the receiving environment to the contaminants in the discharge; (iii) other practicable options for the discharge, including reuse or discharge to the trade sewer; and (iv) practicable measures to reduce contaminant concentrations prior to discharge or otherwise mitigate adverse effects.
Objectives: Water Quantity, Allocation and Use	
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.
Policies: Water Quantity, Allocation and Use	
E2.3.22	<p>Require proposals to divert surface water to demonstrate the diversion will to the extent practicable avoid significant adverse effects and remedy or mitigate other adverse effects including where relevant, effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) existing lawfully established surface water takes including those allowed by section 14(3)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991; (b) existing buildings, structures and services; (c) existing flood hazard risks; (d) river bank stability; (e) scheduled historic heritage places or scheduled sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua; (f) people and communities; and (g) the life supporting capacity of freshwater, ecosystem processes, and indigenous species and their ecosystems.
E2.3.23	<p>Require proposals to divert groundwater, in addition to the matters addressed in Policy E2.3(6) and (7) above, to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the proposal avoids, remedies or mitigates any adverse effects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) scheduled historic heritage places and scheduled sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua; and (ii) people and communities. (b) the groundwater diversion does not cause or exacerbate any flooding; (c) monitoring has been incorporated where appropriate, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) measurement and recording of water levels and pressures; and (ii) measurement and recording of the movement of ground, buildings and other structures. (d) mitigation has been incorporated where appropriate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) minimising the period where the excavation is open/unsealed; (ii) use of low permeability perimeter walls and floors; (iii) use of temporary and permanent systems to retain the excavation; or (iv) re-injection of water to maintain groundwater pressures.
Objectives: Lakes, Rivers, Streams and Wetlands	
E3.2.1	Auckland's lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands with high natural values are protected from degradation and permanent loss.
E3.2.2	Auckland's lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands are restored, maintained or enhanced.
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.



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.
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.
E3.2.6	Reclamation and drainage of the bed of a lake, river, stream and wetland is avoided, unless there is no practicable alternative.
Policies: Lakes, Rivers, Streams and Wetlands	
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the mauri of the freshwater environment; and (b) Mana Whenua values in relation to the freshwater environment.
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: <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.
Objectives: 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.
Policies: Stormwater Management Area – Flow 1 and Flow 2	
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 and streams to retain, and where possible enhance, stream naturalness, biodiversity, bank stability and other values.
E10.3.2	Require stormwater hydrology mitigation in Stormwater management area control Flow 1 and Flow 2 areas where there are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) new impervious areas; (b) redeveloped impervious areas; or (c) entire sites where the area of development or redevelopment comprises more than 50 per cent of the site area.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) space limitations; (b) requirements to provide for other utility services; and (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.



Objectives: Land Disturbance - Regional

E11.2.1	Land disturbance is undertaken in a manner that protects the safety of people and avoids, remedies and mitigates adverse effects on the environment.
E11.2.2	Sediment generation from land disturbance is minimised.
E11.2.3	Land disturbance is controlled to achieve soil conservation

Policies: Land Disturbance - Regional

E11.3.2	<p>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 and 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.
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.
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.
E11.3.7	<p>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, particularly in areas where there is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) high recreational use; (ii) relevant initiatives by Mana Whenua, established under regulations relating to the conservation or management of fisheries, including taiāpure, rāhui or whakatupu areas; (iii) the collection of fish and shellfish for consumption; (iv) maintenance dredging; or (v) a downstream receiving environment that is sensitive to sediment accumulation; (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.

Objectives: Cleanfills, Managed Fills and Landfills

E13.2.2	Human health is protected from the adverse effects of operational or closed cleanfills, managed fills and landfills
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Policies: Cleanfills, Managed Fills and Landfills

E13.3.5	<p>Manage closed managed fills and landfills (including the closure of to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) protect the integrity of the site including the containment of contaminants; and (b) require aftercare that is appropriate to the nature and requirements of the site including the type of material that was deposited during its operative period.
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Objectives: Air Quality

E14.2.1	Air quality is maintained in those parts of Auckland that have high air quality, and air quality is improved in those parts of Auckland that have low to medium air quality.
E14.2.2	Air discharges from use and development meet Auckland Ambient Air Quality Standards.
E14.2.3	Human health, property and the environment are protected from significant adverse effects from the discharge of contaminants to air.
E14.2.4	Incompatible uses and development are separated to manage adverse effects on air quality from discharges of contaminants into air and avoid or mitigate reverse sensitivity effects.



E14.2.5	The operational requirements of light and heavy industry, other location-specific industry, infrastructure, rural activities and mineral extraction activities are recognised and provided for.
Policies: Air Quality	
E14.3.2	Manage the discharge of contaminants to air so that adverse effects on human health, including cumulative adverse effects, are avoided, and all other adverse effects are remedied or mitigated.
Objectives: Vegetation Management and Biodiversity	
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.
E15.2.2	Indigenous biodiversity is restored and enhanced in areas where ecological values are degraded, or where development is occurring.
Policies: Vegetation Management and Biodiversity	
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.
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.
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.
E15.3.4	Protect, restore, and enhance biodiversity when undertaking new use and development through any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) using transferable rural site subdivision to protect areas in Schedule 3 Significant Ecological Areas -Terrestrial Schedule; (b) 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; or (c) linking biodiversity outcomes to other aspects of the development such as the provision of infrastructure and open space.
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.
Objectives: Infrastructure	
E26.2.1.1	The benefits of infrastructure are recognised.
E26.2.1.3	Safe, efficient and secure infrastructure is enabled, to service the needs of existing and authorised proposed subdivision, use and development.
E26.2.1.4	Development, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, renewal, upgrading and removal of infrastructure is enabled.
Policies: Infrastructure	
E26.2.2.1	Recognise the social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits that infrastructure provides, including: <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.



E26.2.2.2	<p>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 within Auckland and beyond; (e) the need to quickly restore disrupted services; and (f) its role in servicing existing, consented and planned development.
E26.2.2.4	<p>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.
E26.2.2.5	<p>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.
E26.2.2.6	<p>Consider the following matters where new infrastructure or major upgrades to infrastructure are proposed within areas that have been scheduled in the Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the economic, cultural and social benefits derived from infrastructure and the adverse effects of not providing the infrastructure; (b) whether the infrastructure has a functional or operational need to be located in or traverse the proposed location; (c) the need for utility connections across or through such areas to enable an effective and efficient network; (d) whether there are any practicable alternative locations, routes or designs, which would avoid, or reduce adverse effects on the values of those places, while having regard to E26.2.2(6)(a) - (c); (e) the extent of existing adverse effects and potential cumulative adverse effects; (f) how the proposed infrastructure contributes to the strategic form or function, or enables the planned growth and intensification, of Auckland; (g) the type, scale and extent of adverse effects on the identified values of the area or feature, taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) scheduled sites and places of significance and value to Mana Whenua; (ii) significant public open space areas, including harbours; (iii) hilltops and high points that are publicly accessible scenic lookouts; (iv) high-use recreation areas; (v) natural ecosystems and habitats; and (vi) the extent to which the proposed infrastructure or upgrade can avoid adverse effects on the values of the area, and where these adverse effects cannot practicably be avoided, then the extent to which adverse effects on the values of the area can be appropriately remedied or mitigated. (h) whether adverse effects on the identified values of the area or feature must be avoided pursuant to any national policy statement, national environmental standard, or regional policy statement.
E26.2.2.14	<p>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; (b) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values of adjoining properties and the streetscape; and (c) maintain or enhance the safety and efficiency of the transport network.
E26.2.2.15	<p>Ensure roads are designed, located and constructed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provide for the needs of all road users and modes of transport; (b) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values of adjoining properties;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse construction effects including effects of vibration, noise, and dust; (d) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse operational effects particularly on residential or other sensitive activities, including effects of vibration, noise, glare and vehicle emissions; (e) minimise severance effects and changes to drainage patterns; and (f) maintain or enhance the safety and efficiency of the transport network.
Objectives: Transport	
E27.2.2	An integrated transport network including public transport, walking, cycling, private vehicles and freight, is provided for.
E27.2.5	Pedestrian safety and amenity along public footpaths is prioritised.
Policies: Transport	
E27.3.14	<p>Support increased cycling and walking by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring larger developments to provide bicycle parking; (b) requiring end-of-trip facilities, such as showers and changing facilities, to be included in office, educational and hospital developments with high employee or student numbers; and (c) providing for off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities to complement facilities located within the road network.
Objectives: Contaminated Land	
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.
Policies: Contaminated Land	
E30.3.2	<p>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; (c) and avoids, remedies or mitigates significant adverse effects on ecological values, (water quality, human health and amenity values; while <p>taking into account all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.

Table D7: Relevant Objectives and Policies from the AUP: District Plan

Reference	Objective/Policy
Objectives: Land Disturbance – district	
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.
Policies: Land Disturbance – district	
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.
E12.3.2	<p>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;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) avoid, remedy and 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.
E12.3.3	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.
E12.3.4	<p>Manage the impact on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that are 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, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated
E12.3.5	Design and implement earthworks with recognition of existing environmental site constraints and opportunities, specific engineering requirements, and implementation of integrated water principles
E12.3.6	Require that earthworks are designed and undertaken in a manner that ensures the stability and safety of surrounding land, buildings and structures.
Objectives: Trees in Open Space Zones	
E16.2.1	Trees in open space zones that contribute to cultural, amenity, landscape and ecological values are protected.
E16.2.2	There is an increase in the quality and extent of tree cover in open space zones, particularly within areas identified for intensified living.
Policies: Trees in Open Space Zones	
E16.3.3	Encourage the use of indigenous trees and vegetation for planting within open space zones, where appropriate, to recognise and reflect cultural, amenity, landscape and ecological values.
Objectives: Trees in Roads	
E17.2.3	The safe and efficient development, maintenance, operation and upgrading of the transport system and utilities is enable while ensuring that the overall ecological and amenity values provided by trees in roads are maintained.
Policies: Trees in Roads	
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.
Policies: Lighting	
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.
Objectives: Noise and Vibration	
E25.2.1	People are protected from unreasonable levels of noise and vibration.
E25.2.2	The amenity values of residential zones are protected from unreasonable noise and vibration, particularly at night.
E25.2.4	Construction activities that cannot meet noise and vibration standards are enabled while controlling duration, frequency and timing to manage adverse effects.
Policies: Noise and Vibration	
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.
E25.3.5	Prevent significant noise-generating activities other than roads and railway lines from establishing in or immediately adjoining residential zones.
E25.3.10	<p>Avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of noise and vibration from construction, maintenance and demolition activities while having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the sensitivity of the receiving environment; and



	<p>(b) the proposed duration and hours of the operation of the activity; and</p> <p>(c) the practicability of complying with permitted noise and vibration standards.</p>
Objectives: Natural Hazards and Flooding	
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 avoidance is not able to be totally achieved, the residual effects are otherwise mitigated to the extent practicable.
Policies: Natural Hazards and Flooding	
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) accelerating or exacerbating the natural hazard and/or its potential impacts; (b) exposing vulnerable activities to the adverse effects of natural hazards; (c) creating a risk to human life; and (d) increasing the natural hazard risk to neighbouring properties or infrastructure.
36.3.21	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
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.