

Drury Arterial Network

Appendix B – Relevant Statutory and Strategic Planning Documents

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Version 1

Document Status

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1. Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to identify and present the provisions of Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) planning documents that are considered relevant to the Drury Arterial Network that have been assessed within section 46 *Statutory Assessment* of the *Drury Arterial Network Assessment of Effects on the Environment* Report. This appendix also identifies and summarises the other strategic documents that are considered to be relevant “other matters” to the notices of requirement.

2. Overview

Section 171(1)(a) of the RMA requires when considering the effects of allowing the requirement that particular regard be had to any relevant provisions of:

(i) a national policy statement:

(ii) a New Zealand coastal policy statement:

(iii) a regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement:

(v) a plan or proposed plan

To identify the relevant provisions of RMA planning documents, a review of National Policy Statements and the AUPOIP was undertaken identifying the key objectives and policies 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 RMA planning documents, and the provisions of those planning documents that are considered to be relevant to the consideration of the NoRs within the Drury Package are provided in the themed tables within Section 3 and are summarised in Figure 2-1.

Section 171(1)(d) of the RMA states that when considering the NoRs, the territorial authority must have particular regard to any other matter the territorial authority considers reasonably necessary in order to make a recommendation on the requirement. Other matters considered relevant to each of the NoRs are consistent across the Drury Package and are outlined in Section 4.



Figure 2-1 Statutory Framework Applicable to the Drury Package

3. Relevant Provisions of RMA Planning Documents s171(1)(a)

3.1 Urban Growth and Development Capacity

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

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies								
National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 [NPS]	All	<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 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>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 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 Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone - Urban growth and form [RPS]	All	<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) greater productivity and economic growth. <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>	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>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>
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								

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B3 Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy [RPS]	All	B3.3.1(1) Effective, efficient and safe transport that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) integrates with and supports a quality compact urban form; c) enables growth; 	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 (5) Improve the integration of land use and transport by: (a) ensuring transport infrastructure is planned, funded and staged to integrate with urban growth;
Auckland Unitary Plan B9 Toitū te tuawhenua - Rural environment [RPS]	All	B9.2.1(2) Areas of land containing elite soil are protected for the purpose of food supply from inappropriate subdivision, urban use and development.	
Auckland Unitary Plan E27 Transport [DP]	All	E27.2(1) Land use and all modes of transport are integrated in a manner that enables: <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. 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. E27.2(6) Road/rail crossings operate safely with neighbouring land use and development.	
Auckland Unitary Plan Chapter I, 6.35 Drury 1 [DP]	NoR D2	8. Subdivision and development is coordinated with the delivery of infrastructure required to service the Precinct, connect it to the wider network and manage its effects, including transport, wastewater, stormwater and water services. 9. Infrastructure serving the Precinct is funded and implemented in an integrated and coordinated manner. 10. Subdivision and development occurs in way that does not compromise the ability to provide efficient and effective strategic transport connections to and through the precinct to serve future urban growth in the wider Drury area.	15. Require subdivision and development to coordinate infrastructure design, funding and implementation. 16. Ensure subdivision and development is designed and implemented to meet the foreseeable transportation needs of residents within the Precinct by providing and upgrading infrastructure.

3.2 Enabling Infrastructure

Table 3-2 Enabling Infrastructure Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B2 Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone - Urban growth and form [RPS]	All	<p>B2.2.1(1) A quality compact urban form that enables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) better use of existing infrastructure and efficient provision of new infrastructure; and d) improved and more effective public transport. 	
Auckland Unitary Plan B3 Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy [RPS]	All	<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; and f) enabling interaction and communication, including national and international links for trade and tourism. <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>B3.2.2(1) Enable the efficient development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure.</p> <p>B3.2.2(7) Encourage the co-location of infrastructure and the shared use of existing infrastructure corridors where this is safe and satisfies operational and technical requirements.</p> <p>B3.2.2(8) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects from the construction, operation, maintenance or repair of infrastructure.</p>
	All	<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; and (e) facilitates transport choices, recognises different trip characteristics and enables accessibility and mobility for all sectors of the community. 	<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(3) Identify and protect existing and future areas and routes for developing Auckland's transport infrastructure.</p> <p>B3.3.2(4)(b) Ensure that transport infrastructure is designed, located and managed to provide effective pedestrian and cycle connections.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E17 Trees in Roads [DP]	NoR D2	<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>	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.
Auckland Unitary Plan E26 Infrastructure [DP]	All	<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(4) Development, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, renewal, upgrading and removal of infrastructure is enabled.</p> <p>E26.2.1(9) The adverse effects of infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</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

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
			<p>e) values for which a site has been scheduled or incorporated in an Overlay.</p> <p>E26.2.2(14) Require road network activities to:</p> <p>a) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on residential or other sensitive activities, including effects of vibration, noise, glare and vehicle emissions;</p> <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]	All	<p>E27.2(1) Land use and all modes of transport are integrated in a manner that enables:</p> <p>a) the benefits of an integrated transport network to be realised; and</p> <p>b) 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>	
	NoR D2, D5	E27.2(6) Road/rail crossings operate safely with neighbouring land use and development.	
Auckland Unitary Plan Chapter I, 6.35 Drury 1 [DP]	NoR D2	<p>2. A well connected roading layout that supports a range of travel modes, provides a strong definition of public spaces, legible and safe urban road pattern and clear differentiation between the private and public realm.</p> <p>10. Subdivision and development occurs in way that does not compromise the ability to provide efficient and effective strategic transport connections to and through the precinct to serve future urban growth in the wider Drury area.</p>	3. Maximise vehicular, cycling and pedestrian connectivity and permeability of the road network wherever possible.

3.3 National Grid

Table 3-3: National Grid Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission [NPS]	NoR D2	<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. 	<p>POLICY 1 In achieving the purpose of the Act, decision-makers must recognise and provide for the national, regional and local benefits of sustainable, secure and efficient electricity transmission. The benefits relevant to any particular project or development of the electricity transmission network may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> maintained or improved security of supply of electricity; or efficient transfer of energy through a reduction of transmission losses; or the facilitation of the use and development of new electricity generation, including renewable generation which assists in the management of the effects of climate change; or enhanced supply of electricity through the removal of points of congestion. The above list of benefits is not intended to be exhaustive and a particular policy, plan, project or development may have or recognise other benefits. <p>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.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan B3 Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy [RPS]		B3.2.1(7) The national significance of the National Grid is recognised and provided for and its effective development, operation, maintenance and upgrading are enabled.	B3.2.2(7) Encourage the co-location of infrastructure and the shared use of existing infrastructure corridors where this is safe and satisfies operational and technical requirements.
Auckland Unitary Plan D26 National Grid Corridor Overlay [DP]		D26.2(1) The efficient development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of the National Grid is not compromised by subdivision, use and development.	D26.3(1) Require subdivision, use and development within the National Grid Corridor Overlay to be undertaken so that it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> meets the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP 34:2001); does not compromise security of supply and/or the integrity of National Grid assets; does not compromise ongoing access to conductors and support structures for maintenance and upgrading works; does not foreclose future cable routes into substations in roads in urban areas; does not foreclose operation and maintenance options or the carrying out of planned upgrade works; manages all activities to avoid exposure to health and safety risk from the National Grid; manages activities sensitive to the National Grid to minimise exposure to nuisance, such as noise and line drip from the National Grid; avoids the establishment or expansion of activities sensitive to transmission lines in the National Grid Yard and around substations; provides for use and development, except for activities sensitive to the National Grid, in the National Grid Yard (Compromised); avoids new structures and buildings within the National Grid Yard (Uncompromised), except for buildings for low intensity rural activities and minor structures; and limits, as far as practicable, potential reverse sensitivity effects.
Auckland Unitary Plan E26 Infrastructure [DP]		E26.2.1(7) The national significance of the National Grid is recognised and provided for and its effective development, operation, maintenance, repairs, upgrading and removal is enabled	

3.4 Indigenous Biodiversity and Ecological Values

Table 3-4: Indigenous Biodiversity and Ecological Values Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B3 Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy [RPS]	NoR D1, D2	<p>B3.2.1(3) Development, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of infrastructure is enabled, while managing adverse effects on:</p> <p>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;</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>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>
Auckland Unitary Plan B7 Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao - Natural resources	NoR D1, D2	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.	B7.2.2(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.
	All	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.	
	All	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 E12 Land disturbance - District	All	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>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>
Auckland Unitary Plan E15 Vegetation management and biodiversity	All	<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 D9 Significant Ecological Areas Overlay [RP/DP]	NoR D1 & D2	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.	<p>D9.3(1) Manage the effects of activities on the indigenous biodiversity values of areas identified as significant ecological areas by:</p> <p>a) avoiding adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity in the coastal environment to the extent stated in Policies D9.3(9) and (10)</p> <p>b) avoiding other adverse effects as far as practicable, and where avoidance is not practicable, minimising adverse effects on the identified values;</p> <p>c) remedying adverse effects on the identified values where they cannot be avoided;</p> <p>d) mitigating adverse effects on the identified values where they cannot be avoided or remediated; and</p>

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		<p>D9.2(2) Indigenous biodiversity values of significant ecological areas are enhanced.</p> <p>D9.2(3) The relationship of Mana Whenua and their customs and traditions with indigenous vegetation and fauna is recognised and provided for.</p>	<p>e) 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.</p> <p>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:</p> <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; n) a reduction in the historical, cultural, and spiritual association held by Mana Whenua or the wider community; the destruction of, or significant reduction in, educational, scientific, amenity, historical, cultural, landscape, or natural character values; o) disturbance to indigenous fauna that is likely or known to increase threats, disturbance or pressures on indigenous fauna; or p) increases in the extinction probability of a species. <p>D9.3(3) 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) development and implementation of management plans to address adverse effects; c) re-vegetating areas using, where possible, indigenous species sourced from naturally growing plants in the vicinity with the same climactic and environmental conditions; or d) providing for the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and for the practical exercise of kaitiakitanga in restoring, protecting and enhancing areas. <p>D9.3(8) Manage the adverse effects from the use, maintenance, upgrade and development of infrastructure in accordance with the policies above, recognising that it is not always practicable to locate and design infrastructure to avoid significant ecological areas.</p> <p>D9.3(10) Avoid (while giving effect to Policy D9.3(9) above) activities in the coastal environment which result in significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities, on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation; b) habitats that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species; c) indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are found only in the coastal environment and are particularly vulnerable to modification, including estuaries, lagoons, coastal wetlands, dunelands, intertidal zones, rocky reef systems, eelgrass and saltmarsh; d) habitats of indigenous species that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes including fish spawning, pupping and nursery areas; e) habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values; or f) water quality such that the natural ecological functioning of the area is adversely affected.
Auckland Unitary Plan E26 Infrastructure [DP]	All	E26.2.1(9) The adverse effects of infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	<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: d) environment from temporary and ongoing discharges; and (e) values for which a site has been scheduled or incorporated in an overlay.</p> <p>E26.2.2(8) Encourage new linear infrastructure to be located in roads, and where practicable within the road reserve adjacent to the carriage way.</p> <p>E26.2.2(6) 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;
	NoR D1, D2		

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
			<p>f) how the proposed infrastructure contributes to the strategic form or function, or enables the planned growth and intensification, of Auckland;</p> <p>g) the type, scale and extent of adverse effects on the identified values of the area or feature, taking into account:</p> <ol 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. <p>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.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan Chapter 1, 6.35 Drury 1 [DP]	NoR D2	3. Ecology is maintained and enhanced through riparian margin re-planting at the time of development, building set-backs and landscaping.	9. Require native riparian planting along waterways.

3.5 Freshwater

Table 3-5: Freshwater Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management [NPS]	All	<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> <ol 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 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 Chapter B7. Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao – Natural resources [RPS]	All	<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>B7.3.2(1) Integrate the management of subdivision, use and development and freshwater systems by undertaking all of the following:</p> <ol 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. <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> <ol 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> <ol 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;

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		<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 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>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</p> <p>d) maintain or where appropriate enhance:</p> <ol 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>B7.4.2(1)(a) and (d) Integrate the management of subdivision, use, development and coastal water and freshwater, by ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of growth; and avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on water, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated.</p> <p>B7.4.2(7)(b) Manage the discharges of contaminants into water from subdivision, use and development to avoid where practicable, and otherwise minimise adverse effects on the quality of freshwater and coastal water.</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: (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.</p> <p>B7.4.2(9) Manage stormwater by all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) requiring subdivision, use and development to: <ol 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.
Auckland Unitary Plan Chapter E12 Land disturbance – District [DP]	All	E12.2(1) Land disturbance is undertaken in a manner that protects the safety of people and avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the environment.	E12.3(2) Manage the amount of land being disturbed at any one time, to: (c) maintain the cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua in terms of land and water quality, preservation of wāhi tapu, and kaimoana gathering.

3.6 Ngā Manawhenua

Table 3-6: Ngā Manawhenua Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B4 Te tiaki taonga tuku iho - Natural heritage [RPS]	All	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.	
Auckland Unitary Plan B6 Mana Whenua [RPS]	All	<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>B6.3.1(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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ancestral lands, water, air, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga; freshwater, including rivers, streams, aquifers, lakes, wetlands, and associated values; biodiversity; historic heritage places and areas; and air, geothermal and coastal resources. <p>B6.3.2(2)(d) Integrate Mana Whenua value, mātauranga and tikanga 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the holistic nature of the Mana Whenua world view; the exercise of kaitiakitanga; mauri, particularly in relation to freshwater and coastal resources; customary activities, including mahinga kai; sites and areas with significant spiritual or cultural heritage value to Mana Whenua; and any protected customary right in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.
		<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>B6.5.1(5) Mana Whenua cultural heritage and related sensitive information and resource management approaches are recognised and provided for in resource management processes.</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the destruction in whole or in part of the site or place and its extent; adverse cumulative effects on the site or place; adverse effects on the location and context of the site or place; and 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>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> avoiding where practicable, or otherwise remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the values and associations of Mana Whenua with the site, place or area; requiring a protocol to be followed in the event of accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin; and undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori.

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
			<p>B6.5.2(6) Protect Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is uncovered during subdivision, use and development by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>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	All	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.	
Auckland Unitary Plan D9 Significant Ecological Areas Overlay	NoR D1, D2	D9.2(3) The relationship of Mana Whenua and their customs and traditions with indigenous vegetation and fauna is recognised and provided for.	D9.3(7) Provide for the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki in managing biodiversity, particularly in Treaty Settlement areas, and for cultural practices and cultural harvesting in significant ecological areas where the mauri of the resource is sustained.
Auckland Unitary Plan E12 Land disturbance - District	All		<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> <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.
Auckland Unitary Plan E21 Treaty Settlement Land	NoR D1	E21.2(5) The occupation, development and use of Treaty settlement land is not adversely affected by the location of new infrastructure.	E21.3(10) Encourage utility operators to consider alternative routes and locations for infrastructure outside the Treaty settlement land, where new infrastructure development may adversely affect the occupation, development and use of Treaty settlement land.

3.7 Natural Hazards, including Climate Change

Table 3-7: Natural Hazards, including Climate Change Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020	All	<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	All	<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>	
Auckland Unitary Plan B3 Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy	All	<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	All	<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. <p>B10.2.2(13) Require areas potentially affected by coastal hazards over the next 100 years to do all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid changes in land use that would increase the risk of adverse effects from coastal hazards; b) do not increase the intensity of activities that are vulnerable to the effects of coastal hazards beyond that enabled by the Plan; c) in the event of redevelopment, minimise natural hazard risks through the location and design of development; and d) where it is impracticable to locate infrastructure outside of coastal hazard areas, then ensure coastal hazard risks are mitigated.
Auckland Unitary Plan E12 Land disturbance - District	All	<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(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>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.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E36 Natural Hazards and Flooding	All	<p>E36.2(1) Subdivision, use and development outside urban areas does not occur unless the risk of adverse effects to people, property, infrastructure and the environment from natural hazards has been assessed and significant adverse effects are avoided, taking into account the likely long-term effects of climate change.</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;

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		<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(3) Subdivision, use and development on rural land for rural uses is managed to ensure that the risks of adverse effects from natural hazards are not increased and where practicable are reduced.</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 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>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;</p> <p>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;</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>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>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>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>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 coastal hazard areas the infrastructure does not significantly increase risk to people, property and the environment, and where risks cannot be avoided, adverse effects are mitigated; and</p> <p>c) in all flood hazard areas risks to people, property and the environment are mitigated to the extent practicable.</p>

3.8 Urban Form and Quality Design

Table 3-8: Urban Form and Quality Design Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B2 Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā- taone - Urban growth and form	All	B2.2.1(1)(e) A quality compact urban form that enables greater social and cultural vitality.	
		B2.3.1(3) The health and safety of people and communities are promoted.	<p>B2.3.2(1) Manage the form and design of subdivision, use and development so that it does all the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>B2.3.2(4) Balance the main functions of streets as places for people and as routes for the movement of vehicles.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan B3 Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy		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>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 E12 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.	<p>E12.3(2) Manage the amount of land being disturbed at any one time, to: (a) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse construction noise, vibration, odour, dust, lighting and traffic effects;</p> <p>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.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan E17 Trees in Roads		<p>E17.2(1) Trees in roads that contribute to cultural, amenity, landscape and ecological values are protected.</p> <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>E17.2(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> <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		<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		<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>

3.9 Historic Heritage

Table 3-9: Historic Heritage Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B3 Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy	All	<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; and f) enabling interaction and communication, including national and international links for trade and tourism. <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>B3.2.2(1) Enable the efficient development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of 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>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>B3.3.1(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>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(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 B5 Ngā rawa tuku iho me te āhua - Historic heritage and special character	All	<p>B5.2.1(1) Significant historic heritage places are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the total or substantial demolition or destruction of any of the primary features of such places; b) the relocation or removal of any of the primary features of such places away from their original site and context. <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>
		<p>B5.3.1(2) The character and amenity values of identified special character areas are maintained and enhanced.</p>	<p>B5.3.2(4) Maintain and enhance the character and amenity values of identified special character areas by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintaining and enhancing the relationship between the built form, streetscape, vegetation, landscape and open space that define, add to or support the character of the area; and b) avoiding, remedying or mitigating the cumulative effect of the loss or degradation of identified special character values
Auckland Unitary Plan E26 Infrastructure	All	<p>E26.2.1(9) The adverse effects of infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</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"> c) amenity values of the streetscape and adjoining properties; e) values for which a site has been scheduled or incorporated in an overlay

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
			<p>E26.2.2(6) 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: h) scheduled sites and places of significance and value to Mana Whenua; i) significant public open space areas, including harbours; j) hilltops and high points that are publicly accessible scenic lookouts; k) high-use recreation areas; l) natural ecosystems and habitats; and m) 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. n) 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.
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	D2		<p>Policy 17: Historic heritage identification and protection</p> <p>Protect historic heritage in the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identification, assessment and recording of historic heritage, including archaeological sites; b) providing for the integrated management of such sites in collaboration with relevant councils, heritage agencies, iwi authorities and kaitiaki; c) initiating assessment and management of historic heritage in the context of historic landscapes; d) recognising that heritage to be protected may need conservation; e) facilitating and integrating management of historic heritage that spans the line of mean high water springs; f) including policies, rules and other methods relating to (a) to (e) above in regional policy statements, and plans; g) imposing or reviewing conditions on resource consents and designations, including for the continuation of activities; h) requiring, where practicable, conservation conditions; and i) considering provision for methods that would enhance owners' opportunities for conservation of listed heritage structures, such as relief grants or rates relief.
Auckland Unitary Plan D17 Historic Heritage Overlay		<p>D17.2(1) The protection, maintenance, restoration and conservation of scheduled historic heritage places is supported and enabled.</p> <p>D17.2(2) Scheduled historic heritage places are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, including inappropriate modification, relocation, demolition or destruction.</p>	<p>D17.3(24) Enable the operation, maintenance, repair and upgrading of network utilities and small-scale electricity generation facilities, and connections to buildings for network utilities within scheduled historic heritage places in a manner that avoids, remedies or mitigates new adverse effects on the heritage values.</p> <p>D17.3(25) Enable the establishment of network utilities and small-scale electricity generation facilities within scheduled historic heritage places where all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) there is a functional need or operational constraint that necessitates their location within a scheduled historic heritage place; b) significant adverse effects on the heritage values of the place are avoided where practicable; and

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		D17.2(3) Appropriate subdivision, use and development, including adaptation of scheduled historic heritage places, is enabled.	c) other adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Auckland Unitary Plan E12 Land disturbance – District NB: Updated by Plan Change 14		E12.2(1) Land disturbance is undertaken in a manner that protects the safety of people and avoids, remedies and <u>or</u> mitigates adverse effects on the environment.	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 historic heritage and special character.

3.10 Coastal

Table 3-10: Coastal Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	D2	<p>O1. To safeguard the integrity, form, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment and sustain its ecosystems, including marine and intertidal areas, estuaries, dunes and land, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining or enhancing natural biological and physical processes in the coastal environment and recognising their dynamic, complex and interdependent nature; protecting representative or significant natural ecosystems and sites of biological importance and maintaining the diversity of New Zealand's indigenous coastal flora and fauna; and maintaining coastal water quality, and enhancing it where it has deteriorated from what would otherwise be its natural condition, with significant adverse effects on ecology and habitat, because of discharges associated with human activity. <p>O2. To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and protect natural features and landscape values through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the characteristics and qualities that contribute to natural character, natural features and landscape values and their location and distribution; identifying those areas where various forms of subdivision, use, and development would be inappropriate and protecting them from such activities; and encouraging restoration of the coastal environment <p>O3. To take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tangata whenua involvement in management of the coastal environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the ongoing and enduring relationship of tangata whenua over their lands, rohe and resources; 	<p>P2. In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) recognise that tangata whenua have traditional and continuing cultural relationships with areas of the coastal environment, including places where they have lived and fished for generations; d) provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision making....; f) provide for opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over waters, forests, lands, and fisheries in the coastal environment....; g) in consultation and collaboration with tangata whenua, working as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori and recognising that tangata whenua have the right to choose not to identify places or values of historic, cultural or spiritual significance or special value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. recognise the importance of Māori cultural and heritage values through such methods as historic heritage, landscape and cultural impact assessments; and ii. provide for the identification, assessment, protection and management of areas or sites of significance or special value to Māori, including by historic analysis and archaeological survey and the development of methods such as alert layers and predictive methodologies for identifying areas of high potential for undiscovered Māori heritage, for example coastal pā or fishing villages. <p>P3(1). Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse.</p> <p>P4. Provide for the integrated management of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment, and activities that affect the coastal environment. This requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) co-ordinated management or control of activities within the coastal environment, and which could cross administrative boundaries, particularly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the local authority boundary between the coastal marine area and land; b) local authority boundaries within the coastal environment, both within the coastal marine area and on land; and c) (where hapū or iwi boundaries or rohe cross local authority boundaries; b) working collaboratively with other bodies and agencies with responsibilities and functions relevant to resource management, such as where land or waters are held or managed for conservation purposes; and c) particular consideration of situations where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. subdivision, use, or development and its effects above or below the line of mean high water springs will require, or is likely to result in, associated use or development that crosses the line of mean high water springs; or

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting meaningful relationships and interactions between tangata whenua and persons exercising functions and powers under the Act; • incorporating mātauranga Māori into sustainable management practices; and • recognising and protecting characteristics of the coastal environment that are of special value to tangata whenua. <p>O4. To maintain and enhance the public open space qualities and recreation opportunities of the coastal environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising that the coastal marine area is an extensive area of public space for the public to use and enjoy; • maintaining and enhancing public walking access to and along the coastal marine area without charge, and where there are exceptional reasons that mean this is not practicable providing alternative linking access close to the coastal marine area; and • recognising the potential for coastal processes, including those likely to be affected by climate change, to restrict access to the coastal environment and the need to ensure that public access is maintained even when the coastal marine area advances inland. <p>O5(a). To ensure that coastal hazard risks taking account of climate change, are managed by locating new development away from areas prone to such risks.</p> <p>O6. To enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and their health and safety, through subdivision, use, and development, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the protection of the values of the coastal environment does not preclude use and development in appropriate places and forms, and within appropriate limits; • some uses and developments which depend upon the use of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment are important to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities; • functionally some uses and developments can only be located on the coast or in the coastal marine area; • the coastal environment contains renewable energy resources of significant value; • the protection of habitats of living marine resources contributes to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities; • the potential to protect, use, and develop natural and physical resources in the coastal marine area should not be compromised by activities on land; • the proportion of the coastal marine area under any formal protection is small and therefore management under the Act is an important means by which the natural resources of the coastal marine area can be protected; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. public use and enjoyment of public space in the coastal environment is affected, or is likely to be affected; or iii. development or land management practices may be affected by physical changes to the coastal environment or potential inundation from coastal hazards, including as a result of climate change; or iv. land use activities affect, or are likely to affect, water quality in the coastal environment and marine ecosystems through increasing sedimentation; or v. significant adverse cumulative effects are occurring, or can be anticipated <p>P5(1). Consider effects on land or waters in the coastal environment held or managed under [other Acts] and, having regard to the purposes for which the land or waters are held or managed avoid adverse effects of activities that are significant in relation to those purposes; and otherwise avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of activities in relation to those purposes.</p> <p>P6(1). In relation to the coastal environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) recognise that the provision of infrastructure [is] important to the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities h) consider how adverse visual impacts of development can be avoided in areas sensitive to such effects, such as headlands and prominent ridgelines, and as far as practicable and reasonable apply controls or conditions to avoid those effects; j) where appropriate, buffer areas and sites of significant indigenous biological diversity, or historic heritage value <p>P11. To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment avoid adverse effects of activities, avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on...[various listed taxa].</p> <p>P13(1). To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and to protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural character; and b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment. <p>P15. To protect the natural features and natural landscapes of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid adverse effects of activities on outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes in the coastal environment; and b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy, or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on other natural features and natural landscapes in the coastal environment. <p>P17. Protect historic heritage in the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identification, assessment and recording of historic heritage, including archaeological sites; b) providing for the integrated management of such sites in collaboration with relevant councils, heritage agencies, iwi authorities and kaitiaki; c) initiating assessment and management of historic heritage in the context of historic landscapes; d) recognising that heritage to be protected may need conservation; e) facilitating and integrating management of historic heritage that spans the line of mean high water springs; f) including policies, rules and other methods relating to (a) to (e) above in regional policy statements, and plans; g) imposing or reviewing conditions on resource consents and designations, including for the continuation of activities; h) requiring, where practicable, conservation conditions; and i) considering provision for methods that would enhance owners' opportunities for conservation of listed heritage structures, such as relief grants or rates relief. <p>P19(3). Only impose a restriction on public walking access to, along or adjacent to the coastal marine area where such a restriction is necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> j) In other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction.

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> historic heritage in the coastal environment is extensive but not fully known, and vulnerable to loss or damage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development. 	<p>P25. In areas potentially affected by coastal hazards over at least the next 100 years:</p> <p>d. encourage the location of infrastructure away from areas of hazard risk where practicable.</p>
Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000	D2	<p>(7) Recognition of national significance of Hauraki Gulf</p> <p>(1) The interrelationship between the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments and the ability of that interrelationship to sustain the life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Hauraki Gulf and its islands are matters of national significance.</p> <p>(2) The life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Gulf and its islands includes the capacity—</p> <p>(a) to provide for—</p> <p>(i) the historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship of the tangata whenua of the Gulf with the Gulf and its islands; and</p> <p>(ii) the social, economic, recreational, and cultural well-being of people and communities:</p> <p>(b) to use the resources of the Gulf by the people and communities of the Gulf and New Zealand for economic activities and recreation:</p> <p>(c) to maintain the soil, air, water, and ecosystems of the Gulf.</p> <p>(8) Management of Hauraki Gulf</p> <p>To recognise the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, the objectives of the management of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments are—</p> <p>(a) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments:</p> <p>(b) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments:</p> <p>(c) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of those natural, historic, and physical resources (including kaimoana) of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments with which tangata whenua have an historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship:</p> <p>(d) the protection of the cultural and historic associations of people and communities in and around the Hauraki Gulf with its natural, historic, and physical resources:</p> <p>(e) the maintenance and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the contribution of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments to the social and economic well-being of the people and communities of the Hauraki Gulf and New Zealand:</p>	

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		(f) the maintenance and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, which contribute to the recreation and enjoyment of the Hauraki Gulf for the people and communities of the Hauraki Gulf and New Zealand.	
Auckland Unitary Plan B8 Toitū te taiwhenua - Coastal environment		<p>B8.2.1(1) Areas of the coastal environment with outstanding and high natural character are preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>B8.2.1(2) Subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment are designed, located and managed to preserve the characteristics and qualities that contribute to the natural character of the coastal environment.</p>	<p>B8.2.2(3) Preserve and protect areas of outstanding natural character and high natural character from inappropriate subdivision, use and development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoiding adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal environment scheduled as outstanding natural character; and (b) avoiding significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment. <p>B8.2.2(4) Avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects on natural character of the coastal environment not identified as outstanding natural character and high natural character from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>
		<p>B8.3.1(1) Subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment are located in appropriate places and are of an appropriate form and within appropriate limits, taking into account the range of uses and values of the coastal environment.</p> <p>B8.3.1(2) The adverse effects of subdivision, use and development on the values of the coastal environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>B8.3.1(7) In areas potentially affected by coastal hazards, subdivision, use and development avoid increasing the risk of social, environmental and economic harm.</p>	<p>B8.3.2(1) Recognise the contribution that use and development of the coastal environment make to the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities.</p> <p>B8.3.2(3) Provide for use and development in the coastal marine area that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have a functional need which requires the use of the natural and physical resources of the coastal marine area; (b) are for the public benefit or public recreation that cannot practicably be located outside the coastal marine area; (c) have an operational need making a location in the coastal marine area appropriate and that cannot practicably be located outside the coastal marine area. <p>B8.3.2(4) Require subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities above and below the mean high-water springs, including the effects on existing uses and on the coastal receiving environment.</p> <p>B8.3.2(5) Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown or little understood, but could be significantly adverse.</p> <p>B8.3.2(6) Consider the purposes for which land or water in the coastal environment is held or managed under any enactment for conservation or protection purposes and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid adverse effects that are significant in relation to those purposes; and b) avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects in relation to those purposes. <p>B8.3.2(7) Set back development from the coastal marine area, where practicable, to protect the natural character and amenity values of the coastal environment.</p>
		<p>B8.4.1(1) Public access to and along the coastal marine area is maintained and enhanced, except where it is appropriate to restrict that access, in a manner that is sensitive to the use and values of an area.</p> <p>B8.4.1(2) Public access is restricted only where necessary to ensure health or safety, for security reasons, for the efficient and safe operation of activities, or to protect the value of areas that are sensitive to disturbance.</p>	<p>B8.4.2(1) Subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment must, where practicable, do all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintain and where possible enhance public access to and along the coastal marine area, including through the provision of esplanade reserves and strips; b) be designed and located to minimise impacts on public use of and access to and along the coastal marine area; c) be set back from the coastal marine area to protect public open space values and access; and d) take into account the likely impact of coastal processes and climate change, and be set back sufficiently to not compromise the ability of future generations to have access to and along the coast. <p>B8.4.2(3) Restrict public access to and along the coastal marine area, particularly walking access, only where it is necessary to do any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. in other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction
	<p>B8.5.1(1) The management of the Hauraki Gulf gives effect to sections 7 and 8 of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000.</p>	<p>B8.5.2(2) Require the integrated management of use and development in the catchments, islands, and waters of the Hauraki Gulf to ensure that the ecological values and life-supporting capacity of the Hauraki Gulf are protected, and where appropriate enhanced.</p>	

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
		B8.5.1(3) Economic well-being is enabled from the use of the Hauraki Gulf's natural and physical resources without resulting in further degradation of environmental quality or adversely affecting the life-supporting capacity of marine ecosystems.	B8.5.2(16) Encourage the strategic provision of infrastructure and facilities to enhance public access and recreational use and enjoyment of the Hauraki Gulf.
Auckland Unitary Plan E18 Natural character of the coastal environment		E18.2(1) The natural characteristics and qualities that contribute to the natural character of the coastal environment are maintained while providing for subdivision, use and development.	<p>E18.3(1) Manage subdivision, use and development of land adjoining scheduled outstanding natural character or high natural character areas that have a biophysical or visual linkage with the scheduled area to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid adverse effects on the natural characteristics and qualities that contribute to the natural character values of outstanding natural character areas; and b) avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects, on the characteristics and qualities that contribute to the natural character values of high natural character areas. <p>E18.3(2) Maintain significant landforms and indigenous vegetation and habitats that are connected to outstanding natural character and high natural character areas.</p> <p>E18.3(3) Manage the effects of subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment to avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects, on the characteristics and qualities that contribute to natural character values, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the location, scale and design of the proposed subdivision, use or development; b) the extent of anthropogenic changes to landform, vegetation, coastal processes and water movement; c) the presence or absence of structures, buildings or infrastructure; d) the temporary or permanent nature of any adverse effects; e) the physical and visual integrity of the area, and the natural processes of the location; f) the intactness of any areas of significant vegetation, and vegetative patterns; g) the physical, visual and experiential values that contribute significantly to the wilderness and scenic values of the area; h) the integrity of landforms, geological features and associated natural processes, including sensitive landforms such as ridgelines, headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs, streams, rivers and surf breaks; i) the natural characteristics and qualities that exist or operate across mean high water spring and land in the coastal environment, including processes of sediment transport, patterns of erosion and deposition, substrate composition and movement of biota, including between marine and freshwater environments; and j) the functional or operational need for infrastructure to be located in a particular area.
Auckland Unitary Plan E19 Natural features and natural landscapes in the coastal environment		E19.2(1) The characteristics and qualities of natural landscapes and natural features which have particular values, provide a sense of place or identity, or have high amenity value, are maintained while providing for subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment.	<p>E19.3(1) Manage subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment adjoining scheduled outstanding natural landscapes or outstanding natural features to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) protect visual and biophysical linkages between the site and outstanding natural landscapes or outstanding natural features; and b) avoid adverse cumulative effects on the values of outstanding natural landscapes or outstanding natural features. <p>E19.3(2) Manage the effects of subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment to avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects on the characteristics and qualities of natural landscapes and natural features which have particular values, provide a sense of place or identity, or have high amenity values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the location, scale and design of the proposed subdivision, use or development; b) the extent of anthropogenic changes to the natural characteristics and qualities; c) the presence or absence of structures, buildings or infrastructure; d) the temporary or permanent nature of any adverse effects; e) the physical and visual integrity and the natural processes of the location; f) the intactness of any areas of significant vegetation, and vegetative patterns; g) the physical, visual and aesthetic values that contribute significantly to the natural landscape's values; h) the integrity of landforms, geological features and associated natural processes, including sensitive landforms such as ridgelines, headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs, streams, rivers and surf breaks; and i) the functional or operational need for infrastructure to be located in a particular area.

3.11 Natural Landscapes

Table 3-11: Natural Landscapes Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan B4 Te tiaki taonga tuku iho - Natural heritage	All	<p>B4.2.1(1) Outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>B4.2.1(3) The visual and physical integrity and the historic, archaeological and cultural values of Auckland's volcanic features that are of local, regional, national and/or international significance are protected and, where practicable, enhanced.</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>B4.2.2(7) Protect the historic, archaeological and cultural integrity of regionally significant volcanic features and their surrounds.</p> <p>B4.2.2(8) Manage outstanding natural landscapes and outstanding natural features in an integrated manner to protect and, where practicable and appropriate, enhance their values.</p>
		<p>B4.3.1(1) Significant public views to and between Auckland's maunga are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>B4.3.1(2) Significant views from public places to the coastal environment, ridgelines and other landscapes are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>	<p>B4.3.2(3) the view conveys an intact view of the maunga within a wider context which is of high or good quality;</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>B4.5.2(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>

3.12 Open Space Zones

Table 3-12: Open Space Zones Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan E16 Trees in open space zones	D1, D2, D4, D5	<p>E16.2(1) Trees in open space zones that contribute to cultural, amenity, landscape and ecological values are protected.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>E16.3(2) Manage trees within open space zones to protect their cultural, amenity, landscape and ecological values, while acknowledging that multiple uses occur in open space areas.</p> <p>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.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan H7 Open Space zones	D1	<p>H7.2(2) The adverse effects of use and development of open space areas on residents, communities and the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>H7.4.2(1) The natural, ecological, landscape, Mana Whenua and historic heritage values of the zone are enhanced and protected from adverse effects of use and development.</p>	<p>H7.3(4) Enable the provision of infrastructure necessary to service open spaces and recreation facilities</p> <p>H7.4.3(1) Enable appropriate use and development that conserves, protects and enhances the natural, landscape, and historic heritage values of the zone.</p> <p>H7.6.3(7) Require activities and development in locations adjoining the coast or a water body to meet all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> maintain public access, unless access is to be excluded for safety and security reasons; maintain the visual amenity of the coastal environment and water bodies; avoid areas scheduled for their outstanding natural landscape, outstanding or high natural character or historic heritage values; and recognise Mana Whenua values.

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
	D2	<p>H7.2(2) The adverse effects of use and development of open space areas on residents, communities and the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>H7.4.2(1) The natural, ecological, landscape, Mana Whenua and historic heritage values of the zone are enhanced and protected from adverse effects of use and development.</p> <p>H7.5.2(1) The open and spacious character, amenity values and any historic, Mana Whenua, and natural values of the zone are maintained.</p> <p>H7.5.2(2) Informal recreation activities are the predominant use of the zone.</p>	<p>H7.3(4) Enable the provision of infrastructure necessary to service open spaces and recreation facilities</p> <p>H7.4.3(1) Enable appropriate use and development that conserves, protects and enhances the natural, landscape, and historic heritage values of the zone.</p> <p>H7.5.3(2) Maintain or enhance the natural character values of open spaces by retaining significant vegetation (where appropriate and practical) and through weed removal, new planting and landscaping.</p> <p>H7.6.3(7) Require activities and development in locations adjoining the coast or a water body to meet all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintain public access, unless access is to be excluded for safety and security reasons; b) maintain the visual amenity of the coastal environment and water bodies; c) avoid areas scheduled for their outstanding natural landscape, outstanding or high natural character or historic heritage values; and d) recognise Mana Whenua values.
	D4	<p>H7.2(2) The adverse effects of use and development of open space areas on residents, communities and the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>H7.4.2(1) The natural, ecological, landscape, Mana Whenua and historic heritage values of the zone are enhanced and protected from adverse effects of use and development.</p>	<p>H7.3(4) Enable the provision of infrastructure necessary to service open spaces and recreation facilities</p> <p>H7.4.3(1) Enable appropriate use and development that conserves, protects and enhances the natural, landscape, and historic heritage values of the zone.</p>
	D5	<p>H7.2(2) The adverse effects of use and development of open space areas on residents, communities and the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>H7.4.2(1) The natural, ecological, landscape, Mana Whenua and historic heritage values of the zone are enhanced and protected from adverse effects of use and development.</p> <p>H7.5.1(1) The open and spacious character, amenity values and any historic, Mana Whenua, and natural values of the zone are maintained.</p> <p>H7.5.1(2) Informal recreation activities are the predominant use of the zone.</p>	<p>H7.3(4) Enable the provision of infrastructure necessary to service open spaces and recreation facilities</p> <p>H7.4.3(1) Enable appropriate use and development that conserves, protects and enhances the natural, landscape, and historic heritage values of the zone.</p> <p>H7.5.3(2) Maintain or enhance the natural character values of open spaces by retaining significant vegetation (where appropriate and practical) and through weed removal, new planting and landscaping.</p> <p>H7.6.3(7) Require activities and development in locations adjoining the coast or a water body to meet all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) maintain public access, unless access is to be excluded for safety and security reasons; d) maintain the visual amenity of the coastal environment and water bodies; e) avoid areas scheduled for their outstanding natural landscape, outstanding or high natural character or historic heritage values; and f) recognise Mana Whenua values.

3.13 Residential Zones

Table 3-13: Residential Zones Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan H5 Residential – Mixed Housing Urban Zone	D2, D5	<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"> g) support the social and economic well-being of the community; h) are in keeping with the with the scale and intensity of development anticipated within the zone; i) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on residential amenity; and j) 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>
Auckland Unitary Plan H6 Residential – Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings Zone	D2, D5	<p>H6.2(1) Land adjacent to centres and near the public transport network is efficiently used to provide high-density urban living that increases housing capacity and choice and access to centres and public transport.</p> <p>H6.2(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>H6.3(10) Recognise the functional and operational requirements of activities and development.</p> <p>H6.3(9) 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 – Metropolitan Centre Zone and Business – Town Centre Zone.

3.14 Business Zones

Table 3-14: Business Zones Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan H11 Business – Local Centre Zone	D2	<p>H11.2(3) Development positively contributes towards planned future form and quality, creating a sense of place.</p> <p>H11.2(7) The scale and intensity of development within local centres is in keeping with the planning outcomes identified in this Plan for the surrounding environment.</p> <p>H11.2(8) Local centres are an attractive place to live, work and visit.</p>	<p>H11.3(2) Enable an increase in the density, diversity and quality of housing in the centre zones and Business – Mixed Use Zone while managing any reverse sensitivity effects including from the higher levels of ambient noise and reduced privacy that may result from non-residential activities.</p> <p>H11.3(3) Require development to be of a quality and design that positively contributes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) planning and design outcomes identified in this Plan for the relevant zone; b) the visual quality and interest of streets and other public open spaces; and c) pedestrian amenity, movement, safety and convenience for people of all ages and abilities. <p>H11.3(12) Recognise the functional and operational requirements of activities and development.</p> <p>H11.3(20) Require activities adjacent to residential zones to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values of those areas.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan H12 Business – Neighbourhood Centre Zone	D5	<p>H12.2(3) Development positively contributes towards planned future form and quality, creating a sense of place</p> <p>H12.2(7) Neighbourhood centres are developed to a scale and intensity in keeping with the planning outcomes identified in this Plan for the surrounding environment.</p>	<p>H12.3(3) Require development to be of a quality and design that positively contributes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> k) planning and design outcomes identified in this Plan for the relevant zone; l) the visual quality and interest of streets and other public open spaces; and m) pedestrian amenity, movement, safety and convenience for people of all ages and abilities. <p>H12.3(12) Recognise the functional and operational requirements of activities and development.</p> <p>H12.3(17) Require activities adjacent to residential zones to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values of those areas.</p>

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan H13 Business – Mixed Use Zone	D2	<p>H13.2(3) Development positively contributes towards planned future form and quality, creating a sense of place.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) planning and design outcomes identified in this Plan for the relevant zone; b) the visual quality and interest of streets and other public open spaces; and c) pedestrian amenity, movement, safety and convenience for people of all ages and abilities. <p>H13.3(12) Recognise the functional and operational requirements of activities and development.</p> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) recognises the moderate scale, intensity and diversity of business, social and cultural activities provided in the zone; b) recognises the increases in residential densities provided in the zone; and c) 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>
Auckland Unitary Plan H16 Business – Heavy Industry Zone	D4	<p>H16.2(1) Heavy industry operates efficiently and is not unreasonably constrained by other activities.</p> <p>H16.2(4) Adverse effects on the natural environment within the zone and on the amenity values of neighbouring zones are managed.</p>	<p>H16.3(3) Require development adjacent to open space zones, residential zones and special purpose zones to manage adverse amenity effects on those zones.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan H17 Business – Light Industry Zone	D2	<p>H17.2(1) Light industrial activities locate and function efficiently within the zone.</p> <p>H17.2(3) Adverse effects on amenity values and the natural environment, both within the zone and on adjacent areas, are managed.</p> <p>H17.2(4) Development avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the amenity of adjacent public open spaces and residential zones.</p>	<p>H17.3(4) Require development adjacent to open space zones, residential zones and special purpose zones to manage adverse amenity effects on those zones.</p> <p>H17.3(7) Require activities adjacent to residential zones to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values of those areas.</p>

3.15 Strategic Transport Corridor Zone

Table 3-15: Strategic Transport Corridor Zone Relevant Objectives and Policies

Document name/ section of AUPOIP	Applicable NoRs	Key Objectives	Key Policies
Auckland Unitary Plan H22 Strategic Transport Corridor Zone	D1, D2, D5	<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>H22.3(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(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 Matters assessed under s171(1)(d)

Figure 4-1: Other Matters: Strategic Documents relevant to the Drury Package and summary

Document	Document Summary
Central Government	
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	<p>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.</p>
The Thirty Year New Zealand Infrastructure Plan 2015	<p>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 co-ordinated and contributes to a strong economy and high living standards. In regards 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.</p>

Document	Document Summary
Waka Kotahi Amended Statement of intent 2018-2022	This document sets the Waka Kotahi amended statement of intent and what is hoped to be achieved in terms of transport infrastructure over the next few decades based on the strategic direction of the GPS 2018. The Waka Kotahi focus is on creating an efficient and sustainable transport system that is safe, easy and connected providing one integrated land transport system that helps people get the most out of life and supports business.
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.
Waka Kotahi Integrated Planning Strategy	This strategy sets out what Waka Kotahi aim to achieve from an integrated planning approach leading and working with a range of government and private organisations to bring land use and transport planning and investment together. Waka Kotahi’s vision is to help create better transport systems and options (safer, cheaper and offering more choice, reliability and efficiency) for all customers (commuters, freight operators, consumers, tourists, students and the wider public), especially at peak travel times.
Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011	The National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health is a nationally consistent set of planning controls and soil contaminant values. It ensures that land affected by contaminants in soil is appropriately identified and assessed before it is developed - and if necessary, the land is remediated or the contaminants contained to make the land safe for human use.
Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009	The National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities (NES) are regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991. The purpose of the NES is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise the cost to councils of implementing the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission (NPS) • ensure planning requirements are nationally consistent and provide adequately for maintenance and upgrading of transmission lines to achieve the intention of the NPS • minimise RMA processing costs and delays.

Document	Document Summary
Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020	<p>The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 (Freshwater NES) regulates activities that pose risks to the health of freshwater and freshwater ecosystems. The standards are designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect existing inland and coastal wetlands • protect urban and rural streams from in-filling • ensure connectivity of fish habitat (fish passage) • set minimum requirements for feedlots and other stockholding areas • improve poor practice intensive winter grazing of forage crops • restrict further agricultural intensification until the end of 2024 • limit the discharge of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser to land, and require reporting of fertiliser use.
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 final report (April 2018) sets out a clear direction for the development of Auckland’s transport system over the next 10 years. 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>

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, NZTA 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.
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. <i>A 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

Document	Document Summary
	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.

Document	Document Summary
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.
Auckland Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan (2013)	This Action Plan seeks to protect, and conserve Auckland's environment, heritage and landscape, expand and develop Auckland's park and open space networks, and to connect and utilise these parks and open spaces.
Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan 2014-2024 (refreshed 2017)	This plan seeks to increase the availability to, and participation in, physical activities, recreation and sport within Auckland. In particular, the Plan focuses on increasing participation in informal recreation, providing infrastructure to improve access to open spaces and waterbodies, sporting achievement and improving Council's parks and recreation sector.
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.
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.

Document	Document Summary
Local Board Plans	The Drury Package is situated within two local board areas: Franklin and Papakura. Both the Franklin and Papakura Local Board Plans outline outcomes for the respective local board areas. Both plans identify outcomes relating to an improved and well connected transport system, including active modes, managing growth, economic prosperity and protection and care for the environment.
Ngā Manawhenua	
Iwi Management Plans	None known.