

Beachlands South Plan Change



Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) Objectives and Policies Assessment

The following table identifies and provides an assessment of the relevant objectives and policies of the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP). Only the relevant objectives and policies are listed, rather than every single provision.

Objectives and Policies	Comment
Chapter B Regional Policy Statement	
B2.2 Urban growth and form	
B2.2.1 Objectives (1) A quality compact urban form that enables all of the following: (a) a higher-quality urban environment; (b) greater productivity and economic growth; (c) better use of existing infrastructure and efficient provision of new infrastructure; (d) improved and more effective public transport; (e) greater social and cultural vitality; (f) better maintenance of rural character and rural productivity; and (g) reduced adverse environmental effects	Refer section 8.1.2 of the Section 32 Report. This specifically addresses the B2.2 Urban Growth and Form queries raised in the Council’s CL23 requests.
(2) Urban growth is primarily accommodated within the urban area 2016 (as identified in Appendix 1A).	
(3) Sufficient development capacity and land supply is provided to accommodate residential, commercial, industrial growth and social facilities to support growth.	
(4) Urbanisation is contained within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages	
(5) The development of land within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages is integrated with the provision of appropriate infrastructure.	
B2.2.2 Policies	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(1) Include sufficient land within the Rural Urban Boundary that is appropriately zoned to accommodate at any one time a minimum of seven years' projected growth in terms of residential, commercial and industrial demand and corresponding requirements for social facilities, after allowing for any constraints on subdivision, use and development of land.</p>	
<p>(3) Enable rezoning of future urban zoned land for urbanisation following structure planning and plan change processes in accordance with Appendix 1 Structure plan guidelines.</p>	
<p>(4) Promote urban growth and intensification within the urban area 2016 (as identified in Appendix 1A), enable urban growth and intensification within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages, and avoid urbanisation outside these areas.</p>	
<p>(5) Enable higher residential intensification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in and around centres; (b) along identified corridors; and (c) close to public transport, social facilities (including open space) and employment opportunities. 	
<p>(6) Identify a hierarchy of centres that supports a quality compact urban form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) at a regional level through the city centre, metropolitan centres and town centres which function as commercial, cultural and social focal points for the region or sub-regions; and (b) at a local level through local and neighbourhood centres that provide for a range of activities to support and serve as focal points for their local communities. 	
<p>(7) Enable rezoning of land within the Rural Urban Boundary or other land zoned future urban to accommodate urban growth in ways that do all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) support a quality compact urban form; (b) provide for a range of housing types and employment choices for the area; (c) integrate with the provision of infrastructure; and (d) follow the structure plan guidelines as set out in Appendix 1. 	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(8) Enable the use of land zoned future urban within the Rural Urban Boundary or other land zoned future urban for rural activities until urban zonings are applied, provided that the subdivision, use and development does not hinder or prevent the future urban use of the land.</p>	
<p>B2.3 A Quality built environment</p>	
<p>B2.3.1 Objectives</p> <p>(1) A quality-built environment where subdivision, use and development do all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) respond to the intrinsic qualities and physical characteristics of the site and area, including its setting; (b) reinforce the hierarchy of centres and corridors; (c) contribute to a diverse mix of choice and opportunity for people and communities; (d) maximise resource and infrastructure efficiency; (e) are capable of adapting to changing needs; and (f) respond and adapt to the effects of climate change <p>(2) Innovative design to address environmental effects is encouraged.</p> <p>(3) The health and safety of people and communities are promoted.</p>	<p>Refer section 8.1.3 of the Section 32 Report.</p>
<p>B2.3.2 Policies</p> <p>(1) Manage the form and design of subdivision, use and development so that it does all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) supports the planned future environment, including its shape, landform, outlook, location and relationship to its surroundings, including landscape and heritage; (b) contributes to the safety of the site, street and neighbourhood; (c) develops street networks and block patterns that provide good access and enable a range of travel options; (d) achieves a high level of amenity and safety for pedestrians and cyclists; (e) meets the functional, and operational needs of the intended use; and (f) allows for change and enables innovative design and adaptive re-use. 	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(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> <p>(a) providing access for people of all ages and abilities;</p> <p>(b) enabling walking, cycling and public transport and minimising vehicle movements; and</p> <p>(c) minimising the adverse effects of discharges of contaminants from land use activities (including transport effects) and subdivision.</p> <p>(3) Enable a range of built forms to support choice and meet the needs of Auckland’s diverse population.</p> <p>(4) Balance the main functions of streets as places for people and as routes for the movement of vehicles</p>	
<p>B2.4 Residential growth</p>	
<p>B2.4.1 Objectives</p> <p>(1) Residential intensification supports a quality compact urban form</p> <p>(2) Residential areas are attractive, healthy and safe with quality development that is in keeping with the planned built character of the area.</p> <p>(3) Land within and adjacent to centres and corridors or in close proximity to public transport and social facilities (including open space) or employment opportunities is the primary focus for residential intensification.</p> <p>(4) An increase in housing capacity and the range of housing choice which meets the varied needs and lifestyles of Auckland’s diverse and growing population.</p> <p>(5) Non-residential activities are provided in residential areas to support the needs of people and communities.</p> <p>(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>Refer section 8.1.4 of the Section 32 Report.</p>

Objectives and Policies

Comment

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

B2.4.2 Policies

(1) Provide a range of residential zones that enable different housing types and intensity that are appropriate to the residential character of the area.

(2) Enable higher residential intensities in areas closest to centres, the public transport network, large social facilities, education facilities, tertiary education facilities, healthcare facilities and existing or proposed open space.

(3) Provide for medium residential intensities in area that are within moderate walking distance to centres, public transport, social facilities and open space.

(4) Provide for lower residential intensity in areas:

- (a) that are not close to centres and public transport;
- (b) that are subject to high environmental constraints;
- (c) where there are 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; and
- (d) where there is a suburban area with an existing neighbourhood character.

(5) Avoid intensification in areas:

- (a) where there are 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 or special character; or
- (b) that are subject to significant natural hazard risks; where such intensification is inconsistent with the protection of the scheduled natural or physical resources or with the avoidance or mitigation of the natural hazard risks.

Objectives and Policies	Comment
(6) Ensure development is adequately serviced by existing infrastructure or is provided with infrastructure prior to or at the same time as residential intensification.	
(7) Manage adverse reverse sensitivity effects from urban intensification on land with existing incompatible activities.	
(8) Recognise and provide for existing and planned neighbourhood character through the use of place-based planning tools.	
(9) Manage built form, design and development to achieve an attractive, healthy and safe environment that is in keeping with the descriptions set out in placed-based plan provisions.	
(10) Require non-residential activities to be of a scale and form that are in keeping with the existing and planned built character of the area.	
(11) Enable a sufficient supply and diverse range of dwelling types and sizes that meet the housing needs of people and communities, including: (a) households on low to moderate incomes; and (b) people with special housing requirements.	
B2.5 Commercial and industrial growth	
B2.5.1. Objectives	Refer section 8.1.5 of the Section 32 Report.
(1) Employment and commercial and industrial opportunities meet current and future demands.	
(2) Commercial growth and activities are primarily focussed within a hierarchy of centres and identified growth corridors that supports a compact urban form.	
(3) Industrial growth and activities are enabled in a manner that does all of the following: (a) promotes economic development; (b) promotes the efficient use of buildings, land and infrastructure in industrial zones; (c) manages conflicts between incompatible activities; (d) recognises the particular locational requirements of some industries; and (e) enables the development and use of Mana Whenua’s resources for their economic well-being.	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>B2.5.2. Policies</p> <p>(1) Encourage commercial growth and development in the city centre, metropolitan and town centres, and enable retail activities on identified growth corridors, to provide the primary focus for Auckland’s commercial growth.</p> <hr/> <p>(2) Support the function, role and amenity of centres by encouraging commercial and residential activities within centres, ensuring development that locates within centres contributes to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an attractive and efficient urban environment with a distinctive sense of place and quality public places; (b) a diverse range of activities, with the greatest mix and concentration of activities in the city centre; (c) a distribution of centres that provide for the needs of people and communities; (d) employment and commercial opportunities; (e) a character and form that supports the role of centres as focal points for communities and compact mixed-use environments; (f) the efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure; (g) high-quality street environments including pedestrian and cycle networks and facilities; and (h) development does not compromise the ability for mixed use developments, or commercial activities to locate and expand within centres. <hr/> <p>(4) Enable new metropolitan, town and local centres following a structure planning process and plan change process in accordance with Appendix 1 Structure plan guidelines, having regard to all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the proximity of the new centre to existing or planned medium to high intensity residential development; (b) the existing network of centres and whether there will be sufficient population growth to achieve a sustainable distribution of centres; 	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(c) whether the new centre will avoid or minimise adverse effects on the function, role and amenity of the city centre, metropolitan and town centres, beyond those effects ordinarily associated with trade effects on trade competitors;</p> <p>(d) the form and role of the proposed centre;</p> <p>(e) any significant adverse effects on existing and planned infrastructure;</p> <p>(f) a safe and efficient transport system which is integrated with the centre; and</p> <p>(g) any significant adverse effects on the environment or on 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 or special character.</p>	
<p>(5) Enable retail activities, where appropriate, on identified growth corridors in business zones, having regard to all of the following:</p> <p>(a) adverse effects on the function, role and amenity of the city centre, metropolitan and town centres, beyond those effects ordinarily associated with trade effects on trade competitors;</p> <p>(b) adverse effects on the quality compact urban form including the existing and planned location of activities, facilities, infrastructure and public investment;</p> <p>(c) effects on community social and economic wellbeing and accessibility;</p> <p>(d) the efficient use and integration of land and infrastructure;</p> <p>(e) effects on the safe and efficient operation of the transport network;</p> <p>(f) effects of the development on the efficient use of any industrial land, in particular opportunities for land extensive industrial activities and heavy industry;</p> <p>(g) avoiding conflicts between incompatible activities; and (h) the effects on residential activity</p>	
<p>(6) Enable commercial activities, where appropriate, in business zones in locations other than the city centre, metropolitan and town centres and identified growth corridors, having regard to all of the following:</p> <p>(a) the matters listed in Policy B2.5.2(5)(a) to Policy B2.5.2(5)(h) above;</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(b) the extent to which activities would compromise the achievement of policies B2.5.2(1) and B.2.5.2(2): and</p> <p>(c) the extent to which activities would compromise the hierarchy of locations identified in policies B2.5.2(1) to B.2.5.2(5).</p>	
<p>(7) Enable the supply of land for industrial activities, in particular for land-extensive industrial activities and for heavy industry in areas where the character, scale and intensity of the effects from those activities can be appropriately managed.</p>	
<p>(8) Enable the supply of industrial land which is relatively flat, has efficient access to freight routes, rail or freight hubs, ports and airports, and can be efficiently served by infrastructure.</p>	
<p>(9) Enable the efficient use of industrial land for industrial activities and avoid incompatible activities by all of the following:</p> <p>(a) limiting the scale and type of non-industrial activities on land zoned for light industry;</p> <p>(b) preventing non-industrial activities (other than accessory activities) from establishing on land zoned for heavy industry; and</p> <p>(c) promoting co-location of industrial activities to manage adverse effects and to benefit from agglomeration.</p>	
<p>B2.6. Rural and coastal towns and villages</p>	
<p>B2.6.1. Objectives</p> <p>(1) Growth and development of existing or new rural and coastal towns and villages is enabled in ways that:</p> <p>(a) avoid 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 or special character unless growth and development protects or enhances such values; and</p> <p>(b) avoid elite soils and avoid where practicable prime soils which are significant for their ability to sustain food production; and</p> <p>(c) avoid areas with significant natural hazard risks;</p>	<p>Refer section 8.1.1 of the Section 32 Report.</p>

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(d) are consistent with the local character of the town or village and the surrounding area; and</p> <p>(e) enables the development and use of Mana Whenua’s resources for their economic well-being.</p>	
<p>(2) Rural and coastal towns and villages have adequate infrastructure.</p>	
<p>B2.6.2. Policies</p> <p>(1) Require the establishment of new or expansion of existing rural and coastal towns and villages to be undertaken in a manner that does all of the following:</p> <p>(a) maintains or enhances the character of any existing town or village;</p> <p>(b) incorporates adequate provision for infrastructure;</p> <p>(c) avoids locations with significant natural hazard risks where those risks cannot be adequately remedied or mitigated;</p> <p>(d) avoids elite soils and avoids where practicable prime soils which are significant for their ability to sustain food production;</p> <p>(e) maintains adequate separation between incompatible land uses;</p> <p>(f) is compatible with natural and physical characteristics, including those of the coastal environment; and</p> <p>(g) provides access to the town or village through a range of transport options including walking and cycling.</p>	
<p>(2) Avoid locating new or expanding existing rural and coastal towns and villages in or adjacent to areas that contain significant 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 or special character, unless the growth and development protects or enhances such resources including by any of the following measures:</p> <p>(a) the creation of reserves;</p> <p>(b) increased public access;</p> <p>(c) restoration of degraded environments;</p> <p>(d) creation of significant new areas of biodiversity; or</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
(e) enablement of papakāinga, customary use, cultural activities and appropriate commercial activities.	
(3) Enable the establishment of new or significant expansions of existing rural and coastal towns and villages through the structure planning and plan change processes in accordance with Appendix 1 Structure plan guidelines.	
(4) Enable small-scale growth of and development in rural and coastal towns and villages without the need for structure planning, in a manner consistent with policies B2.6.2(1) and (2).	
(5) Enable papakāinga, marae, customary use, cultural activities and appropriate commercial activities on Māori land and on other land where Mana Whenua have collective ownership.	N/A
B2.7 Open space and recreational facilities	
B2.7.1 Objectives	Refer section 8.1.6 of the Section 32 Report.
(1) Recreational needs of people and communities are met through the provision of a range of quality open spaces and recreation facilities.	
(2) Public access to and along Auckland’s coastline, coastal marine area, lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands is maintained and enhanced.	
(3) Reverse sensitivity effects between open spaces and recreation facilities and neighbouring land uses are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	
B2.7.2 Policies	
(1) Enable the development and use of a wide range of open spaces and recreation facilities to provide a variety of activities, experiences and functions.	
(2) Promote the physical connection of open spaces to enable people and wildlife to move around efficiently and safely.	
(3) Provide a range of open spaces and recreation facilities in locations that are accessible to people and communities.	
(4) Provide open spaces and recreation facilities in areas where there is an existing or anticipated deficiency.	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
(7) Avoid, remedy or mitigate significant adverse effects of land use or development on open spaces and recreation facilities.	
(8) Avoid, remedy or mitigate significant adverse effects from the use of open spaces and recreational facilities on nearby residents and communities.	
(9) Enable public access to lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands and the coastal marine area by enabling public facilities and by seeking agreements with private landowners where appropriate.	
(10) Limit public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands by esplanade reserves, esplanade strips or other legal mechanisms where necessary for health, safety or security reasons or to protect significant natural or physical resources.	
B2.8 Social facilities	
B2.8.1 Objectives	Refer section 8.1.7 of the Section 32 Report.
(1) Social facilities that meet the needs of people and communities, including enabling them to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and their health and safety.	
(2) Social facilities located where they are accessible by an appropriate range of transport modes.	
(3) Reverse sensitivity effects between social facilities and neighbouring land uses are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	
B2.8.2 Policies	
(1) Enable social facilities that are accessible to people of all ages and abilities to establish in appropriate locations as follows:	
(a) small-scale social facilities are located within or close to their local communities;	
(b) medium-scale social facilities are located with easy access to city, metropolitan and town centres and on corridors;	
(c) large-scale social facilities are located where the transport network (including public transport and walking and cycling routes) has sufficient existing or proposed capacity.	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
(2) Enable the provision of social facilities to meet the diverse demographic and cultural needs of people and communities.	
(3) Enable intensive use and development of existing and new social facility sites.	
(4) In growth and intensification areas identify as part of the structure plan process where social facilities will be required and enable their establishment in appropriate locations.	
B3.2 Infrastructure	
B3.2.1 Objectives	
(1) Infrastructure is resilient, efficient and effective.	
(5) Infrastructure planning and land use planning are integrated to service growth efficiently.	Refer section 8.1.8 of the Section 32 Report.
(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 Policies	
(4) Avoid where practicable, or otherwise remedy or mitigate, adverse effects of subdivision, use and development on infrastructure.	
(5) Ensure subdivision, use and development do not occur in a location or form that constrains the development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of existing and planned infrastructure.	
B3.3 Transport	
B3.3.1 Objectives	Refer section 8.1.8 of the Section 32 Report.
(1) Effective, efficient and safe transport that:	
(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	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(e) facilitates transport choices, recognises different trip characteristics and enables accessibility and mobility for all sectors of the community.</p>	
<p>B3.3.2 Policies</p>	
<p>(1) Enable the effective, efficient and safe development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of all modes of an integrated transport system.</p>	
<p>(2) Enable the movement of people, goods and services and ensure accessibility to sites.</p>	
<p>(3) Identify and protect existing and future areas and routes for developing Auckland's transport infrastructure.</p>	
<p>(4) Ensure that transport infrastructure is designed, located and managed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) integrate with adjacent land uses, taking into account their current and planned use, intensity, scale, character and amenity; and (b) provide effective pedestrian and cycle connections. 	
<p>(5) Improve the integration of land use and transport by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensuring transport infrastructure is planned, funded and staged to integrate with urban growth; (b) encouraging land use development and patterns that reduce the rate of growth in demand for private vehicle trips, especially during peak periods; (c) locating high trip-generating activities so that they can be efficiently served by key public transport services and routes and complement surrounding activities by supporting accessibility to a range of transport modes; (d) requiring proposals for high trip-generating activities which are not located in centres or on corridors or at public transport nodes to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the transport network; (e) enabling the supply of parking and associated activities to reflect the demand while taking into account any adverse effects on the transport system; and (f) requiring activities adjacent to transport infrastructure to avoid, remedy or mitigate effects which may compromise the efficient and safe operation of such infrastructure. 	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(6) Require activities sensitive to adverse effects from the operation of transport infrastructure to be located or designed to avoid, remedy or mitigate those potential adverse effects.</p>	
<p>(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>	
<p>B6.2 Recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnerships and participation</p>	
<p>B6.2.1 Objectives</p> <p>(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>Refer section 8.1.10 of the Section 32 Report.</p>
<p>(2) The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi are recognised through Mana Whenua participation in resource management processes.</p>	
<p>B6.2.2 Policies</p> <p>(1) Provide opportunities for Mana Whenua to actively participate in the sustainable management of natural and physical resources including ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga in a way that does all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) recognises the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and provides for the practical expression of kaitiakitanga; (b) builds and maintains partnerships and relationships with iwi authorities; (c) provides for timely, effective and meaningful engagement with Mana Whenua at appropriate stages in the resource management process, including development of resource management policies and plans; (d) recognises the role of kaumātua and pūkenga; (e) recognises Mana Whenua as specialists in the tikanga of their hapū or iwi and as being best placed to convey their relationship with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga; (f) acknowledges historical circumstances and impacts on resource needs; (g) recognises and provides for mātauranga and tikanga; and 	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(h) recognises the role and rights of whānau and hapū to speak and act on matters that affect them.</p>	
<p>B6.3.1 Objectives</p>	
<p>(1) Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga are properly reflected and accorded sufficient weight in resource management decisionmaking.</p>	
<p>(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>(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 Policies</p>	
<p>Enable Mana Whenua to identify their values associated with all of the following:</p>	
<p>(a) ancestral lands, water, air, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga;</p>	
<p>(b) freshwater, including rivers, streams, aquifers, lakes, wetlands, and associated values;</p>	
<p>(c) biodiversity;</p>	
<p>(d) historic heritage places and areas; and</p>	
<p>(e) air, geothermal and coastal resources.</p>	
<p>(2) Integrate Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga:</p>	
<p>(a) in the management of natural and physical resources within the ancestral rohe of Mana Whenua, including:</p>	
<p>(i) ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga;</p>	
<p>(ii) biodiversity; and</p>	
<p>(iii) historic heritage places and areas.</p>	
<p>(b) in the management of freshwater and coastal resources, such as the use of rāhui to enhance ecosystem health;</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(c) in the development of innovative solutions to remedy the longterm adverse effects on historical, cultural and spiritual values from discharges to freshwater and coastal water; and</p> <p>(d) in resource management processes and decisions relating to freshwater, geothermal, land, air and coastal resources.</p>	
<p>(4) Provide opportunities for Mana Whenua to be involved in the integrated management of natural and physical resources in ways that do all of the following:</p> <p>(a) recognise the holistic nature of the Mana Whenua world view;</p> <p>(b) recognise any protected customary right in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011; and</p> <p>(c) restore or enhance the mauri of freshwater and coastal ecosystems.</p>	
<p>(5) Integrate Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga when giving effect to the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2014 in establishing all of the following:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) integrated management of the effects of the use and development of land and freshwater on coastal water and the coastal environment.</p>	
<p>(6) Require resource management decisions to have particular regard to potential impacts on all of the following: Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in part</p> <p>(a) the holistic nature of the Mana Whenua world view;</p> <p>(b) the exercise of kaitiakitanga;</p> <p>(c) mauri, particularly in relation to freshwater and coastal resources;</p> <p>(d) customary activities, including mahinga kai;</p> <p>(e) sites and areas with significant spiritual or cultural heritage value to Mana Whenua; and</p> <p>(f) any protected customary right in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.</p>	
<p>B6.4.1 Objectives</p> <p>(1) Māori economic, social and cultural wellbeing is supported.</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
(2) Mana Whenua occupy, develop and use their land within their ancestral rohe.	
B6.4.2 Policies	
(1) Provide for papakāinga, marae, Māori customary activities and commercial activities across urban and rural Auckland to support Māori economic, social and cultural wellbeing.	
(2) Enable the integration of mātauranga and tikanga Māori in design and development.	
B6.4.1 Objectives	
(1) The tangible and intangible values of Mana Whenua cultural heritage are identified, protected and enhanced.	
(2) The relationship of Mana Whenua with their cultural heritage is provided for.	
(3) The association of Mana Whenua cultural, spiritual and historical values with local history and whakapapa is recognised, protected and enhanced	
(5) Mana Whenua cultural heritage and related sensitive information and resource management approaches are recognised and provided for in resource management processes.	
B6.5.2. Policies	
(1) Protect Mana Whenua cultural and historic heritage sites and areas which are of significance to Mana Whenua.	
(7) Include a Māori cultural assessment in structure planning and plan change process to do all of the following:	
(a) identify Mana Whenua values associated with the landscape;	
(b) identify sites, places and areas that are appropriate for inclusion in the Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule for their Mana Whenua cultural heritage values as part of a future plan change; and	
(c) reflect Mana Whenua values.	
B7.2 Indigenous biodiversity	
B7.2.1 Objectives	Refer section 8.1.11 of the Section 32 Report.

Objectives and Policies	Comment
(2) Indigenous biodiversity is maintained through protection, restoration and enhancement in areas where ecological values are degraded, or where development is occurring.	
B7.3 Freshwater systems	
B7.3.1 Objectives	Refer section 8.1.11 of the Section 32 Report.
(1) Degraded freshwater systems are enhanced.	
(2) Loss of freshwater systems is minimised.	
(3) The adverse effects of changes in land use on freshwater are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	
B7.3.2 Policies	
(1) Integrate the management of subdivision, use and development and freshwater systems by undertaking all of the following:	
(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.	
(2) Identify degraded freshwater systems.	
(3) Promote the enhancement of freshwater systems identified as being degraded to progressively reduce adverse effects.	
(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:	
(a) it is necessary to provide for: the health and safety of communities; or	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>the enhancement and restoration of freshwater systems and values; or the sustainable use of land and resources to provide for growth and development; or infrastructure;</p> <p>(b) no practicable alternative exists;</p> <p>(c) mitigation measures are implemented to address the adverse effects arising from the loss in freshwater system functions and values; and</p> <p>(d) where adverse effects cannot be adequately mitigated, environmental benefits including on-site or off-site works are provided.</p>	
<p>(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> <p>(a) protect identified Natural Lake Management Areas, Natural Stream Management Areas, and Wetland Management Areas;</p> <p>(b) minimise erosion and modification of beds and banks of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands;</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> <p>freshwater systems not protected under Policy B7.3.2(5)(a);</p> <p>navigation along rivers and public access to and along lakes, rivers and streams;</p> <p>existing riparian vegetation located on the margins of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands;</p> <p>and</p> <p>areas of significant indigenous biodiversity.</p>	
<p>(6) Restore and enhance freshwater systems where practicable when development, change of land use, and subdivision occur.</p>	
<p>B7.4 Coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water</p>	
<p>B7.4.1 Objectives</p>	<p>Refer section 8.1.11 of the Section 32 Report.</p>

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(2) The quality of freshwater and coastal water is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time where it is degraded.</p>	
<p>(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>(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>(6) Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water are recognised and provided for, including their traditional and cultural uses and values.</p>	
<p>B7.4.2 Policies</p> <p>(1) Integrate the management of subdivision, use, development and coastal water and freshwater, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of growth; and (b) requiring catchment management planning as part of structure planning; (c) controlling the use of land and discharges to minimise the adverse effects of runoff on water and progressively reduce existing adverse effects where those water are degraded; and (d) avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on water, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated. <p>(6) Progressively improve water quality in areas identified as having degraded water quality through managing subdivision, use, development and discharges.</p> <p>(7) Manage the discharges of contaminants into water from subdivision, use and development to avoid where practicable, and otherwise minimise, all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) significant bacterial contamination of freshwater and coastal water; (b) adverse effects on the quality of freshwater and coastal water; 	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(c) adverse effects from contaminants, including nutrients generated on or applied to land, and the potential for these to enter freshwater and coastal water from both point and non-point sources;</p> <p>(d) adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water, including wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai; and</p> <p>(e) adverse effects on the water quality of catchments and aquifers that provide water for domestic and municipal supply.</p>	
<p>(8) Minimise the loss of sediment from subdivision, use and development, and manage the discharge of sediment into freshwater and coastal water, by:</p> <p>(a) promoting the use of soil conservation and management measures to retain soil and sediment on land; and</p> <p>(b) requiring land disturbing activities to use industry best practice and standards appropriate to the nature and scale of the land disturbing activity and the sensitivity of the receiving environment.</p>	
<p>(9) Manage stormwater by all of the following:</p> <p>(a) requiring subdivision, use and development to:</p> <p>minimise the generation and discharge of contaminants; and</p> <p>minimise adverse effects on freshwater and coastal water and the capacity of the stormwater network;</p> <p>(b) adopting the best practicable option for every stormwater diversion and discharge; and</p> <p>(c) controlling the diversion and discharge of stormwater outside of areas serviced by a public stormwater network.</p>	
<p>(10) Manage the adverse effects of wastewater discharges to freshwater and coastal water by all of the following:</p> <p>(a) ensuring that new development is supported by wastewater infrastructure with sufficient capacity to serve the development;</p> <p>(b) progressively reducing existing network overflows and associated adverse effects by all of the following:</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(i) making receiving environments that are sensitive to the adverse effects of wastewater discharges a priority;</p> <p>(ii) adopting the best practicable option for preventing or minimising the adverse effects of discharges from wastewater networks including works to reduce overflow frequencies and volumes;</p> <p>(iii) ensuring plans are in place for the effective operation and maintenance of the wastewater network and to minimise dry weather overflow discharges;</p> <p>(iv) ensuring processes are in place to mitigate the adverse effects of overflows on public health and safety and the environment where the overflows occur;</p> <p>(c) adopting the best practicable option for minimising the adverse effects of discharges from wastewater treatment plants; and</p> <p>(d) ensuring on-site wastewater systems avoid significant adverse effects on freshwater and coastal water.</p>	
<p>B8 Coastal Environment</p>	
<p>B8.2.1. Objectives</p> <p>(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>Refer section 8.1.12 of the Section 32 Report.</p>
<p>(3) Where practicable, in the coastal environment areas with degraded natural character are restored or rehabilitated and areas of high and outstanding natural character are enhanced.</p>	
<p>B8.2.2. Policies</p> <p>(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>(5) Enable land use practices and restoration projects that will restore, rehabilitate or enhance natural character in outstanding natural character and high natural character areas in the coastal environment.</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>B8.3.1. Objectives</p> <p>(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>(2) The adverse effects of subdivision, use and development on the values of the coastal environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p>	
<p>(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. Policies</p> <p>(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>(2) Avoid or mitigate sprawling or sporadic patterns of subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment by all of the following:</p> <p>(a) concentrating subdivision, use and development within areas already characterised by development and where natural character values are already compromised;</p> <p>(b) avoiding urban activities 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, historic heritage and special character; and</p> <p>(c) ensuring that subdivision, use or development involving land above and below the mean high water springs can provide for any associated facilities or infrastructure in an integrated manner.</p>	
<p>(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 Objectives</p> <p>(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>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(3)The open space, recreation and amenity values of the coastal environment are maintained or enhanced, including through the provision of public facilities in appropriate locations.</p>	
<p>B8.4.2. Policies</p> <p>(1)Subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment must, where practicable, do all of the following:</p> <p>(a) maintain and where possible enhance public access to and along the coastal marine area, including through the provision of esplanade reserves and strips;</p> <p>(b) be designed and located to minimise impacts on public use of and access to and along the coastal marine area;</p> <p>(c) be set back from the coastal marine area to protect public open space values and access; and</p> <p>(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>	
<p>(2) Provide for a range of open space and recreational use of the coastal environment by doing all of the following:</p> <p>(a) identifying areas for recreational use, including landbased facilities for those uses, where this ensures the efficient use of the coastal environment;</p> <p>(b) enabling the provision of facilities in appropriate locations that enhance public access and amenity values;</p>	
<p>B9 Rural Environment</p>	
<p>B9.2.1. Objectives</p> <p>(1) Rural areas make a significant contribution to the wider economic productivity of, and food supply for, Auckland and New Zealand.</p>	<p>Refer section 8.1.13 of the Section 32 Report.</p>
<p>(2) Areas of land containing elite soil are protected for the purpose of food supply from inappropriate subdivision, urban use and development.</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
(3) Rural production and other activities that support rural communities are enabled while the character, amenity, landscape and biodiversity values of rural areas, including within the coastal environment, are maintained.	
(4) Auckland's rural areas outside the Rural Urban Boundary and rural and coastal towns and villages are protected from inappropriate subdivision, urban use and development.	
<p>B9.2.2. Policies</p> <p>(1) Enable a diverse range of activities while avoiding significant adverse effects on and urbanisation of rural areas, including within the coastal environment, and avoiding, remedying, or mitigating other adverse effects on rural character, amenity, landscape and biodiversity values.</p>	
<p>B9.3.1. Objectives</p> <p>(1) Land containing elite soils is protected through land management practices to maintain its capability, flexibility and accessibility for primary production.</p>	
(2) Land containing prime soil is managed to enable its capability, flexibility and accessibility for primary production.	
(3) The productive potential of land that does not contain elite or prime soil is recognised.	
<p>B9.3.2. Policies</p> <p>(2) Encourage activities that do not depend on using land containing elite and prime soil to locate outside these areas.</p> <p>(3) Recognise the productive potential of land that does not contain elite or prime soil and encourage the continued use of this land for rural production.</p>	
<p>B10.2 Natural hazards and climate change</p>	
<p>B10.2.1 Objectives</p> <p>(1) Communities are more resilient to natural hazards and the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Refer section 8.1.14 of the Section 32 Report.</p>
(3) New subdivision, use and development avoid the creation of new risks to people, property and infrastructure.	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
(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.	
(5) The functions of natural systems, including floodplains, are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	
(6) The conveyance function of overland flow paths is maintained.	
<p>B10.2.2 Policies</p> <p>(5) Manage subdivision, use and development of land subject to natural hazards based on all of the following:</p> <p>(a) the type and severity of potential events, including the occurrence natural hazard events in combination;</p> <p>(b) the vulnerability of the activity to adverse effects, including the health and safety of people and communities, the resilience of property to damage and the effects on the environment; and</p> <p>(c) the cumulative effects of locating activities on land subject to natural hazards and the effects on other activities and resources.</p>	
(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>(10) Encourage redevelopment on land subject to natural hazards to reduce existing risks and ensure no new risks are created by using a range of measures such as any of the following:</p> <p>(a) the design and placement of buildings and structures;</p> <p>(b) managing activities to increase their resilience to hazard events; or</p> <p>(c) change of use to a less vulnerable activity.</p>	
B10.4 Land - contaminated	
<p>B10.4.1 Objective</p> <p>(1) Human health and the quality of air, land and water resources are protected by the identification, management and remediation of land that is contaminated.</p>	Refer section 8.1.14 of the Section 32 Report.

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>B10.4.2 Policies</p> <p>(1) Identify land that is or may be contaminated based on:</p> <p>(a) sites known to have supported contaminating land use activities in the past;</p> <p>(b) sites with a significant potential risk to human health; or</p> <p>(c) sites having significant adverse effects on the environment.</p> <hr/> <p>(3) Manage or remediate land that is contaminated where:</p> <p>(a) the level of contamination renders the land unsuitable for its existing or proposed use; or</p> <p>(b) the discharge of contaminants from the land is generating or is likely to generate significant adverse effects on the environment; or</p> <p>(c) development or subdivision of land is proposed.</p>	
Chapter E Auckland Wide	
E1 Water Quality and Integrated Management	
<p>E1.2 Objectives</p> <p>(1) Freshwater and sediment quality is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time in degraded areas.</p> <hr/> <p>(2) The mauri of freshwater is maintained or progressively improved over time to enable traditional and cultural use of this resource by Mana Whenua</p> <hr/> <p>(3) Stormwater and wastewater networks are managed to protect public health and safety and to prevent or minimise adverse effects of contaminants on freshwater and coastal water quality.</p>	<p>Given the existing rural land use activities present and enabled on land it is considered that the proposed freshwater systems in the Plan Change Area will in fact be improved over time as the land is developed for urban land uses. Riparian margins will be enhanced and stormwater will be better managed.</p> <p>The improvements in stormwater management, the provision of reticulated wastewater networks and riparian protection and enhancement should ensure that the mauri of freshwater will potentially be better protected that it is at the present time.</p>
<p>E1.3 Policies</p> <p>(2) Manage discharges, subdivision, use, and development that affect freshwater systems to:</p> <p>(a) maintain or enhance water quality, flows, stream channels and their margins and other freshwater values, where the current condition is above National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management National Bottom Lines and the relevant Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline in Table E1.3.1 below; or</p>	<p>The application of the Stormwater Management Area – Flow 1 ('SMAF 1') controls along with the Auckland-wide provisions will ensure that stormwater discharges and sediment runoff are appropriately managed to ensure that water quality is enhanced.</p> <p>An integrated approach to stormwater has been adopted and will be applied through Beachlands. The proposed stormwater management</p>

Objectives and Policies	Comment										
<p>(b) enhance water quality, flows, stream channels and their margins and other freshwater values where the current condition is below national bottom lines or the relevant Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline in Table E1.3.1 below.</p> <p>Table E1.3.1 Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline for Auckland rivers and streams</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="203 443 1077 678"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land Use</th> <th>Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Native Forest</td> <td>123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exotic Forest</td> <td>111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural Areas</td> <td>94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban Areas</td> <td>68</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Land Use	Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline	Native Forest	123	Exotic Forest	111	Rural Areas	94	Urban Areas	68	<p>measures as well as riparian planting will minimise and mitigate effects on freshwater systems arising from changes in water temperature.</p> <p>As above, effects arising from stormwater discharges will be effectively managed through the resource consent process that will follow the Plan Change. The layout, location and type of zoning proposed seek to achieve integration of future development whilst minimising effects on hydrology and receiving environments.</p> <p>Connectivity of waterways will be retained and protected and enhanced as much as possible.</p> <p>Earthworks within the Plan Change area have the potential to create an uncontrolled discharge of sediment laden water which can impact water quality of receiving watercourses. In this case, implementation of an erosion and sediment control plan that is designed and maintained in accordance with Auckland Council GD05 - Guidance for Erosion and Sediment Control will be appropriate to deal with effects of sedimentation from earthworks. This can be dealt with through the resource consent process.</p>
Land Use	Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline										
Native Forest	123										
Exotic Forest	111										
Rural Areas	94										
Urban Areas	68										
<p>(3) Require freshwater systems to be enhanced unless existing intensive land use and development has irreversibly modified them such that it practicably precludes enhancement.</p>											
<p>(8) Avoid as far as practicable, or otherwise minimise or mitigate, adverse effects of stormwater runoff from greenfield development on freshwater systems, freshwater and coastal water by:</p> <p>(a) taking an integrated stormwater management approach (refer to Policy E1.3.10);</p> <p>(b) minimising the generation and discharge of contaminants, particularly from high contaminant generating car parks and high use roads and into sensitive receiving environments;</p> <p>(c) minimising or mitigating changes in hydrology, including loss of infiltration, to:</p> <p>minimise erosion and associated effects on stream health and values;</p> <p>maintain stream baseflows; and</p> <p>support groundwater recharge;</p> <p>(d) where practicable, minimising or mitigating the effects on freshwater systems arising from changes in water temperature caused by stormwater discharges; and</p> <p>(e) providing for the management of gross stormwater pollutants, such as litter, in areas where the generation of these may be an issue.</p>	<p>For the reasons above, it is considered that the proposed Plan Change is in keeping with the relevant E1 objectives and policies.</p>										

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(10) In taking an integrated stormwater management approach have regard to all of the following:</p> <p>(a) the nature and scale of the development and practical and cost considerations, recognising:</p> <p>(i) greenfield and comprehensive brownfield development generally offer greater opportunity than intensification and small-scale redevelopment of existing areas;</p> <p>(ii) intensive land uses such as high-intensity residential, business, industrial and roads generally have greater constraints; and</p> <p>(iii) site operational and use requirements may preclude the use of an integrated stormwater management approach.</p> <p>(b) the location, design, capacity, intensity and integration of sites/development and infrastructure, including roads and reserves, to protect significant site features and hydrology and minimise adverse effects on receiving environments;</p> <p>(c) the nature and sensitivity of receiving environments to the adverse effects of development, including fragmentation and loss of connectivity of rivers and streams, hydrological effects and contaminant discharges and how these can be minimised and mitigated, including opportunities to enhance degraded environments;</p> <p>(d) reducing stormwater flows and contaminants at source prior to the consideration of mitigation measures and the optimisation of on-site and larger communal devices where these are required; and</p> <p>(e) the use and enhancement of natural hydrological features and green infrastructure for stormwater management where practicable.</p>	
<p>(11) Avoid as far as practicable, or otherwise minimise or mitigate adverse effects of stormwater diversions and discharges, having particular regard to:</p> <p>(a) the nature, quality, volume and peak flow of the stormwater runoff;</p> <p>(b) the sensitivity of freshwater systems and coastal waters, including the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park;</p> <p>(c) the potential for the diversion and discharge to create or exacerbate flood risks;</p> <p>(d) options to manage stormwater on-site or the use of communal stormwater management measures;</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(e) practical limitations in respect of the measures that can be applied; and (f) the current state of receiving environments.</p>	
<p>(12) Manage contaminants in stormwater runoff from high contaminant generating car parks and high use roads to minimise new adverse effects and progressively reduce existing adverse effects on water and sediment quality in freshwater systems, freshwater and coastal waters.</p>	
<p>(13) Require stormwater quality or flow management to be achieved on-site unless there is a downstream communal device or facility designed to cater for the site’s stormwater runoff.</p>	
<p>E3 Lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands</p>	
<p>E3.2 Objectives</p>	<p>A wetland assessment has been undertaken. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) and the associated National Environmental Standard (NES) to determine if these are qualifying natural wetlands. The investigations and analysis undertaken indicate that few, if any, natural wetlands would have existed in the part of the plan change area to be live zoned. All wetlands considered to be of high value have been identified and the EPAN overlay has been applied over these particular areas to ensure their protection, maintenance, restoration and enhancement by way of the proposed precinct provisions. Additionally, a standard requiring a minimum 5m building setback for all buildings and structures from the wetland margin buffer planting is included in the precinct provisions to ensure these significant habitats are appropriately protected from future development. Further to the precinct provisions the NES Freshwater regulations and Chapter E3 of AUP already provides a comprehensive national and regional framework for activities around and on natural wetlands.</p>
<p>(1) Auckland's lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands with high natural values are protected from degradation and permanent loss.</p>	
<p>(2) Auckland's lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands are restored, maintained or enhanced.</p>	
<p>(3) Significant residual adverse effects on lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated are offset where this will promote the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.</p>	
<p>(4) Structures in, on, under or over the bed of a lake, river, stream or wetland are provided for where there are functional or operational needs for the structure to be in that location, or traverse that area.</p>	
<p>(5) Activities in, on, under or over the bed of a lake, river, stream and wetland are managed to minimise adverse effects on the lake, river, stream or wetland.</p>	
<p>(6) Reclamation and drainage of the bed of a lake, river, stream and wetland is avoided, unless there is no practicable alternative.</p>	
<p>E3.3 Policies</p>	
<p>(2) Manage the effects of activities in, on, under or over the beds of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands outside the overlays identified in Policy E3.3(1) by:</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(a) avoiding where practicable or otherwise remedying or mitigating any adverse effects on lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands; and</p> <p>(b) where appropriate, restoring and enhancing the lake, river, stream or wetland.</p>	<p>There are permanent and intermittent streams which traverse the Plan Change area. To the greatest extent possible, it is intended that the aquatic habitats within the Plan Change area will be retained and enhanced where possible. The Plan Change requires riparian margins planting on each side of permanent and intermittent streams to a minimum width of 10m. This planting must be eco-sourced native vegetation consistent with local biodiversity.</p> <p>For the reasons above, it is considered that the proposed Plan Change is in keeping with the relevant objectives and policies.</p>
<p>(3) Enable the enhancement, maintenance and restoration of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands.</p>	
<p>(4) Restoration and enhancement actions, which may form part of an offsetting proposal, for a specific activity should:</p> <p>(a) be located as close as possible to the subject site;</p> <p>(b) be 'like-for-like' in terms of the type of freshwater system affected;</p> <p>(c) preferably achieve no net loss or a net gain in the natural values including ecological function of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands; and</p> <p>(d) consider the use of biodiversity offsetting as outlined in Appendix 8 Biodiversity offsetting.</p>	
<p>(5) Avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities in, on, under or over the beds of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands on:</p> <p>(a) the mauri of the freshwater environment; and</p> <p>(b) Mana Whenua values in relation to the freshwater environment.</p>	
<p>(6) Manage the adverse effects on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is identified prior to, or discovered during, subdivision, use and development by:</p> <p>(a) complying with the protocol for the accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin;</p> <p>(b) undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and</p> <p>(c) undertaking appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated.</p>	
<p>(7) Provide for the operation, use, maintenance, repair, erection, reconstruction, placement, alteration or extension, of any structure or part of any structure in, on, under, or over the bed of a lake, river, stream or wetland, and any associated diversion of water, where the structure complies with all of the following:</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(a) there is no practicable alternative method or location for undertaking the activity outside the bed of the lake, river, stream or wetland;</p> <p>(b) the structure is designed to be the minimum size necessary for its purpose to minimise modification to the bed of a lake, river, stream or wetland;</p> <p>(c) the structure is designed to avoid creating or increasing a hazard;</p> <p>(d) the structure is for any of the following:</p> <p>(i) required as part of an activity designed to restore or enhance the natural values of any lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands and their margins, or any adjacent area of indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna;</p> <p>(ii) designed to maintain and/or enhance public access to, over and along any lake, river, stream or wetland and their margins;</p> <p>(iii) necessary to provide access across a lake, river, stream or wetland;</p> <p>(iv) associated with infrastructure;</p> <p>(v) necessary for flood protection and the safeguarding of public health and safety; or required for the reasonable use of production land.</p> <p>(e) the structure avoids significant adverse effects and avoids, remedies or mitigates other adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with freshwater resources, including wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai.</p>	
<p>(13) Avoid the reclamation and drainage of the bed of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands, including any extension to existing reclamations or drained areas unless all of the following apply:</p> <p>(a) there is no practicable alternative method for undertaking the activity outside the lake, river, stream or wetland;</p> <p>(b) for lakes, permanent rivers and streams, and wetlands the activity is required for any of the following:</p> <p>(i) as part of an activity designed to restore or enhance the natural values of any lake, river, stream or wetland, any adjacent area of indigenous vegetation or habitats of indigenous fauna;</p> <p>(ii) for the operation, use, maintenance, repair, development or upgrade of infrastructure; or</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(iii) to undertake mineral extraction activities; and</p> <p>(c) the activity avoids significant adverse effects and avoids, remedies or mitigates other adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with freshwater resources, including wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai.</p>	
<p>(15) Protect the riparian margins of lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands from inappropriate use and development and promote their enhancement to through all of the following:</p> <p>(a) safeguard habitats for fish, plant and other aquatic species, particularly in rivers and streams with high ecological values;</p> <p>(b) safeguard their aesthetic, landscape and natural character values;</p> <p>(c) safeguard the contribution of natural freshwater systems to the biodiversity, resilience and integrity of ecosystems; and</p> <p>(d) avoid or mitigate the effects of flooding, surface erosion, stormwater contamination, bank erosion and increased surface water temperature.</p>	
<p>(16) Protect land alongside streams for public access through the use of esplanade reserves and esplanade strips, marginal strips, drainage reserves, easements or covenants where appropriate and for water quality, ecological and landscape protection purposes.</p>	
<p>(17) The loss of extent of natural inland wetlands is avoided, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted, except where:</p> <p>(a) the loss of extent or values arises from any of the following:</p> <p>(i) the customary harvest of food or resources undertaken in accordance with tikanga Māori</p> <p>(ii) restoration activities</p> <p>(iii) scientific research</p> <p>(iv) the sustainable harvest of sphagnum moss</p> <p>(v) the construction or maintenance of wetland utility structures (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020)</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(vi) the maintenance or operation of specified infrastructure, or other infrastructure (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020</p> <p>(vii) natural hazard works (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020); or</p> <p>(b) the regional council is satisfied that:</p> <p>(i) the activity is necessary for the construction or upgrade of specified infrastructure; and</p> <p>(ii) the specified infrastructure will provide significant national or regional benefits; and</p> <p>(iii) there is a functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location; and (iv) the effects of the activity are managed through applying the effects management hierarchy.</p>	
<p>(18) The loss of river extent and values is avoided, unless the council is satisfied:</p> <p>(a) that there is a functional need for the activity in that location; and</p> <p>(b) the effects of the activity are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy</p>	
<p>E10 Stormwater management area – Flow 1 and Flow 2</p>	
<p>E10.2 Objective</p> <p>(1) High value rivers, streams and aquatic biodiversity in identified urbanised catchments are protected from further adverse effects of stormwater runoff associated with urban development and where possible enhanced.</p>	<p>The proposed Plan Change, and related land use outcomes, is not considered to generate further adverse effects on streams and aquatic biodiversity arising from stormwater discharges. The proposed mitigation measures discussed throughout this assessment will ensure adverse effects are avoided, mitigated or enhanced where possible.</p> <p>The SMAF – 1 control is proposed to be applied to the proposed Plan Change area. Additionally, the proposed riparian margin rule shall assist with enhancing stream naturalness, biodiversity and improving bank stability.</p> <p>Overall, the proposal achieves the outcomes sought by E10 objectives and policies.</p>
<p>E10.3 Policies</p> <p>(1) Manage stormwater runoff from impervious areas in Stormwater management area – Flow 1 and Flow 2 areas to minimise the adverse effects of stormwater runoff on rivers and streams to retain, and where possible enhance, stream naturalness, biodiversity, bank stability and other values</p>	
<p>(2) Require stormwater hydrology mitigation in Stormwater management area control – Flow 1 and Flow 2 areas where there are:</p> <p>(a) new impervious areas;</p> <p>(b) redeveloped impervious areas; or</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
(c) entire sites where the area of development or redevelopment comprises more than 50 per cent of the site area.	
E11 Land disturbance – Regional	
<p>E11.2 Objectives</p> <p>(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>Land disturbance is required to prepare the land for urban development to achieve the higher-level objectives of the RPS. The standards set out in Chapter E11 and E12 of the AUP will sufficiently manage the effects of earthworks and relevant consent conditions will ensure that sediment generation from land disturbance is minimised, and land disturbance is undertaken in a manner that protects the safety of people and avoids, remedies and mitigates adverse effects on the environment. As such, it is considered that any land disturbance effects can be appropriately managed through the resource consent process.</p> <p>If any sensitive material is discovered accidental discovery protocols will be followed.</p> <p>For the reasons above, it is considered that the proposed Plan Change is in keeping with the relevant objectives and policies for regional and district land disturbance.</p>
(2) Sediment generation from land disturbance is minimised.	
(3) Land disturbance is controlled to achieve soil conservation	
<p>E11.3 Policies</p> <p>(2) Manage land disturbance to:</p> <p>(a) retain soil and sediment on the land by the use of best practicable options for sediment and erosion control appropriate to the nature and scale of the activity;</p> <p>(b) manage the amount of land being disturbed at any one time, particularly where the soil type, topography and location is likely to result in increased sediment runoff or discharge;</p> <p>(c) avoid, remedy and mitigate adverse effects on accidentally discovered sensitive material; and</p> <p>(d) maintain the cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua in terms of land and water quality, preservation of wāhi tapu, and kaimoana gathering.</p>	
<p>(3) Manage the impact on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is discovered undertaking land disturbance by:</p> <p>(a) requiring a protocol for the accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin;</p> <p>(b) undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and</p> <p>(c) undertaking appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects. Where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated.</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(4) Enable land disturbance necessary for a range of activities undertaken to provide for people and communities social, economic and cultural well-being, and their health and safety.</p>	
<p>(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>(6) Require that earthworks are designed and undertaken in a manner that ensures the stability and safety of surrounding land, buildings and structures.</p>	
<p>(7) Require any land disturbance that will likely result in the discharge of sediment laden water to a surface water body or to coastal water to demonstrate that sediment discharge has been minimised to the extent practicable, having regard to the quality of the environment; with:</p> <p>(a) any significant adverse effects avoided, and other effects avoided, remedied or mitigated, particularly in areas where there is:</p> <p>(i) high recreational use;</p> <p>(ii) relevant initiatives by Mana Whenua, established under regulations relating to the conservation or management of fisheries, including taiāpure, rāhui or whakatupu areas;</p> <p>(iii) the collection of fish and shellfish for consumption;</p> <p>(iv) maintenance dredging; or</p> <p>(v) a downstream receiving environment that is sensitive to sediment accumulation;</p> <p>(b) adverse effects avoided as far as practicable within areas identified as sensitive because of their ecological values, including terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecological values; and</p> <p>(c) the receiving environments ability to assimilate the discharged sediment being taken into account.</p>	
<p>E12 Land disturbance – District</p>	
<p>E12.2 Objectives</p> <p>(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>See comments under E11 above.</p>

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>E12.3 Policies</p> <p>(2) Manage the amount of land being disturbed at any one time, to:</p> <p>(a) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse construction noise, vibration, odour, dust, lighting and traffic effects;</p> <p>(b) avoid, remedy and mitigate adverse effects on accidentally discovered sensitive material; and</p> <p>(c) 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>(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> <p>(4) Manage the impact on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is discovered undertaking land disturbance by:</p> <p>(a) requiring a protocol for the accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin;</p> <p>(b) undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and</p> <p>(c) undertaking appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>(5) Design and implement earthworks with recognition of existing environmental site constraints and opportunities, specific engineering requirements, and implementation of integrated water principles.</p>	
E15 Vegetation Management and Biodiversity	
<p>E15.2 Objectives</p> <p>(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>(2) Indigenous biodiversity is restored and enhanced in areas where ecological values are degraded, or where development is occurring.</p>	<p>Vegetation within the Plan Change area is combination of mature native forest, regenerating native forest and areas of exotic vegetation. The southern gully consists of riparian vegetation in the form of mature and regenerating forest in gully systems and is mapped as a Terrestrial Significant Ecological Area under the AUP. Similarly, the vegetated buffer along the western cliffs of the plan change area is also mapped as</p>

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>E15.3 Policies</p> <p>(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>(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>a Significant Ecological Area and includes mature native vegetation such as pohutuakawa, puriri and broadleaved forest. There are no terrestrial SEA's within the live zone portion of the plan change area.</p> <p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate these adverse effects, the plan change applies the EPAN to avoid and minimise habitat loss of existing and potential high value habitats and wetlands (plus permanent and intermittent streams discussed above). The proposed EPAN standard also requires particular ecological values listed to be identified and protected by a covenant or other legal protection mechanism, and these areas must be managed and enhanced in accordance with a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP).</p> <p>The Plan Change will result in loss of vegetation within the live zoned area to facilitate land development; however, this will be kept to a minimum and will be avoided where possible. There is also considerable potential to restore and protect habitats at the site as part of the Plan Change.</p> <p>The Plan Change is in keeping with these objectives and policies.</p>
<p>E26.2 Network Utilities and Electricity Generation – All Zones and Roads</p>	
<p>E26.2.1 Objectives</p> <p>(3) Safe, efficient and secure infrastructure is enabled, to service the needs of existing and authorised proposed subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>(4) Development, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, renewal, upgrading and removal of infrastructure is enabled.</p> <p>(5) The resilience of infrastructure is improved and continuity of service is enabled.</p> <p>(6) Infrastructure is appropriately protected from incompatible subdivision, use and development, and reverse sensitivity effects.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>Water supply for future development will be provided for from bores into below ground aquifers. Potable water supply will also need to be supplemented from additional bores on the 620 Whitford Maraetai site for both the live zoned land and the FUZ. It is proposed to apply for the required permits during the processing of the PPC in order to confirm sufficient water is available to service the PPC land. In order to ensure this the PPC includes Standard I.7.4 that requires adequate water supply and wastewater infrastructure to be provided at the time of subdivision or development. Additionally, Standard I.7.13 requires all new dwellings</p>

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>E26.2.2 Policies</p> <p>(2) Provide for the development, operation, maintenance, repair, upgrade and removal of infrastructure throughout Auckland by recognising:</p> <p>(a) functional and operational needs;</p> <p>(b) location, route and design needs and constraints;</p> <p>(c) the complexity and interconnectedness of infrastructure services;</p> <p>(d) the benefits of infrastructure to communities with in Auckland and beyond;</p> <p>(e) the need to quickly restore disrupted services; and</p> <p>(f) its role in servicing existing, consented and planned development.</p> <p>(3) Avoid where practicable, or otherwise remedy or mitigate adverse effects on infrastructure from subdivision, use and development, including reverse sensitivity effects, which may compromise the operation and capacity of existing, consented and planned infrastructure.</p> <p>(8) Encourage new linear infrastructure to be located in roads, and where practicable within the road reserve adjacent to the carriage way.</p> <p>(9) Require new or major upgrades to electricity and telecommunications lines to be located underground in urban areas unless:</p> <p>(a) there are significant operational, functional, technical or economic reasons that require an aboveground network; or</p> <p>(b) the additional lines are part of minor upgrading to the network or are service connections.</p> <p>(10) Enable the coordinated undergrounding of existing electricity and telecommunications lines in the road, particularly where the opportunity exists when network improvements are undertaken.</p> <p>(13) Have regard to the extent to which actual and potential effects have been avoided, remedied or mitigated by the route, site and method selected when assessing the development of the National Grid.</p> <p>(15) Ensure roads are designed, located and constructed to:</p>	<p>to install rainwater harvesting tanks for non-potable use and water efficient fixtures.</p> <p>Wastewater reticulation and treatment is proposed to be provided through a private on-site private treatment facility. This system will reticulate wastewater through the site via a Low-Pressure Sewer System (LPSS) and treat wastewater via a Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) plant. There are a number of feasible wastewater disposal options for the PPC area. The PPC includes a standard that requires adequate wastewater infrastructure to be provided at the time of time subdivision or development. This standard ensures development will not progress without the necessary wastewater infrastructure.</p> <p>It is clear that any infrastructure provided will meet this objective and any associated policies because it will be subject to a separate subsequent consenting process. These processes are thorough and rigorous and will ensure a resilient, efficient and effective infrastructure network will be provided to service the plan change area. The technical reports provided demonstrate that an appropriate infrastructure network is feasible.</p> <p>The detailed layout and design of the required infrastructure to service the Plan Change area will be subject to the provisions in E26.</p> <p>The Plan Change is in keeping with the relevant objectives and policies.</p>

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<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>	
E27 Transport	
<p>E27.2 Objectives</p> <p>(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>(2) An integrated transport network including public transport, walking, cycling, private vehicles and freight, is provided for.</p> <p>(5) Pedestrian safety and amenity along public footpaths is prioritised.</p> <p>(6) Road/rail crossings operate safely with neighbouring land use and development.</p>	<p>The effects of the Plan Change on the existing and future transport network have been assessed in an Integrated Transport Assessment (refer Appendix 11). The assessment shows extent of development enabled by live zoning in the plan change can be accommodated on the surrounding road network while maintaining acceptable levels of safety and efficiency, with the identified transport infrastructure upgrades. The proximity and accessibility of the plan change area to the Pine Harbour Ferry terminal as well as the scale and density of development enables Beachlands South to become a high density and highly public transport focussed development which capitalises on public transport availability and achieves the optimum levels of land use-transportation integration. This staged rezoning approach balances the existing roading infrastructure with the necessary upgrades required to enable the land to be zoned for urban development. This strategy aims to deliver good land use and transport outcomes, by creating densities that are supportive of public transport in coordination with other roading infrastructure upgrades.</p> <p>The Plan Change will enhance accessibility of all modes of transport within Beachlands by providing a connected an integrated road network</p>
<p>E27.3 Policies</p> <p>(1) Require subdivision, use and development which:</p> <p>(a) generate trips resulting in potentially more than minor adverse effects on the safe, efficient and effective operation of the transport network;</p> <p>(b) are proposed outside of the following zones:</p> <p>(i) the Business – City Centre Zone, Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone, Business – Town Centre Zone;</p> <p>(ii) Residential – Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings Zone;</p> <p>(iii) the Centre Fringe Office Control as shown on the planning maps; or</p> <p>(c) do not already require an integrated transport assessment or have been approved based on an integrated transport assessment to manage adverse effects on and integrate</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>with the transport network by measures such as travel planning, providing alternatives to private vehicle trips, staging development or undertaking improvements to the local transport network.</p>	<p>which provides for cyclists and pedestrians and creates linkages to the existing Beachlands Settlement.</p>
<p>(13) Provide for park-and-ride and public transport facilities which are located and designed to support the public transport network by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) locating in proximity to public transport stations, stops and terminals; (b) growing public transport patronage to assist in relieving congested corridors by encouraging commuters to shift to public transport; (c) making public transport easier and more convenient to use, thereby attracting new users; (d) improving the operational efficiency of the public transport network; (e) extending the catchment for public transport into areas of demand where it is not cost-effective to provide traditional services or feeders; (f) reinforcing existing and future investments on the public transport network; and (g) providing free, secure and covered parking for bicycles. 	<p>The Plan Change is in keeping with the relevant objectives and policies.</p>
<p>(14) Support increased cycling and walking by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring larger developments to provide bicycle parking; (b) requiring end-of-trip facilities, such as showers and changing facilities, to be included in office, educational and hospital developments with high employee or student numbers; and (c) providing for off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities to complement facilities located within the road network. 	
<p>(28) Discourage new road and pedestrian rail level crossings to ensure the safe, effective and efficient operation of the region’s rail network.</p>	
<p>E30 Contaminated land</p>	
<p>E30.2 Objectives</p> <p>(1) The discharge of contaminants from contaminated land into air, or into water, or onto or into land are managed to protect the environment and human health and to enable land to be used for suitable activities now and in the future.</p>	<p>A Detailed Site Investigation (‘DSI’) has been undertaken for the Plan Change Area, and is included at Appendix 25 of this report. This DSI confirms that the previous land uses undertaken on this piece of land are considered to actually be or potentially contaminated by activities</p>

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>E30.3 Policies</p> <p>(2) Require any use or development of land containing elevated levels of contaminants resulting in discharges to air, land or water to manage or remediate the contamination to a level that:</p> <p>(a) allows contaminants to remain in the ground/groundwater, where it can be demonstrated that the level of residual contamination is not reasonably likely to pose a significant adverse effect on human health or the environment; and</p> <p>(b) avoids adverse effects on potable water supplies; and</p> <p>(c) avoids, remedies or mitigates significant adverse effects on ecological values, water quality, human health and amenity values; while taking into account all of the following:</p> <p>(d) the physical constraints of the site and operational practicalities;</p> <p>(e) the financial implications of the investigation, remediation, management and monitoring options;</p> <p>(f) the use of best practice contaminated land management, including the preparation and consideration of preliminary and detailed site investigations, remedial action plans, site validation reports and site management plans for the identification, monitoring and remediation of contaminated land; and</p> <p>(g) whether adequate measures are in place for the transport, disposal and tracking of contaminated soil and other contaminated material removed from a site to prevent adverse effects on the environment.</p>	<p>on the Hazardous Activities or Industries List (HAIL). The regulations of the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health ('NES') therefore apply.</p> <p>The DSI recommends that a Site Management Plan is completed to identify remediation and control measures to apply during land disturbance and to accommodate urban land uses. This is considered to be common for greenfield sites of this nature.</p> <p>Resource consent requirements under the NES and AUP would ensure that a Site Management Plan is prepared at the time of resource consent to demonstrate how the works will be managed to ensure that any land disturbance and urban use of the land avoid and mitigate adverse effects on the environment and human health.</p> <p>The DSI concludes overall that the Plan Change area is suitable for future residential and commercial development and there is no evidence to suggest that the presence of contamination would prevent the proposed rezoning of land as sought in the plan change.</p> <p>Overall, it is considered that the potential adverse effects of land contamination associated with land disturbance and the change of use of the site can be appropriately managed in the future and that the proposal is therefore consistent with these objectives and policies.</p>
E36 Natural Hazards and Flooding	
<p>E36.2 Objectives</p> <p>(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>A comprehensive assessment of hazards has been undertaken to support the proposed Plan Change. This includes geotechnical investigations (refer to Appendix 24), coastal hazards (refer to Appendix 22) and flood modelling (refer to Appendix 14). Based on the findings of the analysis and the mitigation measures proposed, it is considered that the land conditions are generally suitable for urban development and can be appropriately managed through the resource consent process.</p>
<p>(5) Subdivision, use and development including redevelopment, is managed to safely maintain the conveyance function of floodplains and overland flow paths</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(3) Consider all of the following, as part of a risk assessment of proposals to subdivide, use or develop land that is subject to natural hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the type, frequency and scale of the natural hazard and whether adverse effects on the development will be temporary or permanent; (b) the type of activity being undertaken and its vulnerability to natural hazard events; (c) the consequences of a natural hazard event in relation to the proposed activity; (d) the potential effects on public safety and other property; (e) any exacerbation of an existing natural hazard risk or the emergence of natural hazard risks that previously were not present at the location; (f) whether any building, structure or activity located on land subject to natural hazards near the coast can be relocated in the event of severe coastal erosion, inundation or shoreline retreat; (g) the ability to use non-structural solutions, such as planting or the retention or enhancement of natural landform buffers to avoid, remedy or mitigate hazards, rather than hard protection structures; (h) the design and construction of buildings and structures to mitigate the effects of natural hazards; (i) the effect of structures used to mitigate hazards on landscape values and public access; (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 (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>In relation to Geotechnical hazards the potential for medium to large scale instability are generally anticipated to be mainly in the ecological overlay areas. The plan change responds to this by applying the EPAN overlay over these areas which does not permit any earthworks or development within this.</p> <p>In response to the potential for coastal hazards the proposed precinct provisions include a Coastal Protection Yard standard which imposes a minimum 30m setback for any buildings or structures from MHWS which has been adopted from the current Whitford Precinct provisions under the AUP. This coastal protection yard is considered to be adequate for managing the future development of buildings or structures adjacent to the coastal edge and there is no reason from a coastal hazard perspective to depart from this existing standard. In addition, having reviewed the Structure Plan, the assessment concludes that development will be located to avoid coastal hazards to the extent that any existing hazards will not be exacerbated or accelerated. In addition the Auckland-wide provisions in Chapter E36 of the AUP currently includes standards for activities on land in the “coastal erosion hazard area” and E36.9 includes a Special Information Requirement to provide a Hazard Risk Assessment when subdivision, use or development requiring a resource consent is to be undertaken on land that may be subject to natural hazards.</p> <p>Further, the standard provisions in Chapter E36 of the AUP would apply to any development within identified flood plains and/or overland flow paths, which would sufficiently manage the effects of potential development in these areas.</p> <p>The Plan Change is in keeping with the relevant objectives and policies.</p>
<p>(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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) accelerating or exacerbating the natural hazard and/or its potential impacts; (b) exposing vulnerable activities to the adverse effects of natural hazards; (c) creating a risk to human life; and 	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
(d) increasing the natural hazard risk to neighbouring properties or infrastructure.	
(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.	
(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	
(29) Maintain the function of overland flow paths to convey stormwater runoff safely from a site to the receiving environment.	
(30) Require changes to overland flow paths to retain their capacity to pass stormwater flows safely without causing damage to property or the environment.	
(32) Require risk assessment prior to subdivision, use and development of land subject to instability.	
(33) Locate and design subdivision, use and development first to avoid potential adverse effects arising from risks due to land instability hazards, and, if avoidance is not practicably able to be totally achieved, otherwise to remedy or mitigate residual risks and effects to people, property and the environment resulting from those hazards.	
E38 Subdivision – Urban	
E38.2 Objectives	
(2) Land is subdivided in a manner that provides for the long-term needs of the community and minimises adverse effects of future development on the environment.	<p>The Plan Change has been informed by the Structure Plan for Beachlands South which responds to the intrinsic qualities of the site including the topography and natural features. The precinct provisions require future development to deliver a collector and local road network that achieves a highly connected street layout that integrates with the wider roading network.</p> <p>While the objectives and policies for urban subdivision will largely be achieved through the provisions within Chapter E38 which apply within the Plan Change area, the Plan Change also includes some tailored precinct provisions to ensure some of the design principles from</p>
(4) Infrastructure supporting subdivision and development is planned and provided for in an integrated and comprehensive manner and provided for to be in place at the time of the subdivision or development.	
(6) Subdivision has a layout which is safe, efficient, convenient and accessible.	
(8) Subdivision maintains or enhances the natural features and landscapes that contribute to the character and amenity values of the areas.	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(9) Subdivision to protect indigenous vegetation or wetlands is provided for in the residential zones</p>	<p>Structure Plan are translated into a final design and layout. In particular the precinct includes assessment criteria, indicative locations of collector roads and assessment criteria, to ensure that the roading network achieves connectivity with the wider Beachlands area and accommodate all modes of transport.</p> <p>The Plan Change is in keeping with these objectives and policies.</p>
<p>(10) Subdivision:</p> <p>(a) within urban and serviced areas, does not increase the risks of adverse effects to people, property, infrastructure and the environment from natural hazards;</p> <p>(b) avoids, where possible, and otherwise mitigates, adverse effects associated with subdivision for infrastructure or existing urban land uses; and</p> <p>(c) maintains the function of flood plains and overland flow paths to safely convey flood waters, while taking into account the likely long-term effects of climate change.</p>	
<p>E38.3 Policies</p> <p>(1) Provide for subdivision which supports the policies of the Plan for residential zones, business zones, open space zones, special purpose zones, coastal zones, relevant overlays and Auckland-wide provisions.</p>	
<p>(10) Require subdivision to provide street and block patterns that support the concepts of a liveable, walkable and connected neighbourhood including:</p> <p>(a) a road network that achieves all of the following:</p> <p>is easy and safe to use for pedestrians and cyclists;</p> <p>is connected with a variety of routes within the immediate neighbourhood and between adjacent land areas; and</p> <p>is connected to public transport, shops, schools, employment, open spaces and other amenities; and</p> <p>(b) vehicle crossings and associated access designed and located to provide for safe and efficient movement to and from sites and minimising potential conflict between vehicles, pedestrians, and cyclists on the adjacent road network.</p>	
<p>(13) Require subdivision to deliver sites that are of an appropriate size and shape for development intended by the zone by:</p> <p>(a) providing a range of site sizes and densities; and</p> <p>(b) providing for higher residential densities in locations where they are supportive of pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and the viability and vibrancy of centres.</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(14) Encourage the design of subdivision to incorporate and enhance land forms, natural features, and indigenous trees and vegetation.</p>	
<p>(17) Require sufficient road reserves to accommodate the needs of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) different types of transport modes; (b) stormwater networks; (c) network utilities; and (d) lighting, street furniture, landscaping and reticulated infrastructure in a way that will not create future safety and maintenance issues. 	
<p>(18) Require subdivision to provide for the recreation and amenity needs of residents by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) providing open spaces which are prominent and accessible by pedestrians; (b) providing for the number and size of open spaces in proportion to the future density of the neighbourhood; and (c) providing for pedestrian and/or cycle linkages 	
<p>(19) Require subdivision to provide servicing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to be coordinated, integrated and compatible with the existing infrastructure network; (b) to enable the existing network to be expanded or extended to adjacent land where that land is zoned for urban development; and (c) to enable electricity and telecommunications services to be reticulated underground to each site wherever practicable. 	
<p>(22) Require subdivision to be designed to manage stormwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in accordance with any approved stormwater discharge consent or network discharge consent; (b) in a manner consistent with stormwater management policies in E1 Water quality and integrated management; (c) by applying an integrated stormwater management approach to the planning and design of development in accordance with stormwater management policies in E1 Water quality and integrated management; 	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(d) to protect natural streams and maintain the conveyance function of overland flow paths;</p> <p>(e) to maintain, or progressively improve, water quality;</p> <p>(f) to integrate drainage reserves and infrastructure with surrounding development and open space networks; and</p> <p>(g) in an integrated and cost-effective way</p>	
Chapter H Zones	
H1 Residential – Large Lot Zone	
<p>H4.2. Objectives</p> <p>(1) Development maintains and is in keeping with the area’s spacious landscape character, landscape qualities and natural features.</p>	<p>The Large Lot zone is proposed to apply along the coastline to ensure that development will be in keeping with the natural qualities and character of the coastline. It will contribute to increasing housing capacity and choice within the area, while responding to the natural character values and potential for coastal hazards associated with this portion of the site.</p> <p>The Plan Change is in keeping with these objectives and policies.</p>
<p>H4.3. Policies</p> <p>(1) Require large minimum site sizes and limit the scale and intensity of development to ensure that:</p> <p>(a) sites are able to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment and disposal;</p> <p>(b) development will be in keeping with any landscape qualities or natural features; and</p> <p>(c) development will not exacerbate any physical limitations such as land instability.</p>	
H5 Residential – Mixed Housing Urban Zone	
<p>H5.2. Objectives (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>The Mixed Housing Urban zone is proposed to be applied to the majority of the Plan Change area to enable choice and a variety of housing types at a scale and density that will integrate with the existing Beachlands urban character.</p> <p>The plan change is entirely keeping with these objectives and policies.</p>
<p>H5.3. Policies</p> <p>(1) Enable a variety of housing types at higher densities, including low-rise apartments and integrated residential development such as retirement villages.</p>	
H6 Residential – Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings Zone	
<p>H6.2. Objectives</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(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>The Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings zoning is proposed to be applied to land around the ferry terminal and close to the village centre to provide higher density residential development on land in closest proximity to the centre and public transport.</p> <p>The Plan Change is in keeping with these objectives and policies.</p>
<p>H6.3. Policies</p> <p>(1) Enable a variety of housing types at high densities including terrace housing and apartments and integrated residential development such as retirement villages.</p>	
<p>H11 Business – Local Centre Zone</p>	
<p>H11.2. Objectives</p> <p>(1) A strong network of centres that are attractive environments and attract ongoing investment, promote commercial activity, and provide employment, housing and goods and services, all at a variety of scales.</p>	<p>The Local Centre zone is proposed to be applied along the primary ‘spine’ road, in close proximity to high-frequency public transport options with strong cycle and pedestrian connections that make the Local Centre a highly accessible destination. The zone primarily provides for the local convenience needs of surrounding residential areas, including local retail, commercial services, offices, food and beverage, and appropriately scaled supermarkets. It is intended to provide for the establishment of a centre to meet the day-to-day needs of residents and some increased employment opportunities in a central location to enhance walkability, while not competing with the established centres. The proposed centre is in keeping with the Beachlands South Structure Plan, which envisions a small village centre within this general location.</p> <p>The Plan Change is in keeping with these objectives and policies.</p>
<p>(4) Business activity is distributed in locations, and is of a scale and form, that:</p> <p>(a) provides for the community’s social and economic needs;</p> <p>(b) improves community access to goods, services, community facilities and opportunities for social interaction; and</p> <p>(c) manages adverse effects on the environment, including effects on infrastructure and residential amenity.</p>	
<p><i>Business – Local Centre Zone objectives</i></p> <p>(6) Local centres enable commercial activity which primarily services local convenience needs and provides residential living opportunities.</p>	
<p>(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>(8) Local centres are an attractive place to live, work and visit.</p>	
<p>H11.3. Policies</p> <p>(1) Reinforce the function of the city centre, metropolitan centres and town centres as the primary location for commercial activity, according to their role in the hierarchy of centres.</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(16) Enable activities for the local convenience needs of the surrounding residential area, including retail, commercial services, office, food and beverage and small scale supermarkets.</p>	
<p>(17) Enable large scale commercial activity where this:</p> <p>(a) supports:</p> <p>(i) a diversity of activities within the local centre; and</p> <p>(ii) the centre's on-going ability to provide for the local convenience needs of its surrounding community;</p> <p>(b) does not significantly adversely affect the function, role and amenity of the Business - City Centre Zone, Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone and Business – Town Centre Zone beyond those effects ordinarily associated with trade effects on trade competitors; and</p> <p>(c) manages adverse effects on the safe and efficient operation of the transport network including effects on pedestrian safety and amenity.</p>	
<p>(18) Provide for the expansion of local centres to better provide for community social and economic well-being, where expansion is suitable for growth in terms of strategic and local environmental effects</p>	
<p>(19) Recognise:</p> <p>(a) the positive contribution supermarkets make to centre vitality and function;</p> <p>(b) the functional and operational requirements of these activities; and</p> <p>(c) where preferred built form outcomes are not achieved, the supermarket needs to achieve a quality built environment by positively contributing to public open space, including the activation of streets.</p>	
<p>(20) Require activities adjacent to residential zones to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values of those areas.</p>	
<p>H13 Business Mixed Use</p>	
<p>H13.3. Objectives</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(1) A strong network of centres that are attractive environments and attract ongoing investment, promote commercial activity, and provide employment, housing and goods and services, all at a variety of scales.</p>	<p>The Mixed Use zone is proposed to be applied to land adjoining the Local Centre and Light Industry Zone. The Mixed Use zone is proposed to provide flexibility to establish commercial and residential activities in this location. In particular the Mixed Use zone will provide a range of commercial, communal and social activities to support and complement the future residential community and provide for their needs.</p> <p>The Plan Change is in keeping with these objectives and policies.</p>
<p>(4) Business activity is distributed in locations, and is of a scale and form, that:</p> <p>(a) provides for the community’s social and economic needs;</p> <p>(b) improves community access to goods, services, community facilities and opportunities for social interaction; and</p> <p>(c) manages adverse effects on the environment, including effects on infrastructure and residential amenity.</p>	
<p>(7) Activities within the zone do not compromise the function, role and amenity of the City Centre Zone, Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone, Business – Town Centre Zone and Business – Local Centre Zone.</p>	
<p>H13.3. Policies</p> <p>(1) Reinforce the function of the city centre, metropolitan centres and town centres as the primary location for commercial activity, according to their role in the hierarchy of centres.</p>	
<p>(16) Locate the Business – Mixed Use Zone in suitable locations within a close walk of the City Centre Zone, Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone and Business – Town Centre Zone or the public transport network.</p>	
<p>(17) Provide for a range of commercial activities that will not compromise the function, role and amenity of the City Centre Zone, Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone, Business – Town Centre Zone and Business – Local Centre Zone, beyond those effects ordinarily associated with trade effects on trade competitors.</p>	
<p>(20) Promote and manage development to a standard that: recognises the moderate scale, intensity and diversity of business, social and cultural activities provided in the zone; recognises the increases in residential densities provided in the zone; and avoids significant adverse effects on residents.</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>(21) Require activities adjacent to residential zones to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values of those areas.</p>	
<p>H17 Business – Light Industry Zone</p>	
<p>H17.2. Objectives (1) Light industrial activities locate and function efficiently within the zone. (4) Development avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the amenity of adjacent public open spaces and residential zones.</p>	<p>The Light Industrial zone is proposed to apply at the intersection of Whitford Maraetai Rd and Jack Lachlan Drive. This will promote economic development within the locality through the provision of local employment opportunities and its separation from residential, open space, community and local retail activities will avoid potential conflicts between incompatible activities. The Plan Change is in keeping with these objectives and policies.</p>
<p>H17.3. Policies (1) Enable light industrial activities to locate in the zone. (7) Require activities adjacent to residential zones to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values of those areas.</p>	
<p>H7 Open Space Zones – Sport and Active Recreation Zone</p>	
<p>H7.6.2. Objectives (1) Indoor and outdoor sport and active recreation opportunities are provided for efficiently, while avoiding or mitigating any significant adverse effects on nearby residents, communities and the surrounding areas.</p>	<p>The Sport and Recreation zone is proposed to be applied adjoining the Local Centre to facilitate the development of a large sport and active recreation facility to meet the future communities needs in an accessible location. The Plan Change is in keeping with these objectives and policies.</p>
<p>H7.6.3. Policies (1) Enable indoor and outdoor organised sports, active recreation, recreation facilities, community activities, accessory activities and associated buildings and structures.</p>	
<p>H18- Future Urban Zone</p>	
<p>H18.2. Objectives (1) Land is used and developed to achieve the objectives of the Rural – Rural Production Zone until it has been rezoned for urban purposes. (2) Urbanisation on sites zoned Future Urban Zone is avoided until the sites have been rezoned for urban purposes.</p>	<p>The Future Urban Zone is proposed to apply to the southern portion of the Plan Change area which has been identified as suitable for future urbanisation once there are funded infrastructure solutions to service growth. The Future Urban zoning will ensure that the existing rural use can continue on the site while avoiding further fragmentation. The Plan Change is in keeping with these objectives and policies.</p>
<p>H18.3. Policies</p>	

Objectives and Policies	Comment
(1) Provide for use and development which supports the policies of the Rural – Rural Production Zone unless that use and development is inconsistent with policies H18.3(2) to (6).	