

Appendix 3.25.3

Concept Paper

Freshwater Management NPS Implementation Project

First work plan

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to gain approval for the first work plan which includes:

- - planning of the overall approach
 - initial stage of the Freshwater Management NPS Implementation Project

Process

This is the final document for Ludo Campbell-Reid to consider for approval.

Project Title	Freshwater Management NPS Implementation Project
Business Owner	Roger Bannister
Project Sponsor	Ludo Campbell-Reid
Business Unit/ Department/ Division	Water Management/Air Land Water Coastal Unit/ Environmental Strategy and Policy Department/Planning Division
Project Manager	Kirsteen McDonald, Andrew Millar (Designate)

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Document Author	E Wrench / A Millar

Document Control

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0.1	15 th June 2012	E Wrench	Initial draft - Input from Kirsteen McDonald
0.2	6 th July 2012	E Wrench	Draft - Input from Kirsteen McDonald, Roger Bannister, Gillian Crowcroft, Christine Mitchell and Andrew Millar
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0.4	31 st July 2012	A Millar	Final draft – Comment from, Chris Hatton, Dominic McCarthy, Janet Petersen and Debra Yan
1.0	31 st July 2012	A Millar	Final – Approved by Roger Bannister, Chris Hatton and Ludo Campbell-Reid

Approvers List

Name	Position
Ludo Campbell-Reid	Manager – Environmental Strategy and Policy
Chris Hatton	Manager - Air Land Water Coastal
Roger Bannister	Team Leader, Water Management

Reviewers List

Name	Position
Kirsteen McDonald	Principal Specialist Water
Gillian Crowcroft	Principal Specialist Water
Christine Mitchell	Specialist Water
Susan Andrews	Specialist Water
Andrew Millar	Principal Specialist Water - Project Manager
Mark Bishop	Team Leader Land Management
Dominic McCarthy	Team Leader Coastal Management
Janet Petersen	Team Leader Air Quality Management
Debra Yan	Principal Planner Unitary Plan

Distribution List

Name	Position
Atish Chandra	Specialist Water
Brad Scarfe	Specialist Water
Katie Collins	Specialist Water
Constance Nutsford	Specialist Water
Karen Creagh	Specialist Water

Related Documents

Document Name	Location
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (2011)	http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/rma/nps-freshwater-management-2011/index.html

Glossary

Abbreviation/Term	Description
NPSFM	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (2011)
ACRP: ALW	Auckland Council Regional Plan : Air, Land and Water
ESP	Environmental Strategy and Policy

Notes

Ludo to advise re: presentation of document at CPO SMT level
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Document Approvals

As Sponsor or Business Owner, I approve this Concept Paper. I confirm the initiative is worthy of further development and that a Programme Definition Document should be prepared. I also agree the costs identified in this Concept Paper are realistic and achievable, and the required budget to support completion of a Business Case is available.

Role	Name	Signature / Email	Date
Project Sponsor	Ludo Campbell-Reid	By email	2 nd August 2012
Business Owner	Chris Hatton	By email	3 rd August 2012
Business Owner	Roger Bannister	By email	2 nd August 2012

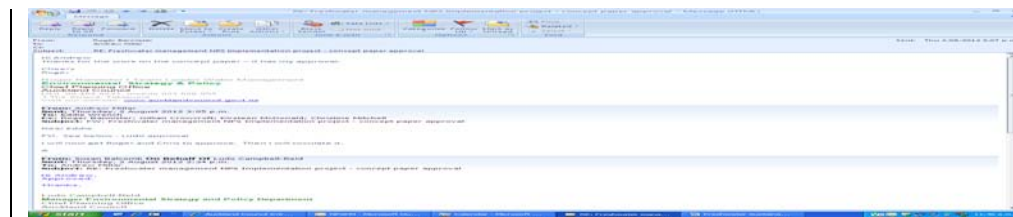
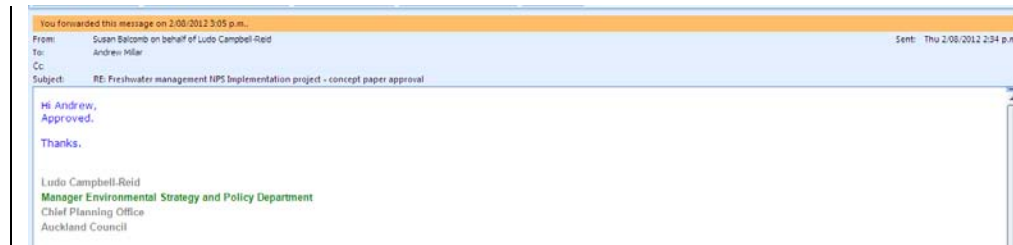


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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to gain approval for further development and preparation of a Programme Definition Document to plan the approach and initial stage of the Freshwater Management NPS Implementation project.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Auckland Plan and Long Term Plan

Auckland Council's Auckland Plan states:

"Preserving...freshwater is fundamental to Auckland's future. The recreational opportunities water provides are of immense importance to Auckland's economy and liveability. ... Our water features have significant natural and cultural values..."

Reference: Auckland Plan: May 2012, Office of the Mayor, Auckland Council.
Page 187 Paragraph: 448

Budget has been provided into the Long-Term Plan (LTP) to accomplish these goals over the next seven years.

1.2.2 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM)

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) requires local authorities to safeguard freshwater ecosystems by sustainably managing the:

- use and development of land,
- discharges of contaminants,
- taking, using, damming or diverting of water,
- allocation and use of water.

Overall quality of freshwater within a region must be maintained or improved while protecting the quality of outstanding freshwater bodies and protecting the significant values of wetlands.

To achieve this Councils are required to determine values, establish freshwater objectives, set freshwater quality limits for all bodies of freshwater, set environmental flows and/or levels for all bodies of freshwater (except ponds and naturally ephemeral water bodies) and establish allocation regimes for the use of the water.

Activities must be managed in an integrated and sustainable way that recognises the interrelationship between water bodies, ecosystems, land use and development activities and the coastal environment in whole catchments. The requirement for integrated management is also reflected in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.

The NPSFM requires that councils fully implement the policy statement by December 2014 or adopt a programme of defined time-limited stages (by November 2012) which outlines how the NPSFM will be fully implemented by December 2030.

To fully implement the NPSFM for the whole of Auckland, Auckland Council will adopt a staged-implementation programme. The Political Working Party on 26 July 2012 resolved that freshwater objectives would be set at the Regional Policy Statement level of the Unitary Plan (called Tier 1). These freshwater objectives will be based on likely values including iwi, cultural and allocation values and will differentiate between urban and rural areas. The Political Working Party also agreed that interim limits and guidelines can also be established in the Unitary Plan including:

- The aquifer allocation limits contained in the legacy ACRP: ALW;

- Minimum flows and allocation limits for rivers and streams that have arisen out of recent Environment Court proceedings (Pukekohe catchments) or are based on the approach used in the draft NES for Ecological Flows and Water Levels as suitably modified for Auckland condition;
- Water quality guidelines based on biological measures (macro community index values) derived from Auckland specific monitoring and modelling data.

In the meantime, the ESP Water Management Team will carry out detailed investigations at the local (catchment, local board or iwi/hapu rohe) scale which will refine water quality and quantity limits through future plan (First Schedule RMA) changes or variations to the Unitary Plan.

1.3 Reason for Involvement

The purpose and contribution of the Water Management Team was defined in the Auckland Transition Agency work force plan. This includes assisting Council fulfil its statutory responsibilities for managing water resources and for achieving integrated management. The team is responsible for the development of integrated environmental strategy and policy for the management of water. It is required to provide specialist information and advice on national policy statements and national standards in Council policy documents and programmes as these relate to water management. With the release of the NPSFM the government placed specific requirements in terms of freshwater management on Council as noted above. It is the Water Management Team responsibility to undertake this work on behalf of the Council.

The Water Management Team has been advised to undertake this work as follows:

"7.4 Freshwater Management

In developing and achieving goals for freshwater, Resource Management Act (1991) amendments, the National Policy Statement (NPS) Freshwater Management 2011, and any relevant National Environmental Standards for water will be taken into account."

"7.4.2 Major Work Areas – Freshwater Management...

...f) Development of water quantity limits for Auckland freshwater bodies (groundwater, streams, lakes and wetlands) to meet the requirements of the NPS Freshwater Management 2011.

g) Development of water quality standards and targets for Auckland freshwater bodies to meet the requirements of the NPS Freshwater Management 2011."

Source: LAND WATER COASTAL UNIT (CLAW) STRATEGY AND WORKPLAN, 20th June 2011 – due to be updated as part of the current year's business planning.

Council has approved a budget of \$1.7 million for implementation of the NPSFM in its Long-Term Plan 2012-2022.

2.0 Proposed Project Details

2.1 Objectives of the project

The objectives of this project are to:

- Deliver detailed technical investigations at the local scale which will refine water quality and quantity limits through future plan changes or variations to the Unitary Plan
- Deliver on the Auckland Council's obligation to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) as specified in section 2.8 of this document
- Deliver the outcomes of the Auckland Plan as specified in section 2.7 of this document
- Contribute to the outcomes of the Auckland Plan as specified in section 2.9 of this document

2.2 Objectives of this document

The objectives of this document are to:

- Formally initiate the project
- Agree the planning process for the project
- Agree the overall project approach
- Agree the overall project structure
- Define the project document that will provide approval for commencement of the first work plan

2.3 Constraints

2.3.1 Timeline for NPSFM implementation

The NPSFM is a major deliverable of the Freshwater management process and has the following milestones:

Stage	Date
Define time-limited stages	November 2012
Annual progress report (anniversary date to be confirmed)	November 2013
Annual progress report (anniversary date to be confirmed)	November 2014
Annual progress report (anniversary date to be confirmed)	November 2015
Fully implemented	December 2030

2.3.2 Auckland Plan Implementation timeline

The Auckland Plan includes an Implementation Framework so that progress on projects and actions are closely monitored, and the delivery of the plan is assessed and achieved. The timeline is outlined below.

2.3.3 Timeline for Auckland Plan implementation and review

Stage	Date
First Annual Implementation Update	30 July 2012
Second Annual Implementation Update	30 July 2013
Third Annual Implementation Update	30 July 2014
3-year Monitoring and Evaluation report	2015
3-year response of business activity, business and residential land supply	
Full review of implementation of relevant Auckland Plan outcomes	2018

2.3.4 Timeline for Unitary Plan implementation

The Unitary Plan is a major component in the Freshwater management process. As noted above interim provisions will be included in the first version of the Unitary Plan. Subsequently detailed area specific identification of values, freshwater objectives, water quality limits, minimum flows/levels and water quantity limits for implementing the NPSFM will be provided to the Unitary Plan team for variations or changes to the plan. Dates for the first version of the Unitary Plan are noted below:

Stage	Date
Unitary Plan draft released	March 2013
Unitary Plan publicly notified	Either September 2013 / April

The timing of when the Unitary Plan becomes operative is not practical to predict and is not that relevant to the programme.

2.4 Exclusions

The following exclusions have been identified for this work plan to date:

Exclusion	Notes
Unitary Plan work streams that do not directly contribute to NPSFM implementation	Includes the drafting of Unitary Plan provisions
Auckland Council Water Strategy	
CLAW projects, tasks and work items that do not directly support NPSFM implementation	However once CLAW integration is developed it will be included in the next tranche of work.

2.5 Expected Deliverables

The following deliverables have been identified:

Deliverable	Notes
Concept Paper	An approved copy of this document – this will formally initiate the project
Programme Definition Document with associated Project Execution elements for the initial tranche	An approved programme defining in detail the first work plan, and outlining subsequent work plans. It will also include an agreed project structure, defining roles and responsibilities and the process for planning subsequent work plans

2.6 Expected Benefits

The programme has provisionally identified the following environmental, social and cultural benefits. These will be reviewed as part of the planning of the initial and subsequent tranches:

1. Improved management of discrete and diffuse sources of water pollution by establishing community values for Auckland's freshwater bodies, setting of measurable and achievable freshwater objectives and setting water quality limits.
2. Land-use framework established to manage the effects of development in catchments with outstanding freshwater and coastal receiving environments.
3. The use and waste of water is minimised.
4. The community understands the true value of water.
5. All new developments and redevelopments apply low-impact and water sensitive design principles.
6. Wastewater discharges to land and water are adequately controlled to prevent adverse effects on the receiving environment.
7. Freshwater and coastal outcomes are met by providing integrated management within whole catchments.
8. Riparian planting is supported and enhanced.
9. The quality of outstanding water bodies is protected.
10. The significant values of wetlands are protected.
11. The quality of degraded water bodies is improved, including phasing out any over-allocation.
12. Any existing over-allocation for water quantity is phased out.
13. No future over-allocation for both quality and quantity occurs.
14. Management of freshwater reflects the values and interests of tangata whenua.

More detail is captured in Appendix C (Section 8.0).

2.7 Strategic Fit to Auckland Plan

The following Auckland Plan directives give direct effect to the Freshwater Management NPS Implementation project. There are a number of other associated directives that are discussed in section 2.9 of this document.

Directive Number	Directive Text	Alignment of this project
7.8	Establish freshwater values and aspirations with communities and make freshwater an identifying feature of Auckland	This outcome is a deliverable of the project
7.9	Set limits for minimum water quality and for maximum water take, to support iwi, community and water users' aspirations.	This outcome is a deliverable of the project

2.8 Project Drivers

The following project drivers have been identified:

Drivers	Notes:
Legislative/Compliance	This project will provide compliance with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (2011). It will also contribute to compliance with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.
Improvements to standards of service	This project will provide Aucklanders with significantly improved water management and corresponding benefits from the use of freshwater for economic, recreational and cultural activities.
Efficiency Gains	Better water management will ensure improved efficiency in the use of water in Auckland.
Risk Mitigation	This project will substantially reduce risk associated with pollution or over allocation of scarce water resources.
Cost Savings	It is expected to be more economic to prevent over allocation (both water quantity and quality) of resources in the first instance rather than retrospectively restore them. In some cases restoration may not be possible. If investments are made based on the unsustainable use of freshwater resources that investment can be significantly compromised.
Revenue Generation	N/A
Environmental	Outcomes will safeguard the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous freshwater and coastal species of fauna and flora.

2.9 Enablers to the Auckland Plan

The following Auckland Plan directives will be assisted by the completion of this project:

Directive Number	Directive Text
7.1	Acknowledge and account for ecosystem services when making decisions for Auckland
7.2	Recognise and promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contribution of natural heritage to urban character, amenity and sense of place • Natural heritage as part of sustainable rural land management • Opportunities for conservation of natural heritage on public open space and private land
7.3	Identify significant landscapes, landscape character, natural character and natural features, and appropriately manage these to protect and enhance their biophysical and sensory qualities, and associated values.
7.4	Identify places of high natural heritage value, and where appropriate, protect, manage and expand public open space areas so they can be enjoyed by everyone.
7.5	Protect ecological areas, ecosystems and areas of significant indigenous biodiversity from inappropriate use and development, and ensure ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity on public and private land are protected and restored.
7.10	Manage land to support the values of water bodies by protecting them where they are high and reviving them where they are degraded
7.12	Protect coastal areas, particularly those with high values – including special natural character, significant marine habitats and recreational importance – from the impacts of use and development, and enhance degraded areas.
8.6	Recognise, promote and strengthen the value and contribution of local urban and rural food systems...
9.1	Ensure that the resources and production systems that underpin working rural land are protected, maintained and improved.
9.2	Develop a regulatory framework that accommodates and encourages productive rural uses, changing activities and associated enterprises.
9.3	Identify rural gateways and landmarks that help define Auckland, and provide for their protection
9.5	Proposals for expanding rural towns and villages must: ... avoid locations where urban development will adversely impact...the coast, wetlands, ...natural features, ... and water quality in sensitive receiving environments.
10.4	Locate and develop greenfields areas as sustainable ...neighbourhoods in a way that: ...protects and enhances...water quality...values
12.1	Identify, protect and provide ... infrastructure.. to ensure.. provision of .. water supply...
12.4	Ensure sustainable design and use of water resources

Note: Auckland Plan directives 7.8 and 7.9 which give direct effect to the Freshwater Management NPS Implementation project were previously discussed in section 2.7 of this document.

3.0 Possible Project Options

The following options have been identified:

3.1 Option 1 – Do nothing – manage the work as “business as usual”

The Water Management Team can continue to prioritise tasks on a day to day basis, ensuring that work is based on the urgency and advocacy of other areas.

Scope	Time	Cost
The ad-hoc nature of this approach will be less effective in ensuring the identification and completion of the deliverables and therefore increases the likelihood of failure.	The ad-hoc nature of this approach will be less efficient in the scheduling of tasks and is more likely to fail to meet milestones than a planned and systematic approach.	The ad-hoc nature of this approach will be less efficient in the use of resources and cost more than a planned and systematic approach.

3.2 Option 2 – Manage the work as a “waterfall” (sequential) project

The Water Management Team could manage the creation of the deliverables as a single complete project, prioritising work based on the plan.

Scope	Time	Cost
The planned nature of this approach will be effective in ensuring the identification and completion of the deliverables but it will add a culture change and administrative burden to the team. Particularly as the dependencies to and from other teams will change over the life cycle of the project. The approach is easily aligned to the creation of deliverables.	The planned nature of this approach will be effective in ensuring the identification and completion of the deliverables but maybe less effective in the scheduling of tasks as the context of the work will change over the life cycle of the project.	The planned nature of this approach will be effective in the use of resources and cost less than an ad-hoc approach – but will require major change revisions for later phases, and will need to add project management to the administrative cost of the work.

3.3 Option 3 – Manage the work as a small programme

The Water Management Team could manage the creation of the deliverables as a series of work plans interspersed with updated planning sessions at timely intervals.

Scope	Time	Cost
The planned nature of this approach will be effective in ensuring the identification and completion of the deliverables and will add a minimal culture change and administrative burden to the team. This approach will accommodate changes to dependencies to and from other teams over the life cycle of the project. The approach is easily aligned to the capability to realise benefits.	The planned nature of this approach will be effective in ensuring the identification and completion of the deliverables and will be effective in the scheduling of tasks as the context of the work will change over the life cycle of the project.	The planned nature of this approach will be effective in the use of resources and cost less than an ad-hoc approach and will adjust to any major change revisions for later phases. It will need to add project management to the administrative cost of the work.

4.0 Estimated Effort and Costs of a programme or Project document

Provide a high-level estimate where known (within a +100% to -50% range) of the effort (resource) and costs associated with each option to enable completion of a Programme Definition Document. (Note: This is the cost of managing the project, not the budget of the project. The costs are internal with management within the Water Management Team and assistance provided by the Enterprise Project Management Office).

Budget (+100% to -50% range estimate)	Option 1 – Do nothing*	Option 2 – Waterfall**	Option 3 – Programme**
Effort / Resource	\$	\$18,000	\$18,000
OPEX	\$	\$	\$
CAPEX	\$	\$	\$
Estimated Budget to full business case	\$ Nil***	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000

* Assumes that business planning will be done anyway

** Assumes 40 hours of Project management time, 20 hours of mentoring and 60 hours of Subject Matter Expertise, a total of 120 hours @ \$150 per hour, \$18,000

*** This option does include an opportunity cost of the gains that can be made in a systematic and through approach to planning the completion of the deliverables

N.B. Costs are exclusive of GST

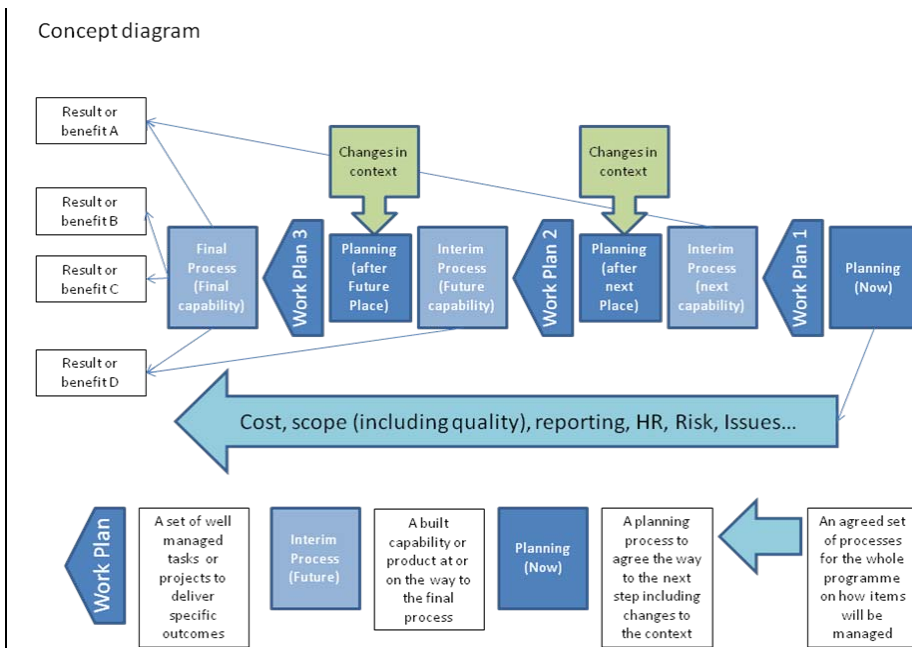
Option 3 is preferred. Option 1 – Do nothing, is not expected to achieve the required outcomes within time. Option 2 is not expected to be as effective as Option 3.

5.0 Recommendation

5.1 Recommendation to proceed

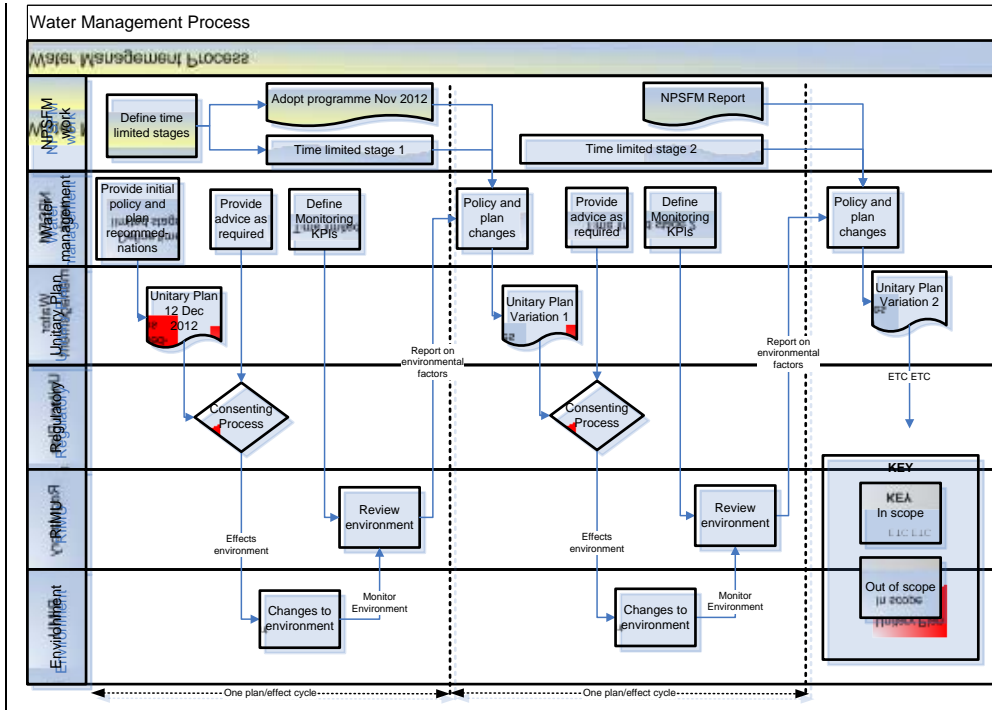
It is recommended that this project proceed to complete a Programme Definition Document with Project Execution elements for the initial tranche:

5.2 Recommended approach diagram



6.0 APPENDIX A – Water management process scoping diagram

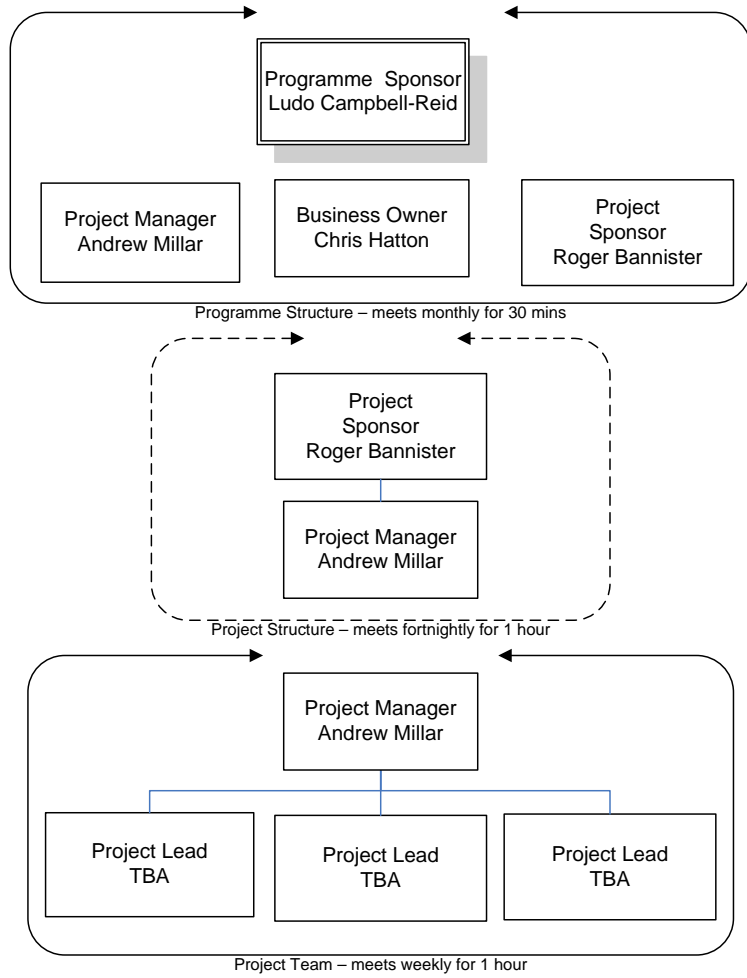
The following diagram covers the scope of the programme and initial tranche:

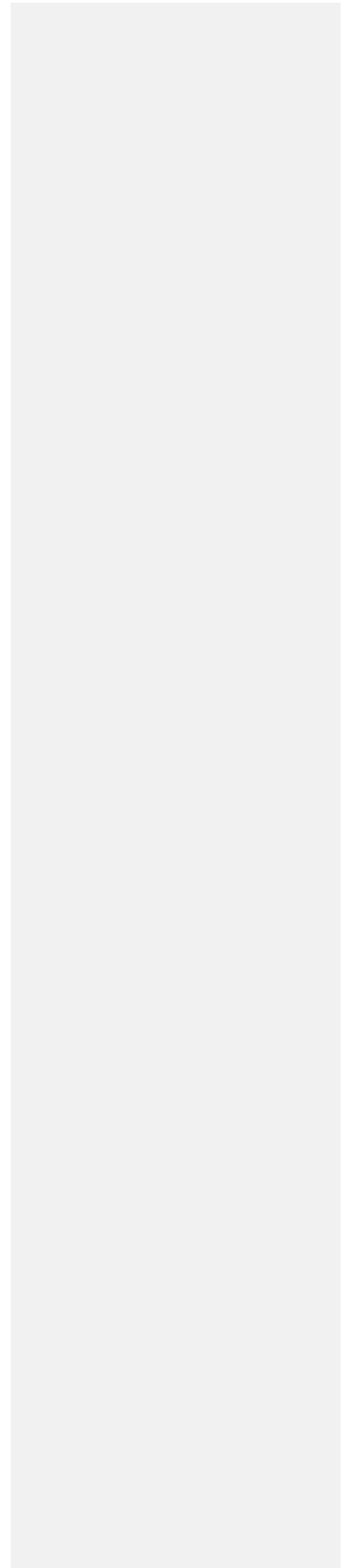


Note: This water management process is integrated and will contribute to compliance with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.

7.0 APPENDIX B – Proposed programme and project structure diagram

The following structure has been identified:





8.0 APPENDIX C – Initial draft benefits – detailed view

The following table captures the initial draft view of the benefits identified to date. It will be reviewed in the next phase.

#	Benefit	Value	Financial impact	Corporate objective (Refer to Table 1)	Stakeholder impact a) for overall benefit b) who will help achieve benefit (Refer to Table 2)	Timeline (to be determined)	Level of risk of not achieving benefit	Priority
1	Improved water quality	Will allow freshwater to be used for a wider range of uses. Reduction in the contaminant loads that discharges to and impact on the coastal environment and associated ecosystems. Enhanced cultural and spiritual wellbeing. Enhanced recreational opportunities. Improved amenity. Reduce potential for adverse affects on human health. Healthier ecosystems and biodiversity resulting in a more liveable city.	Greater economic output from the use of freshwater and healthier coastal environments and ecosystems. Improved revenue from tourism and exports due to environmentally sustainable status. Increase in property values. Lower healthcare costs.	AP 7.1 AP 7.3 AP 7.5 AP 7.9 AP 7.10 AP 8.6 AP 9.1	All Aucklanders now and future		High	Very high
2	Maintain freshwater networks, freshwater bodies and ecosystems by preventing their incremental loss / degradation	Freshwater networks and water bodies are protected and maintained for future generations. Natural freshwater networks and water bodies available for conveying stormwater rather than establishing piped stormwater infrastructure. Healthier ecosystems and biodiversity.	Improved revenue from tourism and exports due to environmentally sustainable status. Avoid the significant cost (estimated to be at least \$4,000 per linear metre) of daylighting streams / naturalisation of freshwater networks for stormwater functions.	AP 7.1 AP 7.3 AP 7.5 AP 7.10 AP 9.1	All Aucklanders now and future		High	High

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		Enhanced cultural and spiritual wellbeing. Enhanced recreational opportunities. Improved amenity. Prevents erosion by reducing runoff velocities due to natural meandering channels. Reduce potential for discharge of stormwater to sewer system and consequent wastewater overflows discharging contaminants into the environment / human health effects.	Minimise flooding and associated costs by increase hydraulic capacity over that provided by stormwater pipes and using existing flood plains Increase in property values. Lower healthcare costs. Minimise cost associated with erosion.					
3	Water goes further (efficient use of water and efficient allocation of water)	Maximise benefits of limited water resources - results and larger numbers of potential users. Minimise environmental effects of taking water – resulting in better environmental, social and cultural outcomes. Healthier freshwater environments and ecosystems. Minimise the generation and need to dispose of wastewater consequent impact environment and associated ecosystems. Better matching of the quality of water use with actual needs – the water source is fit for purpose / the use it is intended for. Use of stormwater for non potable supply has other environmental benefits (potential reduction in erosion and flooding).	Greater economic output from more water available for people to use and more efficient use. Defers need for capital investment new potable water sources – which are usually more expensive (lower cost water sources are usually developed before more expensive sources). Defer the need to provide addition wastewater treatment capacity. Reduce the cost of public infrastructure to mitigate adverse environmental effects such as flooding and erosion.	AP 7.9 AP 8.6 AP 9.1 AP 9.2 AP 12.1 AP 12.4	All Aucklanders now and future		Med	Med
4	Cultural values	Enhanced cultural and spiritual	Lower healthcare costs.	AP 2.2	All		High	Very

	(including iwi and the wider community) and interests are reflected	wellbeing. Healthier ecosystems and biodiversity. Maximise the potential for harvesting freshwater and sea food resources. More equitable approach to setting of freshwater limits. Maximise the community's acceptance of freshwater limits that are set resulting in greater compliance.	Reduce the cost to public organisations, private organisations and individuals of litigation in the development and enforcement of statutory planning documents.	AP 7.3 AP 7.5 AP 7.8	Aucklanders now and future			High
5	Community is engaged in freshwater policy development and implementation	Maximise the community's acceptance of freshwater limits that are set resulting in greater compliance. More equitable approach to setting of freshwater limits. Healthier ecosystems and biodiversity.	Reduce the cost and time to public organisations, private organisations and individuals of litigation in the development of statutory planning documents. Greater cost and time at the beginning of the planning process and less at end of process. Lower compliance costs.	AP 2.2 AP 7.5 AP 7.8	All Aucklanders now and future		High	High
6	Freshwater values are maintained and where appropriate enhanced through improved management of effects of land use activities in catchments	Better planning for growth and development in conjunction with mapping of freshwater bodies. Directing development to already degraded areas with existing development and away from ecologically important areas. Healthier ecosystems and biodiversity. Enhanced cultural and spiritual wellbeing. Enhanced recreational opportunities. Improved amenity.	Improved revenue from tourism due to environmentally sustainable status. Minimise cost associated with erosion and flooding. Increase in property values. Maximise the use of existing infrastructure and minimise the cost of providing addition public infrastructure.	AP 7.1 AP 7.5 AP 7.10 AP 9.5 AP 10.4 AP 12.1 AP 12.4	All Aucklanders now and future		Med	Med

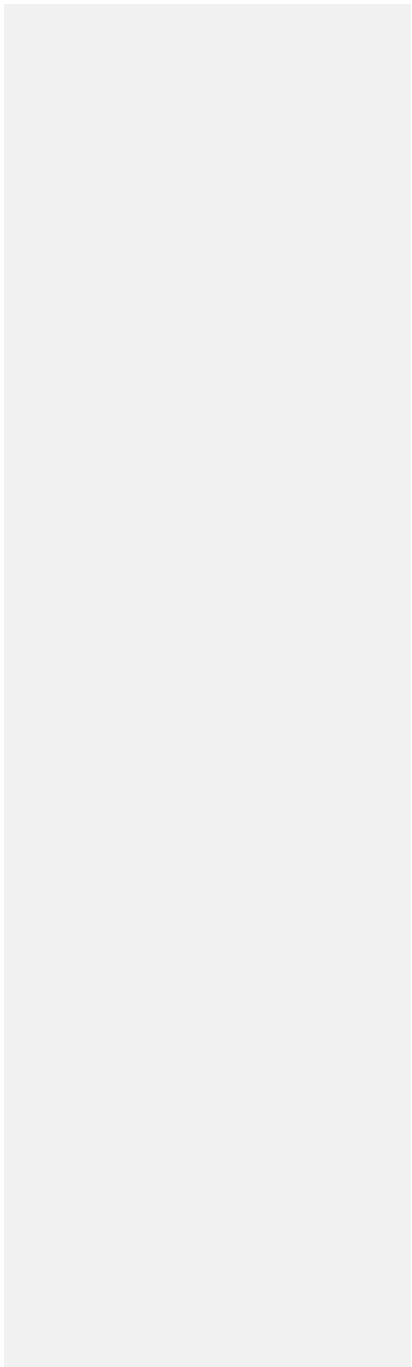
7	Reduce the adverse effects on the coastal marine area / environment and associated ecosystems.	Reduction in the contaminant loads that discharges to and impact on the coastal environment and associated ecosystems. Healthier marine ecosystems and biodiversity. Enhanced cultural and spiritual wellbeing. Enhanced recreational opportunities in the coastal marine area / environment. Improved amenity in the coastal marine area / environment.	Greater economic output from the use of healthier coastal environments and ecosystems. Improved revenue from tourism and exports due to environmentally sustainable status. Increase in property values. Lower healthcare costs.	AP 7.1 AP 7.3 AP 7.5 AP 7.10 AP 9.5 AP 10.4	All Aucklanders now and future		Med	Med
8	Auckland Council and CCO's are engaged and committed	Improved public perception and credibility as the whole organisation leading by example. Healthier ecosystems and biodiversity resulting in a more liveable city. .	No duplication of effort. Synergies identified to enable budget efficiencies. Maximise the use of existing infrastructure and minimise the cost of providing addition public infrastructure.	AP 9.5 AP 10.4 AP 12.1			High	Very High

9.0 APPENDIX D – Corporate Objectives

Auckland Plan Directive	
2.2	Implement a co-governance and management framework in collaboration with mana whenua.
7.1	Acknowledge and account for ecosystem services when making decisions for Auckland.
7.3	Identify significant landscapes, landscape character, natural character and natural features, and appropriately manage these to protect and enhance their biophysical and sensory qualities, and associated values.
7.5	Protect ecological areas, ecosystems and areas of significant indigenous biodiversity from inappropriate use and development, and ensure ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity on public and private land are protected and restored.
7.8	Establish freshwater values and aspirations with communities and make freshwater an identifying feature of Auckland.
7.9	Set limits for minimum water quality and for maximum water take, to support iwi, community, and water users' aspirations.
7.10	Manage land to support the values of water bodies by protecting them where they are high and reviving them where they are degraded.
8.6	Recognise, promote and strengthen the value and contribution of local urban and rural food systems to improve resilience, resource use efficiency and community food security.
9.1	Ensure that the resources and production systems that underpin working rural land are protected, maintained and improved.
9.2	Develop a regulatory framework that accommodates and encourages productive rural uses, changing activities and associated enterprises.
9.5	<p>Proposals for expanding rural towns and villages must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ achieve a well-planned network of distinct centres, towns and villages, and a productive rural environment with clear breaks between rural settlements ➤ incorporate affordable, feasible, sequenced and satisfactory provision of social and service infrastructure, consistent with service priorities (see Chapters 12: Auckland's Physical and Social Infrastructure and Chapter 14: Implementation Framework) ➤ provide high resilience to future risks, avoiding locations with significant natural hazard risks for urban development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ avoid locations where urban development will adversely impact on the natural character of the coast, wetlands, outstanding natural features, landscapes, indigenous vegetation, heritage, and water quality in sensitive receiving environments ➤ avoid urbanisation of highly productive farmland and versatile soils where possible, and maintain adequate separation between incompatible land uses ➤ achieve an orderly and contiguous connection with the existing settlement ➤ achieve high environmental performance and standards of design in the built environment (see good design and environmental design principles in Chapter 10: Urban Auckland). <p>In addition to the above, new settlement proposals must also demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ sufficient demand for further urban land within the sub-regional area ➤ accessible and adequate active transport, public transport and roading between housing, services, employment and recreation activities ➤ consistency with focusing growth in support of existing community and infrastructure investment and commitments. <p>Spatial planning, appropriate to the scale and influence of the settlement, must be completed. There is a need to determine what infrastructure is required before the new land development capacity is released.</p>
10.4	<p>Locate and develop greenfield areas as sustainable liveable neighbourhoods in a way that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ demonstrates the most efficient use of land ➤ protects and enhances biodiversity, air quality, water quality, and heritage values ➤ provides community facilities, open space, infrastructure (including transport, communications, power and water utilities) in a timely and efficient manner ➤ provides opportunities for walking and cycling, and public transport, and a well-connected street network ➤ provides a broad range of housing choice to cater for the diversity of housing needs in Auckland ➤ provides or supports local employment opportunities avoids risks from natural hazards ➤ demonstrates high-quality design with high environmental performance.

	➤
12.1	Identify, protect and provide existing and future network utility infrastructure to ensure efficient provision of secure and resilient water supply, wastewater, stormwater, energy and telecommunication services that will meet the needs of Auckland over time.
12.4	Ensure sustainable design and use of water resources (see Chapter 7: Auckland's Environment).



10.0 APPENDIX E – Initial Stakeholder Impact table

<p>List of stakeholder for Benefits 1 to 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iwi and hapu - Local Boards & Council - Watercare - Fonterra - Dairy NZ - Federated Farmers - NZTA - Auckland Transport - Forest and Bird - EDS - Fish & Game - Ports of Auckland - DoC - Community groups (including Friends of.... Otara Lakes,) - Horticulture - All those organisations represented by RAP - Water users (also including recreational users) - Industry Group - Private water companies - Organisations/groups represented within LAWF - IKHMG - Hauraki Gulf Forum - Neighbouring regional and district councils 	<p>List of stakeholders for Benefit 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal team - Hauraki Gulf Forum - Kaipara Harbour - Iwi/hapu - Recreational users of the marine area and coastline - Marine tourism and other commercial operators - Forest & Bird - EDS - Ports - Marinas 	<p>List of stakeholders for Benefit 8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CLAW - ESP - R&LP - Consents (NRSIU & local) - RIMU - Stormwater Unit - Area Spatial Planning - Local Boards - Watercare - Auckland Transport - Waterfront Agency - Development Agency - CE's office - Environmental Programmes
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