

OBJECTIVE

1. To achieve an urban environment which:

Enabling urban growth

- a. Has neighbourhoods that provide housing choice
- b. Provides for growth in a compact urban form
- c. Integrates growth and development with infrastructure
- d. Has a quality built environment

Neighbourhoods that provide housing choice

1. To ensure that neighbourhoods provide a range of well-designed housing choices that are appropriate for the diversity of the population (cultural needs, age and income).

1. To achieve a compact urban form which sets a clear limit to the urban expansion of the metropolitan urban area, satellite towns and the rural and coastal towns and villages.

2. To ensure that there is sufficient supply of urban land to enable residential and business growth

3. To ensure that 60-70% of residential growth occurs within the existing core urban area as at 2010

4. To ensure that 30-40% of residential growth occurs within new greenfields, satellite towns and serviced (wastewater) Rural and Coastal Towns and Villages

5. To ensure that commercial and industrial growth occurs in appropriate locations

Providing for growth in a compact urban form

6. To ensure that development of greenfield land occurs in an orderly, timely and planned manner

7. To ensure that growth in rural and coastal towns and villages is sustainable and is maintains the character of the town or village and the surrounding area

8. To ensure that new rural and coastal towns and villages do not:

- a. compromise the strategic direction of prioritising growth outside the RUB into the satellite towns and existing rural and coastal towns and villages

b. are in appropriate locations and maintains the character of the area

c. Is self sufficient in terms of infrastructure

9. To ensure that urban development does not occur in inappropriate locations, except, that where this cannot be achieved the adverse effects on the environment are to be mitigated to the greatest extent possible.

Integrates growth and development with infrastructure

1. To integrate growth and development with the provision of the infrastructure that is essential for servicing that growth and development.

1. To achieve a built environment that:

- a. Contributes positively to local identity and the public realm
- b. Supports vibrancy, amenity, accessibility, convenience and choice
- c. Has a well-designed public realm

2. To increase the sustainability of the built environment through:

A quality built environment

a. Minimising the environmental impact of new buildings and developments

b. Creating warm, healthy and comfortable places to live and work

Public open space and recreation facilities

1. To create a high-quality network of public open spaces and recreation facilities that meet Aucklanders' needs.

Social infrastructure

1. To enable a high-quality network of social infrastructure that meets Aucklanders' needs.

1. To enable infrastructure providers to establish a network of significant infrastructure delivering a high-quality of service to existing and planned land use development while recognising that a different approach to infrastructure provision is necessary within the compact urban area.

2. To protect Auckland's significant infrastructure from reverse sensitivity effects.

3. To recognise the benefits of significant infrastructure while managing any adverse effects it has on:

Significant infrastructure

a. areas with significant landscape, cultural and historic heritage, and natural ecological and biodiversity values

b. the health, safety and amenity of communities

c. Areas identified for intensive residential and business growth.

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4. To enable renewable energy generation and use, and to promote energy efficiency and conservation.

5. To encourage the relocation or undergrounding of significant infrastructure in areas identified for growth within the RUB.

Provide for an efficient, integrated transport system necessary to support Auckland's population and economic growth and facilitate the quality, compact form of growth and associated land use provided for in this Unitary Plan.

Transport

Recognise the benefits of transport infrastructure while managing the adverse effects of this infrastructure on: the health, safety and amenity of communities.

1. Manage travel demand by providing a range of attractive and efficient travel choices that help manage congestion by offering an acceptable level of mobility and accessibility.

Historic heritage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify and protect Auckland's significant historic heritage places. 2. To encourage the appropriate use of significant historic heritage places and support owners and the community to actively protect and conserve significant historic heritage places.
Historic character	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify historic character areas in Auckland and manage each area to retain and enhance its character values. 2. To encourage appropriate use and adaptive reuse of places in historic character areas and support owners and the community live, work and play in these areas in a manner that respects their character values.
Natural character of the coastal environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect the Auckland's areas of high and outstanding natural character in the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use and development 2. To promote, where achievable, the restoration and enhancement of areas of high and outstanding natural character in the coastal environment, including in the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area and the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana. 3. To retain a continuum of natural character that contains a range of pristine to modified landscapes .
Landscape and Natural Features	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect Auckland's outstanding natural landscapes, and outstanding natural features from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development. 2. To identify and provide for ancestral relationships of Mana Whenua with, and Mana Whenua perspectives on, the landscapes and natural features of Auckland. 3. To promote, where achievable and appropriate, the restoration and enhancement of natural features and landscapes, including in the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area and the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana. 4. To protect, and where practicable, enhance the visual and physical integrity and values of the volcanic features of Auckland that are of local, regional, national and/or international significance. 5. To protect significant views to and between Auckland's maunga/volcanic cones. 6. .To protect and where appropriate enhance the values of outstanding natural features which are significant for their geological or geo-morphological values and some of which have outstanding landscape values.
Trees and vegetation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To maintain and enhance Auckland's sense of place and identity through the recognition and protection of our natural heritage. 2. To recognise and promote the contribution of trees and vegetation to the cultural and natural heritage values, environmental quality, and distinct character of Auckland. 3. To maintain and enhance the cover of trees that contribute to the amenity, landscape and ecological value in the urban and rural environments.

Biodiversity

1. To protect areas of significant indigenous biodiversity in terrestrial, freshwater, and coastal environments from the adverse effects of subdivision use and development.
2. To require the restoration, enhancement and legal protection of significant indigenous biodiversity
3. To promote the protection, restoration and enhancement of the natural heritage features of the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area and the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana

Recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi partnerships and participation

1. To take into account the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi (the Treaty) in the sustainable management of ancestral lands, water, air, coastal sites, waahi tapu and other taonga, and natural and physical resources. These principles include (but are not limited to):-
 - a) Partnership (including the duty to make informed decisions)
 - b) active participation of Māori interests and taonga in the exercise of resource management functions, in particular freshwater management;
 - c) redress
 - d) reciprocity; and
 - e) mutual benefit.
2. To properly reflect and accord sufficient weight to Mana Whenua interests and values in resource management processes and decision-making where the following matters may be affected:
 - a) ancestral lands, water, air, coastal sites, waahi tapu and other taonga
 - b) the sustainable management of natural and physical resources
 - c) the exercise of customary rights
 - d) the exercise of kaitiakitanga
 - e) the principles of the Treaty
 - f) the outcomes of Treaty Settlements with Mana Whenua.
3. To have regard to customary rights to exercise Rangatiratanga and Mana Motuhake in accordance with the principles of the Treaty.
4. To enable the development and use of Treaty Settlement land in ways that accord with the principles of the Treaty and promote Mana Whenua social, cultural, and economic aspirations.

Mana Whenua mātauranga, values and tikanga in the sustainable management of Auckland's natural

1. To maintain, and where appropriate, restore and enhance the mauri and the relationship of Mana Whenua with freshwater, geothermal, land, air and coastal resources.
2. To involve and empower Mana Whenua in freshwater management.

Mana Whenua economic, social and cultural development

1. To enable the occupation or utilisation of Māori land in ways that will support the economic, social and cultural aspirations of Mana Whenua.

Protection of Mana Whenua culture and heritage

1. To identify, protect and manage the tangible and intangible values of scheduled sites and features of significance to Mana Whenua.
2. To continue to develop the knowledge base of Māori cultural heritage in Auckland, giving priority to areas where there is a higher level of threat to the loss or degradation of sites or features of significance to Mana Whenua.

1. To manage discharges of contaminants to air and the use and development of land in a way that:

a) improves air quality and enhances amenity within Auckland's urban areas

b) maintains air quality and amenity at existing clean levels in rural areas and in the coastal marine area

Air

c) protects activities sensitive to air discharges.

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a) reduces human generated ambient air quality contaminants by 50 per cent by 2016, based on 2006 levels, and achieves a further 20 per cent reduction by 2040

b) meets the Auckland Ambient Air Quality Standards and national air quality standards and gives priority to meeting the annual average Auckland Ambient Air Quality Standards for fine particles (PM10 and PM2.5)

c) reduces ambient PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations in the Auckland airshed from domestic fires by at least 50 per cent (compared to 2006 levels) by 2016.

Minerals

1. To ensure that Auckland's mineral needs are largely met from within Auckland.

2. To safeguard the supply and accessibility of mineral resources in Auckland.

Freshwater

1. To maintain, and where appropriate restore and enhance, freshwater to safeguard its intrinsic values that are important to the Auckland community.

2. To ensure freshwater resources are used efficiently and to reduce per capita water use.

Land – hazardous substances

1. To avoid or mitigate adverse effects and risks to the environment from the manufacture, storage, use, disposal and transport of hazardous substances.

Land - contaminated

1. To identify and manage contaminated land to avoid significant adverse effects on the environment while giving priority to protecting human health.

1. To reduce risk to people, property and infrastructure, particularly significant infrastructure, from natural hazards.

Natural hazards

2. To ensure that subdivision, development and land use activities do not increase the risk to people, property or the environment from natural hazards.
3. To ensure the effects of climate change are taken into account when managing natural hazard risk.
4. To protect the natural functions of floodplains and overland flow paths from the adverse effects of development and infrastructure.

Coastal ecosystems

1. To protect and enhance the life supporting capacity of coastal ecosystems.
2. To protect the social, economic and cultural values of the coastal environment by managing the adverse effects of contaminants on water quality

Use and development in the coastal environment

1. To use natural and physical resources of the coastal environment efficiently so they can sustain the needs of future generations.
2. To maintain and enhance open space, recreation, and amenity values of the coastal environment, and protect public access to, and along the coastal marine area.

Managing the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana

1. To ensure management of the natural, historic and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf and its islands takes into account:
 - a) the national importance of the interrelationship between the gulf, its islands, and catchments
 - b) the traditional, cultural and spiritual relationship of Mana Whenua.
2. To sustain, and where possible enhance, the life-supporting capacity of the gulf and its marine ecosystems.
3. To maintain and enhance the ecological and biodiversity values of the gulf, particularly those vulnerable to modification, or that play a critical role in preventing the extinction of native fauna.
4. To encourage forms of use and development that support the resident communities, while maintaining, or where appropriate, enhancing the significant natural, historic and physical resources of the islands.
6. To increase the number of marine protected areas of the gulf, particularly where marine protection will link with restored or high value ecological areas on the islands or catchments of the gulf and enhance the recovery of ecosystems.
7. To protect, and where appropriate enhance, the historic resources of the gulf, its islands, and catchments.
8. To maintain and enhance the significant open space, recreation and amenity values of the gulf.
9. To maintain and where appropriate enhance, the significant economic well-being generated by the commercial use of the gulf while:
 - a) avoiding further degradation of environmental quality
 - b) sustaining the life-supporting capacity of marine ecosystems.

Rural activities

1. To enable rural communities to undertake rural production and other activities necessary to support those communities in a manner which maintains rural character..
2. To protect Auckland's rural areas, outside the limit of the urban areas, and rural and coastal towns and villages, from inappropriate subdivision, urban use and development.

Land with high productive potential

1. To manage the subdivision, use and development of land with high productive potential so that its capability, flexibility and accessibility for primary production are maintained.

2. To discourage the expansion of the RUB and rural and coastal towns and villages onto land of high productive potential.

Rural subdivision

1. To prevent further fragmentation of rural land by sporadic and scattered subdivision for rural lifestyle purposes.

2. To encourage the use and development of existing titles rather than subdivide land for new sites.

3. To encourage the amalgamation and transfer of rural sites to areas that can best support them.

Responding to climate change 1. To ensure Auckland is resilient to the effects of climate change.

ES Team Monitoring Programme(s) which fit objectives

AER

Urban ecosystem services programme, Biodiversity offsets programme



Land Use, Built Environment and Infrastructure Monitoring Programme.

Wetland and forest monitoring programmes, Biodiversity offsets programme,
Regional landcover change programme

Regional landcover change programme

Regional landcover change programme

Air Quality, marine sediment contaminants , Wetland and forest monitoring programmes, Biodiversity offsets programme, Regional landcover change programme

Air Quality, Freshwater, Urban ecosystem services programme, Biodiversity offsets programme, Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)

Freshwater, Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Regional landcover change programme, Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality)

Air Quality

Urban ecosystem services programme

Freshwater, Biodiversity offsets programme, High value conservation site monitoring programme, Waitakere Heritage Act programme, Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)

Air Quality

Air Quality

Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Regional landcover change programme, Biodiversity offsets programme

Biodiversity offsets programme, High value conservation site monitoring programme, Waitakere Heritage Act programme

Regional landcover change programme

Freshwater, Regional landcover change programme, High value conservation site monitoring, Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)

Freshwater, Biodiversity offsets programme, High value conservation site monitoring programme, Waitakere Heritage Act programme, Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)

Regional landcover change programme, Waitakere Heritage Act programme

Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Regional landcover change programme, High value conservation site monitoring, Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)

Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Urban ecosystem services programme, Biodiversity offsets programme

Regional landcover change programme, Biodiversity offsets programme

Freshwater, Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Regional landcover change programme, High value conservation site monitoring, Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)

Freshwater, Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Biodiversity offsets programme, Waitakere Heritage Act programme

Wetland monitoring programme

Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Regional landcover change programme, High value conservation site monitoring

Wetland monitoring programme, Biodiversity offsets programme, Urban ecosystem services programme

Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Regional landcover change programme, High value conservation site monitoring

Air Quality, Urban ecosystem services programme

Air Quality

Air Quality

Air Quality

Air Quality



Freshwater, Wetland monitoring programme, Biodiversity offsets programme, Urban ecosystem services programme

Freshwater



Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health), Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Regional landcover change programme, High value conservation site monitoring

Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)

Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Regional landcover change programme, High value conservation site monitoring, Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)

Regional landcover change programme, Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)

Freshwater

Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health), Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Regional landcover change programme, High value conservation site monitoring
Forest and wetland monitoring programmes, Regional landcover change programme, High value conservation site monitoring, Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)

Biodiversity offsets programme

Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health, habitats)

Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)
Marine (sediment contaminants, water quality, ecology, benthic health)

Regional landcover change programme

Regional landcover change programme

Land and soil quality monitoring

Regional landcover change programme

Freshwater, Marine (particularly water quality and ecology)



Indicator	Data Source	Availability	Notes
1- distribution of housing types by neighbourhood. 2- number of bedrooms indicator via brian.	Census	5 yearly	
			what is a neighbourhood? If in doubt, use the data available to define neighbourhoods (CAU's).
1- Amount of vacant residential and business land in urban area. 2- Total additional residential yield (infill and redevelopment) on residential and business land. 3- Total amount of business floorspace possible on business land	Capacity for Growth Study	Annual	subjective. What is a sufficient amount for growth exactly? This indicator will not be useful unless Council sets policies around future land supply. Also, not sure what the definition of urban land is. Inside the RUB? Assume 2010 MUL is baseline. Note
1- Number and proportion of residential dwellings authorised in within the urban area as at 2010.	Capacity for Growth Study, Stats NZ Building Consent Data.	Monthly	authorisation do not equal construction (reflects intention to build). Assume 2010 MUL is baseline. Note
1- Number and proportion of new residential dwellings in urban area (2010) vs. outside urban area	Capacity for Growth Study, Stats NZ Building Consent Data.	Monthly	authorisation do not equal construction (reflects intention to build). As above. Note that locations need to be determined. Note greenfield area locations need to be clearly defined.
1- Number and proportion of new residential dwellings authorised in locations as defined in plan. 1- Total new authorised non residential floorspace within specified locations.	Capacity for Growth Study, Stats NZ Building Consent Data. Capacity for Growth Study and Stats NZ Building Consent Data.	Monthly	Locations need to be determined. This relates to sufficiency and timing of land supply. For example, is development on track to meet expected demand or does it need to happen sooner. Not sure what sustainable growth is. Character is a subjective thing.
Location of new new rural and coastal towns against Auckland Plan Development Strategy?	Capacity for Growth Study		

Difficult to assess whether the character of an area is maintained. What defines inappropriate - location or type of development? If a development is consented is it okay or does the district plan need changing to reflect this objective? what does self sufficient means exactly?

1. Ambient air pollution concentrations, 2. emissions of air pollutants

Air quality monitoring network, Air emissions inventories

1. Monthly for ambient air pollution concentration

What defines inappropriate - location or type of development? If a development is consented is it okay or does the district plan need changing to reflect this objective?

1. Monthly for ambient air pollution concentration
s, 2. Yearly for emissions of air pollutants

1. Ambient air pollution concentrations, 2. emissions of air pollutants

Air quality monitoring network, Air emissions inventories

1. Ambient air pollution concentrations, 2. emissions of air pollutants

Air quality monitoring network, Air emissions inventories

1. Monthly for ambient air pollution concentrations, 2. Yearly for emissions of air pollutants

1. Ambient air pollution concentrations, 2. emissions of air pollutants

Air quality monitoring network, Air emissions inventories

1. Monthly for ambient air pollution concentrations, 2. Yearly for emissions of air pollutants

1. Ambient air pollution concentrations, 2. emissions of air pollutants
Average delay per kilometer (congestion indicator) at selected routes
Traffic screenline assessment at 3 locations in the region (west, south east, and CBD) to determine the transport modeshare and traffic patterns.
Journey to work mode split numbers.

Air quality monitoring network, Air emissions inventories
Annual Congestion Survey
Annual Screenline Survey
Census - Journey to work survey questions

1. Monthly for ambient air pollution concentrations, 2. Yearly for emissions of air pollutants

perceptions of different transport modes for trips to work or study (by passenger transport, private vehicle, motorcycle, walking and cycling) Transport Perception Survey

Monthly and Annual Passenger Transport Boardings Auckland Transport Monthly and Annual Reports



1. Ambient air pollution concentrations, 2. emissions of air pollutants	Air quality monitoring network, Air emissions inventories	1. Monthly for ambient air pollution concentrations, 2. Yearly for emissions of air pollutants
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1. emissions of air pollutants	Air emissions inventories	1. Yearly for emissions of air pollutants
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1. emissions of air pollutants	Air emissions inventories	1. Yearly for emissions of air pollutants

this is completely ridiculous. my ipod, phone, computer etc... Contains a bunch of minerals that aren't even available in NZ. We don't have the scale to recycle. Stupid objective.

Per capita water consumption.

RIMU Environmental Science
Monitoring Programme

Proportion of residential dwellings
authorised in locations as defined in
plan.

Is the land between the RUB @ 30
years forward and the 2010 MUL
rural?



Rural subdivision

Capacity for Growth Study

Development on existing titles in rural areas.

Capacity for Growth Study and Statistics New Zealand Building Consent Data

