

## **Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part**

### **PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 80 (PC80)**

RPS Well-functioning Urban  
Environment, Resilience to the  
Effects of Climate Change and  
Qualifying Matters Plan Change

**Public notification:** 18 August 2022

**Close of submissions:** 29 September 2022

This is a Council initiated plan change

## **Plan Change Provisions**

Note:

Amendments proposed by this plan change to the AUP are underlined for new text and ~~striketrough~~ where existing text is proposed to be deleted. The use of ... indicates that there is more text, but it is not being changed and is used when the whole provisions are too long to be included.

## **Proposed Plan Change 80**

**Proposed amendments to the following chapters of the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part)**

### **Chapter B Regional Policy Statement**

B2. Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone - Urban growth and form

B7. Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao – Natural resources

B8. Toitū te taiwhenua - Coastal environment

B10. Ngā tūpono ki te taiao - Environmental risk

## Proposed Amendments to the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part)

### Chapter B Regional Policy Statement

#### B2. Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone Urban growth and form

##### B2.1. Issues

Growth needs to be provided for in a way that does all of the following:

(1A) contributes to well-functioning urban environments;

(1B) improves resilience to the effects of climate change...

##### B2.2.1. Objectives

(1A) A well-functioning urban environment that enables all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future.

(1) A quality compact urban form and well-functioning urban environment that enables all of the following...

(g) reduced adverse environmental effects; and

(h) improves resilience to the effects of climate change.

(5) The development of land within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages is;

(a) integrated with the provision of appropriate infrastructure; and

(b) resilient to the effects of climate change.

##### B2.2.2. Policies

(2) Ensure the location or any relocation of the Rural Urban Boundary identifies land suitable for urbanisation in locations that:

(a) promote the achievement of a quality compact urban form;

(aa) contribute to a well-functioning urban environment...

(l) avoiding areas with significant natural hazard risks and where practicable avoiding areas prone to natural hazards including coastal hazards and flooding, including the effects of climate change and sea level rise on the extent and frequency of hazards; and...

(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, in a way that contributes to a well-functioning urban environment and avoid urbanisation outside these areas.

(6) Identify a hierarchy of centres that supports a quality compact urban form and

contributes to a well-functioning urban environment:.....

- (7) Enable rezoning of land within the Rural Urban Boundary or other land zoned future urban to accommodate urban growth in ways that contribute to a well-functioning urban environment and that do all of the following:....

(c) ...

(ca) incorporate resilience to the effects of climate change; and...

### **B2.3. A quality built environment**

#### **B2.3.1. Objectives**

- (1) A quality built environment and well-functioning urban environment where subdivision, use and development do all of the following...

(f) are resilient respond and adapt to the effects of climate change.

#### **B2.3.2. Policies**

- (1) Manage the form and design of subdivision, use and development so that it contributes to a well-functioning urban environment and does all of the following...

...

(g) improves resilience to the effects of urban heating resulting from the effects of climate change, including by improving urban tree canopy cover; and

(h) provides for water reuse and rainwater collection and use.

### **B2.4. Residential growth**

#### **B2.4.1. Objectives**

- (1) Residential intensification supports a quality compact urban form and contributes to a well-functioning urban environment.

(1A) Residential intensification is limited in some areas to accommodate qualifying matters.

- (2) Residential areas are attractive, healthy, resilient to the effects of climate change and safe with quality development that is in keeping with the planned built character of the area.

#### **B2.4.2. Policies**

##### *Residential intensification*

- (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, except where qualifying matters reduce building height and/or density of urban form, which contribute to a well-functioning urban environment.

- (3) Provide for medium residential intensities in areas that are within moderate walking distance to centres, public transport, social facilities and open space, whilst limiting height and/or density of urban form in areas where there are qualifying matters.
- (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 and qualifying matters;
  - (c) where there are qualifying matters and 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...
- (5) Avoid intensification in areas:
  - (a) where there are qualifying matters and 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 including the effects of climate change on the frequency and extent of the natural hazards...

## **B2.5. Commercial and industrial growth**

### **B2.5.1. Objectives**

- (2) Commercial growth and activities are primarily focussed within a hierarchy of centres and identified growth corridors that supports a compact urban form and contributes to a well-functioning urban environment.
- (2A) Commercial and industrial activities are resilient to the effects of climate change.
- (3) Industrial growth and activities are enabled in a manner that does all of the following...
  - (c) manages conflicts between incompatible activities by applying relevant qualifying matters;

### **B2.5.2 Policies**

- (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 a well-functioning urban environment and the following...
- (4) Enable new metropolitan, town and local centres which contribute to a well-functioning urban environment following a structure planning process and plan change process in accordance with [Appendix 1 Structure plan guidelines](#), having regard to all of the following...

- (g) any significant adverse effects on the environment, qualifying matters 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...
- (10) ...

(10A) Require commercial and industrial activities to be located, designed and developed with best practice resilience to the effects of climate change.

## **B2.6. Rural and coastal towns and villages**

### **B2.6.1. Objectives**

- (1) Growth and development of existing or new rural and coastal towns and villages is enabled in ways that:
  - (c) ...
    - (ca) is resilient to the effects of climate change...

### **B2.6.2. Policies**

- (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...
  - (h) uses best practice to improve resilience to the effects of climate change.

## **B2.7. Open space and recreation facilities**

### **B2.7.1. Objectives**

- (1) Recreational needs of people and communities are met through the provision of a range of quality open spaces and recreation facilities which contribute to a well-functioning urban environment.
- (4) Open space and recreation facilities are resilient to the effects of climate change.

### **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 and which contribute to a well-functioning urban environment...
- (11) Require best practice resilience to the effects of climate change in open space and associated recreation and biodiversity.

## **B2.8. Social facilities**

### **B2.8.1. Objectives**

- (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 and which contribute to a well-functioning urban environment...
- (4) Social facilities are resilient to the effects of climate change.

### **B2.8.2. Policies**

- (1) Enable social facilities that are accessible to people of all ages and abilities to establish in appropriate locations which contribute to a well-functioning urban environment as follows...
- (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 which contribute to a well-functioning urban environment.
- (7) Require social facilities to use best practice in resilience to the effects of climate change.

## **B2.9. Explanation and principal reasons for adoption**

### Para 1

A broad strategy is needed to address the resource management issues arising from the scale of urban growth in Auckland. The objective of a quality compact urban form and a well-functioning urban environment is supported by a primary policy approach of focussing residential intensification in and around commercial centres and transport nodes and along major transport corridors.

### Para 4

A compact urban form can deliver a range of benefits and contributes to a well-functioning urban environment by...

- limiting intensification where there are qualifying matters
- promoting an integrated approach to land use and transport; ~~and~~
- providing investment certainty about use and development strategies; and
- improving resilience to the effects of climate change.

### Para 6

In addressing the effects of growth, a key factor is enabling sufficient development capacity in the urban area and sufficient land for new housing and businesses over the next 30 years and which contribute to a well-functioning urban environment. It is also important to ensure



that urban environments are resilient to the effects of climate change...

## **B7. Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao – Natural resources**

### **B7.2.2 Policies**

(5A) Improve the resilience of areas listed in the Schedule 3 of Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule and Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule to the effects of climate change.

### **B7.3.2 Policies**

(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...

(a) ...

(aa) improve resilience to the effects of climate change...

### **B7.4.2 Policies**

(9) Manage stormwater by all of the following:

(a) requiring subdivision, use and development to...

(ii)...

(iii) improve resilience to the effects of climate change...

## **B7.7 Explanation and principal reasons for adoption**

Para 3

Areas containing threatened ecosystems and species require effective management to protect them, and enhance their resilience which is important for the long-term viability of indigenous biodiversity and to help respond to the ~~potential~~ effects of climate change.

## **B8. Toitū te taiwhenua - Coastal environment**

### **B8.2.2 Policies**

(4)...

(4A) Provide for the natural systems that support natural character to respond in a resilient way to the effects of climate change including sea level rise over at least 100 years.

### **B8.3.1. Objectives**

- (7) In areas potentially affected by coastal hazards, including sea level rise over at least 100 years, subdivision, use and development avoid increasing the risk of social, environmental and economic harm.

### **B8.4.2 Policies**

- (1) Subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment must, where practicable, do all of the following...
  - (d) take into account the likely impact of coastal processes and climate change, including sea level rise over at least 100 years, and be set back sufficiently to not compromise the ability of future generations to have access to and along the coast.

## **B10. Ngā tūpono ki te taiao - Environmental risk**

### **B10.2. Natural hazards and climate change**

#### **B10.2.1. Objectives**

- (4) The effects of climate change on natural hazards, including effects on sea level rise, over at least 100 years and on the frequency and severity of storm events, is recognised and provided for.

#### **B10.2.2. Policies**

- (1) Identify areas potentially affected by natural hazards, giving priority to those at high risk of being affected, particularly in the coastal environment, and including areas susceptible to coastal inundation and erosion as a result of sea level rise over at least 100 years.
- (4) Assess natural hazard risks...
  - (b) across a range of probabilities of occurrence appropriate to the hazard, including, at least, a 100-year timeframe for evaluating flooding and coastal hazards, including sea level rise in response to global warming.
- (6) Adopt a precautionary approach to natural hazard risk assessment and management in circumstances where:
  - (a) the effects of natural hazards and the extent to which climate change will exacerbate such effects are uncertain but may be significant, including the possibility of low-probability but high potential impact events, and also sea level rise over at least 100 years; or...

- (12) Minimise the risks from natural hazards to new infrastructure which functions as a lifeline utility by:
  - (a) assessing the risks from a range of natural hazard events including sea level rise, and low probability but high potential impact events such as tsunami, earthquake and volcanic eruptions...
- (13) Require areas potentially affected by coastal hazards over the next 100 years to do all of the following...
  - (b) do not increase the intensity of activities that are vulnerable to the effects of coastal hazards beyond that enabled by the Plan, and reduce intensity over time in areas of high risk where this is necessary to implement managed retreat...

#### **B10.3.2. Policies**

- (2) Manage the use and development of land for hazardous facilities:
  - (a) so that such facilities are resilient to the effects of natural hazards, including sea level rise over at least 100 years...