

Appendix G. Relevant objectives and policies

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

Objective 1

To safeguard the integrity, form, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment and sustain its ecosystems, including marine and intertidal areas, estuaries, dunes and land, by:

- maintaining or enhancing natural biological and physical processes in the coastal environment and recognising their dynamic, complex and interdependent nature;
- protecting representative or significant natural ecosystems and sites of biological importance and maintaining the diversity of New Zealand's indigenous coastal flora and fauna; and
- maintaining coastal water quality, and enhancing it where it has deteriorated from what would otherwise be its natural condition, with significant adverse effects on ecology and habitat, because of discharges associated with human activity.

Objective 2

To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and protect natural features and landscape values through:

- recognising the characteristics and qualities that contribute to natural character, natural features and landscape values and their location and distribution;
- identifying those areas where various forms of subdivision, use, and development would be inappropriate and protecting them from such activities; and
- encouraging restoration of the coastal environment.

Objective 3

To take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tangata whenua involvement in management of the coastal environment by:

- recognising the ongoing and enduring relationship of tangata whenua over their lands, rohe and resources;
- promoting meaningful relationships and interactions between tangata whenua and persons exercising functions and powers under the Act;
- incorporating mātauranga Māori into sustainable management practices; and
- recognising and protecting characteristics of the coastal environment that are of special value to tangata whenua.

Objective 4

To maintain and enhance the public open space qualities and recreation opportunities of the coastal environment by:

- recognising that the coastal marine area is an extensive area of public space for the public to use and enjoy;
- maintaining and enhancing public walking access to and along the coastal marine area without charge, and where there are exceptional reasons that mean this is not practicable providing alternative linking access close to the coastal marine area; and
- recognising the potential for coastal processes, including those likely to be affected by climate change, to restrict access to the coastal environment and the need to ensure that public access is maintained even when the coastal marine area advances inland.

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

Policy 1

- (1) Recognise that the extent and characteristics of the coastal environment vary from region to region and locality to locality; and the issues that arise may have different effects in different localities.
- (2) Recognise that the coastal environment includes:
 - (a) the coastal marine area;
 - (b) islands within the coastal marine area;
 - (c) areas where coastal processes, influences or qualities are significant, including coastal lakes, lagoons, tidal estuaries, saltmarshes, coastal wetlands, and the margins of these;
 - (d) areas at risk from coastal hazards;
 - (e) coastal vegetation and the habitat of indigenous coastal species including migratory birds;
 - (f) elements and features that contribute to the natural character, landscape, visual qualities or amenity values;
 - (g) items of cultural and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast;
 - (h) inter-related coastal marine and terrestrial systems, including the intertidal zone; and
 - (i) physical resources and built facilities, including infrastructure, that have modified the coastal environment.

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

Policy 2

In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:

- (a) recognise that tangata whenua have traditional and continuing cultural relationships with areas of the coastal environment, including places where they have lived and fished for generations;
- (b) involve iwi authorities or hapū on behalf of tangata whenua in the preparation of regional policy statements, and plans, by undertaking effective consultation with tangata whenua; with such consultation to be early, meaningful, and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori;
- (c) with the consent of tangata whenua and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, incorporate mātauranga Māori in regional policy statements, in plans, and in the consideration of applications for resource consents, notices of requirement for designation and private plan changes;
- (d) provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision making, for example when a consent application or notice of requirement is dealing with cultural localities or issues of cultural significance, and Māori experts, including pūkenga, may have knowledge not otherwise available;
- (e) take into account any relevant iwi resource management plan and any other relevant planning document recognised by the appropriate iwi authority or hapū and lodged with the council, to the extent that its content has a bearing on resource management issues in the region or district; and
 - (i) where appropriate incorporate references to, or material from, iwi resource management plans in regional policy statements and in plans; and
 - (ii) consider providing practical assistance to iwi or hapū who have indicated a wish to develop iwi resource management plans;
- (f) provide for opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over waters, forests, lands, and fisheries in the coastal environment through such measures as:
 - (i) bringing cultural understanding to monitoring of natural resources;
 - (ii) providing appropriate methods for the management, maintenance and protection of the taonga of tangata whenua;
 - (iii) having regard to regulations, rules or bylaws relating to ensuring sustainability of fisheries resources such as taiāpure, mahinga mātaimai or other non-commercial Māori customary fishing; and
- (g) in consultation and collaboration with tangata whenua, working as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, and recognising that tangata whenua have the right to choose not to identify places or values of historic, cultural or spiritual significance or special value:
 - (i) recognise the importance of Māori cultural and heritage values through such methods as historic heritage, landscape and cultural impact assessments; and
 - (ii) provide for the identification, assessment, protection and management of areas or sites of significance or special value to Māori, including by historic analysis and archaeological survey and the development of methods such as alert layers and predictive methodologies for identifying areas of high potential for undiscovered Māori heritage, for example coastal pā or fishing villages.

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

Policy 6

- (1) In relation to the coastal environment:
 - (a) recognise that the provision of infrastructure, the supply and transport of energy including the generation and transmission of electricity, and the extraction of minerals are activities important to the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities;
 - (b) consider the rate at which built development and the associated public infrastructure should be enabled to provide for the reasonably foreseeable needs of population growth without compromising the other values of the coastal environment;
 - (c) encourage the consolidation of existing coastal settlements and urban areas where this will contribute to the avoidance or mitigation of sprawling or sporadic patterns of settlement and urban growth;
 - (d) recognise tangata whenua needs for papakāinga, marae and associated developments and make appropriate provision for them;
 - (e) consider where and how built development on land should be controlled so that it does not compromise activities of national or regional importance that have a functional need to locate and operate in the coastal marine area;
 - (f) consider where development that maintains the character of the existing built environment should be encouraged, and where development resulting in a change in character would be acceptable;
 - (g) take into account the potential of renewable resources in the coastal environment, such as energy from wind, waves, currents and tides, to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;
 - (h) consider how adverse visual impacts of development can be avoided in areas sensitive to such effects, such as headlands and prominent ridgelines, and as far as practicable and reasonable apply controls or conditions to avoid those effects;
 - (i) set back development from the coastal marine area and other water bodies, where practicable and reasonable, to protect the natural character, open space, public access and amenity values of the coastal environment; and
 - (j) where appropriate, buffer areas and sites of significant indigenous biological diversity, or historic heritage value.
- (2) Additionally, in relation to the coastal marine area:
 - (a) recognise potential contributions to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities from use and development of the coastal marine area, including the potential for renewable marine energy to contribute to meeting the energy needs of future generations;
 - (b) recognise the need to maintain and enhance the public open space and recreation qualities and values of the coastal marine area;
 - (c) recognise that there are activities that have a functional need to be located in the coastal marine area, and provide for those activities in appropriate places;
 - (d) recognise that activities that do not have a functional need for location in the coastal marine area generally should not be located there; and
 - (e) promote the efficient use of occupied space, including by:
 - (i) requiring that structures be made available for public or multiple use wherever reasonable and practicable;
 - (ii) requiring the removal of any abandoned or redundant structure that has no heritage, amenity or reuse value; and
 - (iii) considering whether consent conditions should be applied to ensure that space occupied for an activity is used for that purpose effectively and without unreasonable delay.

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

Policy 11

To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment:

- (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on:
 - (i) indigenous taxa that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists;
 - (ii) taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened;
 - (iii) indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare;
 - (iv) habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare;
 - (v) areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and
 - (vi) areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation; and
- (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on:
 - (i) areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation in the coastal environment;
 - (ii) habitats in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species;
 - (iii) indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are only found in the coastal environment and are particularly vulnerable to modification, including estuaries, lagoons, coastal wetlands, dunelands, intertidal zones, rocky reef systems, eelgrass and saltmarsh;
 - (iv) habitats of indigenous species in the coastal environment that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes;
 - (v) habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; and
 - (vi) ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values identified under this policy.

Policy 13

- (1) To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and to protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
 - (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural character; and
 - (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment; including by:
 - (c) assessing the natural character of the coastal environment of the region or district, by mapping or otherwise identifying at least areas of high natural character; and
 - (d) ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, identify areas where preserving natural character requires objectives, policies and rules, and include those provisions.
- (2) Recognise that natural character is not the same as natural features and landscapes or amenity values and may include matters such as:
 - (a) natural elements, processes and patterns;
 - (b) biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects;
 - (c) natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks;
 - (d) the natural movement of water and sediment;
 - (e) the natural darkness of the night sky;
 - (f) places or areas that are wild or scenic;
 - (g) a range of natural character from pristine to modified; and
 - (h) experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their context or setting.

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

Policy 15

To protect the natural features and natural landscapes (including seascapes) of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:

- (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes in the coastal environment; and
- (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy, or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on other natural features and natural landscapes in the coastal environment; including by:
- (c) identifying and assessing the natural features and natural landscapes of the coastal environment of the region or district, at minimum by land typing, soil characterisation and landscape characterisation and having regard to:
 - (i) natural science factors, including geological, topographical, ecological and dynamic components;
 - (ii) the presence of water including in seas, lakes, rivers and streams;
 - (iii) legibility or expressiveness—how obviously the feature or landscape demonstrates its formative processes;
 - (iv) aesthetic values including memorability and naturalness;
 - (v) vegetation (native and exotic);
 - (vi) transient values, including presence of wildlife or other values at certain times of the day or year;
 - (vii) whether the values are shared and recognised;
 - (viii) cultural and spiritual values for tangata whenua, identified by working, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; including their expression as cultural landscapes and features;
 - (ix) historical and heritage associations; and
 - (x) wild or scenic values;
- (d) ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, map or otherwise identify areas where the protection of natural features and natural landscapes requires objectives, policies and rules; and
- (e) including the objectives, policies and rules required by (d) in plans.

Policy 18

Recognise the need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, for public use and appreciation including active and passive recreation, and provide for such public open space, including by:

- (a) ensuring that the location and treatment of public open space is compatible with the natural character, natural features and landscapes, and amenity values of the coastal environment;
- (b) taking account of future need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, including in and close to cities, towns and other settlements;
- (c) maintaining and enhancing walking access linkages between public open space areas in the coastal environment;
- (d) considering the likely impact of coastal processes and climate change so as not to compromise the ability of future generations to have access to public open space; and
- (e) recognising the important role that esplanade reserves and strips can have in contributing to meeting public open space needs.

Policy 21

Where the quality of water in the coastal environment has deteriorated so that it is having a significant adverse effect on ecosystems, natural habitats, or water based recreational activities, or is restricting existing uses, such as aquaculture, shellfish gathering, and cultural activities, give priority to improving that quality by:

- (a) identifying such areas of coastal water and water bodies and including them in plans;
- (b) including provisions in plans to address improving water quality in the areas identified above;
- (c) where practicable, restoring water quality to at least a state that can support such activities and ecosystems and natural habitats;
- (d) requiring that stock are excluded from the coastal marine area, adjoining intertidal areas and other water bodies and riparian margins in the coastal environment, within a prescribed time frame; and
- (e) engaging with tangata whenua to identify areas of coastal waters where they have particular interest, for example in cultural sites, wāhi tapu, other taonga, and values such as mauri, and remedying, or, where remediation is not practicable, mitigating adverse effects on these areas and values.

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

Policy 22

- (1) Assess and monitor sedimentation levels and impacts on the coastal environment.
- (2) Require that subdivision, use, or development will not result in a significant increase in sedimentation in the coastal marine area, or other coastal water.
- (3) Control the impacts of vegetation removal on sedimentation including the impacts of harvesting plantation forestry.
- (4) Reduce sediment loadings in runoff and in stormwater systems through controls on land use activities.

Policy 23

- (1) In managing discharges to water in the coastal environment, have particular regard to:
 - (a) the sensitivity of the receiving environment;
 - (b) the nature of the contaminants to be discharged, the particular concentration of contaminants needed to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment, and the risks if that concentration of contaminants is exceeded; and
 - (c) the capacity of the receiving environment to assimilate the contaminants; and
 - (d) avoid significant adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats after reasonable mixing;
 - (e) use the smallest mixing zone necessary to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment; and
 - (f) minimise adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of water within a mixing zone.
- (2) In managing discharge of human sewage, do not allow:
 - (a) discharge of human sewage directly to water in the coastal environment without treatment; and
 - (b) the discharge of treated human sewage to water in the coastal environment, unless:
 - (i) there has been adequate consideration of alternative methods, sites and routes for undertaking the discharge; and
 - (ii) informed by an understanding of tangata whenua values and the effects on them.
- (3) Objectives, policies and rules in plans which provide for the discharge of treated human sewage into waters of the coastal environment must have been subject to early and meaningful consultation with tangata whenua.
- (4) In managing discharges of stormwater take steps to avoid adverse effects of stormwater discharge to water in the coastal environment, on a catchment by catchment basis, by:
 - (a) avoiding where practicable and otherwise remedying cross contamination of sewage and stormwater systems;
 - (b) reducing contaminant and sediment loadings in stormwater at source, through contaminant treatment and by controls on land use activities;
 - (c) promoting integrated management of catchments and stormwater networks; and
 - (d) promoting design options that reduce flows to stormwater reticulation systems at source.
- (5) In managing discharges from ports and other marine facilities:
 - (a) require operators of ports and other marine facilities to take all practicable steps to avoid contamination of coastal waters, substrate, ecosystems and habitats that is more than minor;
 - (b) require that the disturbance or relocation of contaminated seabed material, other than by the movement of vessels, and the dumping or storage of dredged material does not result in significant adverse effects on water quality or the seabed, substrate, ecosystems or habitats;
 - (c) require operators of ports, marinas and other relevant marine facilities to provide for the collection of sewage and waste from vessels, and for residues from vessel maintenance to be safely contained and disposed of; and
 - (d) consider the need for facilities for the collection of sewage and other wastes for recreational and commercial boating.

Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act

Section 7: Recognition of national significance of Hauraki Gulf

- (1) The interrelationship between the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments and the ability of that interrelationship to sustain the life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Hauraki Gulf and its islands are matters of national significance.
- (2) The life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Gulf and its islands includes the capacity—
 - (i) to provide for:
 - (i) the historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship of the tangata whenua of the Gulf with the Gulf and its islands; and
 - (ii) the social, economic, recreational, and cultural well-being of people and communities;
 - (ii) to use the resources of the Gulf by the people and communities of the Gulf and New Zealand for economic activities and recreation;
 - (iii) to maintain the soil, air, water, and ecosystems of the Gulf.

Section 8: Management of Hauraki Gulf

To recognise the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, the objectives of the management of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments are:

- (a) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments;
- (b) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments;
- (c) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of those natural, historic, and physical resources (including kaimoana) of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments with which tangata whenua have an historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship;
- (d) the protection of the cultural and historic associations of people and communities in and around the Hauraki Gulf with its natural, historic, and physical resources;
- (e) the maintenance and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the contribution of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments to the social and economic well-being of the people and communities of the Hauraki Gulf and New Zealand;
- (f) the maintenance and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, which contribute to the recreation and enjoyment of the Hauraki Gulf for the people and communities of the Hauraki Gulf and New Zealand.

Auckland Regional Policy Statement

Objective 2.6.1.6

To achieve a high level of mobility and accessibility within the Region that provides for an integrated, responsive, sustainable, safe, affordable and efficient movement of goods and people.

Objective 2.6.1.14

To manage the Region’s natural and physical resources in an integrated manner.

Objective 2.6.1.17

To enable the redevelopment, operation and maintenance of existing and provision of new regionally significant infrastructure.

Objective 2.6.14.1

The operation of existing regionally significant infrastructure and the provision of new or upgraded regionally significant infrastructure shall:

- (i) be consistent with the Strategic Direction of the Regional Policy Statement;
- (ii) support and reinforce the Regional Growth Strategy and the proposed outcomes of that strategy; and
- (iii) ensure that any adverse effects of those activities on the environment (including human health) are avoided, remedied or mitigated in a manner consistent with the relevant provisions of this RPS.

Auckland Regional Policy Statement

Objective 4.3

- (1) To develop a transport network that supports a compact sustainable urban form.
- (2) To avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of transport on the environment and, in particular:
 - (i) to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of transport on air quality, water quality and heritage;
 - (ii) to reduce the need for the transport system to use non-renewable fuels;
 - (iii) to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of the transport system on community well-being and amenity.
- (3) To develop a transport network which provides an acceptable level of accessibility for all sections of the community within and across the region, by encouraging transport choices that are efficient, convenient or practical.
- (4) To develop a transport network which is as safe as is practicable and which promotes better physical health for the community.

Environmental Results Anticipated 2.7 (w)

Regionally significant infrastructure will be maintained and provided in such a way and to an extent that it efficiently and effectively supports anticipated growth within the Region.

Objectives 3.3

- (1) To sustain the mauri of natural and physical resources in ways which enable provision for the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of Maori.
- (2) To afford appropriate priority to the relationship of Tangata Whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral taonga when this conflicts with other values.
- (3) To involve Tangata Whenua in resource management processes in ways which:
 - (i) take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, including rangatiratanga;
 - (ii) have particular regard to the practical expression of kaitiakitanga.

Policy 4.4.1

- (1) Land use and transport planning will be integrated in a way which:
 - (i) seeks to reduce trip lengths and numbers and the need for private vehicle travel and encourages a significant increase in the amount of travel made by public transport, walking and cycling;
 - (ii) recognises that where access cannot yet be met conveniently, efficiently, effectively or practically by public transport, nor by viable walking or cycling, trips will continue to be made by private vehicle;
 - (iii) recognises the need to reinforce an efficient and effective public transport system within and connecting High Density Centres and Intensive Corridors.
- (2) Development of the transport system will be guided in a way which:
 - (i) promotes the use of forms of transport which have fewer adverse effects on the environment;
 - (ii) reduces the environmental effects of transport at source;
 - (iii) reduces the need to use non-renewable fuels;
 - (iv) avoids, remedies, or mitigates the adverse effects of transport on air and water quality;
 - (v) avoids, remedies, or mitigates the adverse effects of transport in the modification of landscape and the destruction of natural habitats and other heritage;
 - (vi) avoids, remedies, or mitigates the adverse effects of transport on local communities.

Auckland Regional Policy Statement

Policy 4.4.7

The following policies and methods give effect to Objective 4.3.4.

- (1) Transport networks which promote the efficient movement of people, goods and services throughout the Region will be identified in the Auckland RLTS and district plans and will be required to be protected in district plans.
- (2) The efficiency of congested transport Corridors will be increased by:
 - (i) encouraging increases in person-carrying capacity (i.e., by supporting public transport, car pooling and high occupancy vehicles);
 - (ii) encouraging increases in freight carrying capacity (i.e., by supporting consolidation of loads and rail freight); and
 - (iii) encouraging walking and cycling.
- (3) Roading upgrades that accommodate more road vehicles should be used where:
 - (i) congested transport Corridors are no longer able to be effectively managed by Policy 4.4.7.2;
 - (ii) the social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits outweigh investment in alternative transport infrastructure or services.
- (4) The efficiency of congested transport corridors will be increased by encouraging shorter trips and recreational trips to be made by walking and cycling.

Environmental Results Anticipated 4.5

The policies are intended to produce a transport system which:

- (a) is less reliant on non-renewable energy sources and requires less land to function effectively;
- (b) reduces adverse impacts on air quality (including greenhouse gases) and water quality and heritage;
- (c) minimises community disruption;
- (d) provides an acceptable level of access to work, services, shops and social and recreational facilities for all groups in the community, including those without access to a car;
- (e) ensures the regionally significant parts of the transport network are able to function effectively and efficiently;
- (f) improves the effectiveness of the public transport system;
- (g) improves the effectiveness of walking and cycling modes;
- (h) is as safe as practicable and which promotes a healthier community

Issue 6.2.1

The heritage of the Auckland Region has been depleted and continues to be under threat.

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Objective 6.3.1

To preserve or protect a diverse and representative range of the Auckland Region’s heritage resources.

Objective 6.3.4

To protect Outstanding Natural Landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

Objective 6.3.6

To recognise some Outstanding Natural Landscapes as working landscapes and to enable appropriate activities that are consistent with the Strategic Direction in this RPS.

Objective 6.3.9

To manage heritage resources in an integrated way to ensure their contribution to the variety of heritage values is protected and enhanced.

Auckland Regional Policy Statement
Policy 7.4.10

- (1) The diverse range of values of the coastal environment shall be recognised and the need to enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing shall be provided for in appropriate areas of the coastal environment.
- (2) In assessing the appropriateness of subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment particular regard shall be had to the following matters:
 - (i) natural character is preserved and protected in accordance with Policies 7.4.4-1 (i), (ii) and (iii), and 7.4.4-2;
 - (ii) public access is maintained or enhanced in accordance with Policies 7.4.13-1, 2 and 3;
 - (iii) amenity values are maintained or enhanced as far as practicable;
 - (iv) public open space is maintained or enhanced as far as practicable;
 - (v) there is a functional need for use and development within the CMA;
 - (vi) efficient use is made of the natural and physical resources of the coastal environment;
 - (vii) activities are of a scale, design and location that maintain or enhance landscape values in the area, including seascapes and landforms;
 - (viii) there are no significant adverse effects of activities on the CMA, or on adjacent land, including effects across the MHWS boundary;
 - (ix) adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated in Areas of Special Value in accordance with policies in 7.4.7;
 - (x) activities are designed and located to avoid the need for hazard protection works;
 - (xi) provision is made for adequate utility services (including the disposal of waste);
 - (xii) effect is given to all other relevant provisions of this policy statement, in particular those stated in Chapter 2 – Regional Overview and Strategic Direction, Chapter 6 – Heritage and Chapter 8 – Water Quality.
- (3) A precautionary approach shall be taken by local authorities when providing for and assessing subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment where potentially significant adverse effects may arise. (The precautionary approach is outlined in Chapter 1 – Introduction.)
- (4) Applications to reclaim part of the CMA, extract sand, shell and other natural material and rights to occupy the CMA shall have regard to any available alternatives to the proposal, which would avoid these activities.
- (5) Where existing subdivision, use and development is threatened by a coastal hazard, coastal protection works should be permitted only where they are the best practicable option for the future. The abandonment or relocation of existing structures should be considered among the options. Where coastal protection works are the best practicable option, they should be located and designed so as to avoid or minimise adverse environmental effects. (Refer also to the Chapter 11 – Natural Hazards)
- (6) In determining the appropriate form and location of subdivision, use and development, it shall be recognised that some natural features may migrate inland as a result of dynamic coastal processes, including sea level rise.
- (7) Areas which derive their particular character and amenity value from the predominance of built structures, modifications or activities shall be recognised and, where appropriate, their values maintained or enhanced.
- (8) Appropriate subdivision, use and development shall be encouraged to locate in areas where the natural character has already been compromised, thereby avoiding sprawling or sporadic subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment.
- (9) Notwithstanding Policy 7.4.10-8, regard shall be had to the protection of those elements of remaining natural character which continue to exist in areas where human modifications or activities predominate.
- (10) Papakainga housing and marae developments shall be provided for in a manner that is consistent with Policies 7.4.10-1 through 9 in the coastal environment, where this would provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their land, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.

Auckland Regional Policy Statement

Objective 8.3

- (1) To maintain water quality in water bodies and coastal waters which have good water quality, and to enhance water quality which is degraded particularly for the following purposes:
- (i) Estuaries and harbours: protection of aquatic ecosystems, recreation, fishing and shellfish gathering, cultural and aesthetic purposes.
 - (ii) Open coastal waters, including parts of the Hauraki Gulf: its natural state.
 - (iii) Groundwater: water supply.
 - (iv) Lakes, rivers and streams: protection of aquatic ecosystems, recreation, food gathering, water supply, cultural and aesthetic purposes.
 - (v) Wetlands: protection of aquatic ecosystems.

Policy 8.4.7.3

All land disturbance activities which may result in elevated levels of sediment discharge shall be carried out so that the adverse effects of such discharges are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.

Policy 8.4.21.3

Priority shall be given to maintaining, and where possible improving, water quality in areas which are susceptible to degradation and/or have significant values (as listed in Tables 8.1 and 8.2 and shown in Map Series 5 – Sheets 1-4).

Policy 8.4.21.4

Existing native vegetation on the riparian margins of estuarine, wetland and coastal areas and lakes and streams listed in Tables 8.1 and 8.2 shall be retained, in accordance with the policies of Chapter 6 – Heritage.

Policy 9.4.1

- (1) Land use activities that affect the quantity of water contributed to streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands or aquifers shall be managed so as to:
- (i) protect the quantity of water in water bodies which have high amenity, cultural or ecological values;
 - (ii) avoid or mitigate flooding and erosion;
 - (iii) enhance water quality;
 - (iv) protect highly used water bodies.
- (2) Planning for changes or intensification of land use shall have particular regard to current water availability and priorities for allocation of available water resources.

Auckland Regional Policy Statement

Policy 9.4.4

The availability of water in water bodies and coastal water for taking, use, damming or diversion shall be determined on the following basis:

- (i) A precautionary approach shall be taken. (The precautionary approach is outlined in Chapter 1.)
- (ii) The following matters shall be recognised and provided for:
 - (a) the ability of the water body to sustain the abstraction;
 - (b) the relationship of Tangata Whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral water, waahi tapu and other taonga;
 - (c) preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands and their margins;
 - (d) protection of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna in streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands and the coastal environment;
 - (e) maintenance of the natural flow variability in streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands.
- (iii) Particular regard shall be had to the following matters:
 - (a) kaitiakitanga;
 - (b) maintenance and enhancement of the recreational, scenic, amenity and intrinsic values of streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands;
 - (c) maintenance of water quality including sufficient capacity for streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands to assimilate contaminants; See also Chapter 8 – Water Quality policies.
 - (d) the security of a specific quantity of water being available in streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands during periods of low flow;
 - (e) estimates of aquifer recharge;
 - (f) maintenance of aquifer water levels adequate to ensure continued recharge between aquifers;
 - (g) maintenance of outflow from aquifers at the coast to prevent salt-water intrusion;
 - (h) retention of adequate spring flow from shallow aquifers which provide base flow for streams;
 - (i) avoidance of land subsidence and structural damage to aquifers;
 - (j) maintenance of geothermal aquifer water levels to prevent cold groundwater or seawater intrusion and reduction in aquifer temperatures;
 - (k) avoidance of long term decline of aquifer water levels;
 - (l) the extent of the overlap, if any, of catchments and aquifers with regional council boundaries.
- (iv) The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) shall be taken into account. (Refer also to Chapter 3 – Matters of Significance to Iwi.)

Policy 9.4.7

- (1) The conservation, efficient use and reuse of the Region's water shall be promoted.
- (2) Priority shall be accorded to uses of water which give effect to the RPS strategic direction and the regional development policies (see Chapter 2).
- (3) The taking, damming, diversion and use of available water as determined by Policy 9.4.4, shall be controlled so that:
 - (i) Actual or potential adverse effects on the environment, including effects on other authorised water users, the water body, ecosystems, and amenity values, are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
 - (ii) The relationship of Tangata Whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral water, waahi tapu and other taonga is recognised and provided for.
 - (iii) Particular regard is had to:
 - (a) kaitiakitanga;
 - (b) promoting efficient use of water;
 - (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating adverse effects of dams, weirs and other instream structures on the environment including but not limited to reduction in flows, obstruction to the passage and migration of any indigenous fauna; bank or bed erosion or aggradation; flooding or restricting the drainage of any property;
 - (d) providing, in the case of fresh water, for the individual's reasonable domestic needs and for the individual's animal's drinking water;
 - (e) providing, in the case of geothermal water, for tikanga Maori for the communal benefit of the Tangata Whenua of the area;
 - (f) encouraging multiple use of streams, rivers, lakes and aquifers.
 - (iv) The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) are taken into account.

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Objective 10.3.2

To avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects that arise from the discharge of contaminants to air, including those from:

- (i) motor vehicles;
- (ii) industrial or trade premises;
- (iii) open burning of waste;
- (iv) domestic fireplaces and solid fuel burning appliances;
- (v) the application of agrichemicals.

Policy 10.4.1

- (1) Cumulative effects of discharges on Regional air quality including, but not restricted to, adverse effects on visibility and formation of secondary pollutants such as ozone, and levels of primary pollutants such as carbon monoxide, or particulates, shall be minimised.
- (2) A precautionary approach to air quality management shall be adopted where relative contributions of sources of contaminants and the nature and extent of the adverse effects are uncertain.

Policy 11.4.1(6)

Where development or use exists within areas susceptible to natural hazards, construction of mitigation works shall be allowed only where people, property, infrastructure and the environment are subject to risk from hazards, the works are the best practicable option, and any adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated. The abandonment or relocation of existing structures and the use of non-structural solutions shall also be considered among the options.

Policy 11.4.1(7)

Any works or structures within the 1% AEP flood plain or overland flow path(s) shall not create or exacerbate a flood hazard, during a flood event with a greater probability than 1% AEP, either at the site or at any location upstream or downstream of the works or structures; unless:

- (a) The adverse effects of the flood hazard are avoided, remedied, or mitigated; or
- (b) The work or structure is required to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse environmental effects of a flood event;

Works may include (but are not limited to) earthworks, riparian planting, piping of streams and the construction of culverts, bridges, retaining walls.

Policy 11.4.1(9)

In the coastal environment, new subdivision, use or development should be located and designed, so that the need for hazard protection measures is avoided.

Objective 12.3(3)

To avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects of activities that result in soil degradation. To minimise the effects of soil degradation on the water quality of receiving environments.

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<p>Objective 3.3.1</p> <p>To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment by protecting the coastal marine area from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>
<p>Objective 3.3.2</p> <p>To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment by encouraging appropriate subdivision, use and development above Mean High Water Springs to locate in appropriate areas of the coastal environment.</p>
<p>Policy 3.4.1</p> <p>The natural character of the coastal environment shall be preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development by avoiding where practicable, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development on the qualities, elements and features which contribute to the natural character of the coastal environment, including those areas characterised by modification and development.</p>
<p>Policy 3.4.2</p> <p>In assessing the actual or potential effects of subdivision, use and development on natural character particular regard shall be had to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) preserving the natural character of the coastal marine area in Coastal Protection Areas 1 and 2; (b) preserving the natural character of the coastal marine area in Outstanding and Regionally Significant Landscape Areas, where these areas are predominantly natural; (c) avoiding, where practicable, adverse effects on natural character values in other areas of the coastal marine area which are predominantly in their natural state and which have a high natural character; (d) protecting appropriate remaining elements of natural character in those areas characterised by modification and development.
<p>Policy 3.4.3</p> <p>In assessing the actual or potential adverse effects of subdivision, use and development, including cumulative adverse effects, on the natural character of the coastal environment particular regard shall be had to the relevant policies in Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 8, in recognition of the role that landscape, natural features, ecosystems, and certain cultural and historical areas and sites make to natural character.</p>
<p>Policy 3.4.4</p> <p>When subdivision, use and development in the coastal marine area gives rise to actual or potential adverse effects on the natural character of the coastal environment, where appropriate these effects shall be remedied or mitigated by restoration or rehabilitation of the natural character of the coastal environment.</p> <p>In determining whether any adverse effects on natural character can be remedied or mitigated by restoration or rehabilitation, and if so, the level and extent of restoration and rehabilitation that is to be carried out, regard shall be had to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the extent to which the qualities and features of natural character in the area of the proposed subdivision, use and development will be adversely affected and the ability to restore or rehabilitate natural character in the area subject to the proposal; or (b) where restoration or rehabilitation is not practicable in the area subject to the proposal, the potential to mitigate any adverse effects by the rehabilitation or restoration of natural character in another area of the coastal environment; and (c) where restoration plantings are carried out, preference shall be given to the use of indigenous species with a further preference for local genetic stock.
<p>Objective 4.3.1</p> <p>To protect Outstanding Landscapes, and the key elements, features and patterns of Regionally Significant Landscapes (as identified in the Plan Maps) from inappropriate subdivision, use and development in the</p>

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coastal environment.
<p>Policy 4.4.2</p> <p>(a) Subdivision, use and development in the coastal marine area shall be considered inappropriate where it would result in significant adverse effects on those key elements, features and patterns which contribute positively to the landscape quality, aesthetic value and landscape sensitivity of those areas identified in the Plan as being Regionally Significant Landscapes of the coastal environment.</p> <p>(b) In assessing the significance of such adverse effects, particular regard will be had to ensuring that those landscape elements, features and patterns which contribute to the visual integrity of the landscape unit and its value as a Regionally Significant Landscape are protected.</p>
<p>Objective 5.3.1</p> <p>To protect the dynamic functioning of physical coastal processes.</p>
<p>Objective 5.3.2</p> <p>To protect the integrity, functioning and resilience of ecosystems within the coastal environment.</p>
<p>Objective 5.3.3</p> <p>To protect from inappropriate subdivision, use and development and where appropriate, preserve the ecological and physical values and processes of Coastal Protection Areas, in recognition of their intrinsic values, their regional, national and international significance, and their high vulnerability to adverse environmental effects.</p>
<p>Objective 6.3.1</p> <p>To recognise that the coastal marine area has characteristics of special spiritual, historical, and cultural significance to Tangata Whenua.</p>
<p>Objective 6.3.2</p> <p>To sustain the mauri of natural and physical resources of the coastal environment, and to enable provision for the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of Maori.</p>
<p>Objective 9.3.2</p> <p>To recognise the national and regional importance of activities which depend upon the use of natural and physical resources of the coastal environment, such as maritime and air transport services, regional infrastructure and other water based industrial, commercial and recreational activities.</p>
<p>Policy 9.4.1</p> <p>Subdivision, use and development within parts of the coastal marine area shall generally be considered appropriate where that subdivision, use and development depends upon the natural and physical resources of the coastal marine area, and where adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p>
<p>Policy 9.4.2</p> <p>Subdivision, use and development within the Port, Defence, Marina, Mooring, Airport and Special Activity Management Areas, for those purposes, shall be considered appropriate, provided that the subdivision, use and development is consistent with the objectives and policies for those areas.</p>
<p>Objective 10.3.1</p> <p>To provide for appropriate subdivision, use and development in the coastal marine area, and to protect the coastal marine area from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>

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<p>Objective 10.3.2</p> <p>To ensure that efficient use is made of the coastal marine area.</p>
<p>Objective 10.3.3</p> <p>To maintain where appropriate, the open space nature of the coastal environment.</p>
<p>Policy 10.4.1</p> <p>Subdivision, use and development which maintains or enhances public use and enjoyment of the coastal marine area shall be encouraged except where it is appropriate to restrict the public, having considered the provisions of Chapter 7: Public Access.</p>
<p>Policy 10.4.2</p> <p>Recreation is a significant and important use of the coastal marine area, and any proposal for subdivision, use and development shall have regard to the desirability of maintaining or enhancing recreational use of the coastal marine area while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on existing activities.</p>
<p>Policy 10.4.3</p> <p>Subdivision, use and development of the coastal marine area shall be considered more appropriate where the environment has already been highly modified by human activities, or located in areas where development already exists, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) location elsewhere in the coastal marine area of the Auckland Region would better avoid, remedy, or mitigate significant adverse effects of that subdivision, use and development; or (b) an application brought by Tangata Whenua better provides for the special relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga.
<p>Policy 10.4.4</p> <p>The positive environmental effects and benefits arising from any proposal for subdivision, use and development shall be taken into account when assessing the overall effects of a proposal.</p>
<p>Policy 10.4.5</p> <p>Any proposal for subdivision, use and development shall be located, designed, constructed or placed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) complement as far as practicable the character of the environment in which it is located; and (b) avoid as far as practicable, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on ecological and physical processes beyond those which are already occurring in the immediate and surrounding area, including any area above Mean High Water Springs; and (c) where practicable, be consistent with relevant resource management strategies of adjoining territorial authorities.
<p>Policy 10.4.6</p> <p>Where practicable, subdivision, use and development shall be undertaken at times of the day, year or tides where this will avoid adverse effects on the coastal environment. Where complete avoidance is not practicable adverse effects shall be remedied or mitigated, particularly effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the growth and reproduction of marine and coastal vegetation and the feeding, spawning and migratory patterns of marine and coastal fauna , including bird roosting, nesting and feeding; or (b) recreational use of the coastal marine area; or (c) other established activities located in the coastal environment which are likely to be affected by any proposal.

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Policy 10.4.7

Subdivision and development within Coastal Protection Areas shall generally be considered inappropriate where it will:

- (a) result in any regular or sustained disturbance of migratory bird roosting, nesting and feeding areas, which noticeably reduces the level of use by them for these purposes, or which makes them permanently abandon these sites; or
- (b) result in the disturbance of the foreshore and seabed where this would destroy any regionally or nationally rare, threatened or endangered plant community or indigenous marine or terrestrial fauna; or
- (c) result in a level of modification, or damage to flora and fauna within these areas such that the values for which the Coastal Protection Area is recognised are affected in more than a minor way; or
- (d) results in the permanent use or occupation of the foreshore and seabed so that the areas become inaccessible to the plants, bird and other fauna presently using the area, to a level or a degree that the value or function of the Coastal Protection Area is significantly reduced; or
- (e) result in the disturbance, use or occupation of the foreshore and seabed or any change to physical processes that would destroy any recognised natural feature within the area, or result in a level of modification or damage to the natural feature such that the values for which the area or feature is recognised are affected in more than a minor way; or
- (f) result in a reduction in water quality which would adversely affect the natural ecological functioning of the area; or
- (g) result in the deposition of material at levels which would adversely affect the natural ecological functioning of the area; or
- (h) provide or enhance opportunities for access by and establishment of pest species; or
- (i) be of a type or scale, or be located in a place, which would result in the fragmentation of the values of the area such that its physical integrity is destroyed.

Policy 10.4.8

Any cumulative adverse effects on the environment of new subdivision, use and development in the coastal marine area shall be avoided, remedied, or mitigated, taking into account the extent to which existing subdivision, use and development, either of the same or a different kind to that proposed, already has adverse effects, and the extent to which any new subdivision, use and development will exacerbate such effects.

Policy 10.4.9

In addition to Policy 10.4.8 cumulative adverse effects of subdivision, use and development on the values of the Coastal Protection Areas shall be avoided, taking into account:

- (a) the extent to which existing use and development already, and in combination with any proposal, impacts on the habitat, or impedes the operation of ecological and physical processes; and
- (b) the extent to which there are similar habitat types within other Coastal Protection Areas in the same harbour or estuary or, where the Coastal Protection Area is located on open coast, within the same vicinity; and
- (c) whether the viability of habitats of regionally or nationally threatened plants or animals is adversely affected, including the impact on the species population and location.

Policy 10.4.10

Occupation of the coastal marine area (in terms of section 12 (2) of the RMA) shall be considered inappropriate unless:

- (a) occupation is reasonably necessary for the proper functioning of the activity; and
- (b) adverse effects arising from space proposed to be occupied can be avoided where practicable, remedied or mitigated, having regard to the loss of public access to and along the coastal marine area.

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<p>Policy 10.4.16</p> <p>When assessing resource consent applications by stormwater or wastewater network utility operators to occupy and use the CMA, regard shall be had to the strategic importance of stormwater and wastewater networks to the Auckland region; and the operational necessity to locate components of those networks within the CMA.</p>
<p>Policy 11.4.1</p> <p>Activities in the coastal marine area which are not permitted activities by this chapter shall generally be considered appropriate where:</p> <p>(a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) there is a functional need to undertake the activity in the coastal marine area; or (ii) they are ancillary to an activity which has a functional need to locate in the coastal marine area; or (iii) no reasonable or practicable alternative location exists including any location outside of the coastal marine area; or (iv) the activities are for the cultural and traditional needs of Tangata Whenua; and <p>(b) any landward development associated with the activities in the coastal marine area can be accommodated; and</p> <p>(c) any adverse effects on the environment can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p>
<p>Policy 11.4.3</p> <p>The relevant provisions of Part III: Values, Chapters 3 to 9 shall be considered in the assessment of any proposed activity (which is the subject of this chapter) in the coastal marine area.</p>
<p>Objective 12.3.1</p> <p>To provide for appropriate structures in the coastal marine area, while avoiding, remedying, or mitigating adverse effects on the environment.</p>
<p>Policy 12.4.1</p> <p>Subject to the limitations stated in Policies 12.4.2 to 12.4.14, structures in the coastal marine area shall generally be considered appropriate where:</p> <p>(a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) no reasonable or practicable alternative location exists having regard to the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources; or (ii) the structure is proposed for the cultural and traditional needs of Tangata Whenua; <p>(b) the purpose for which the structure is required cannot reasonably or practicably be accommodated by existing structures in the coastal marine area; and</p> <p>(c) efficient use will be made of the coastal environment by using the minimum area of the coastal marine area necessary for the structure; and</p> <p>(d) the structure will not have a significant adverse effect on the adjoining land.</p>
<p>Policy 12.4.4</p> <p>Structures for public or multiple use shall be considered more appropriate than the erection of new structures for individual use.</p>
<p>Policy 12.4.6</p> <p>Any maintenance, repair or restoration of any structure listed in Cultural Heritage Schedules 1 or 2 shall, as far as practicable, be undertaken in a manner and in materials which are consistent with the style and design of the original structure and do not adversely affect its cultural and historical value.</p>
<p>Policy 12.4.7</p>

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Structures in any Coastal Protection Area 1 may be considered appropriate if they are:

- (a) for scientific and research purposes or for public education, and will enhance the understanding and long term protection of the Coastal Protection Area; or
- (b) for navigation and safety; or
- (c) for habitat maintenance and enhancement; or
- (d) structures of benefit to the regional and national community and there are no reasonable or practicable alternatives to their location on land or elsewhere in the coastal marine area.

Policy 12.4.9

In assessing a resource consent application for a publicly owned structure in any Coastal Protection Area 1, regard shall be had to whether the structure is of benefit to the wider local community.

Policy 12.4.12

Structures shall be designed and located taking into account relevant dynamic coastal processes, including the possibility of sea level rise.

The best available estimate of future long-term sea level rise for the locality in question shall be used as a guide in assessing the appropriateness of the proposed location and design of the structure.

Policy 16.4.1

Any activity other than dredging or extraction (as addressed in Chapters 14 and 15), including vegetation removal, which results in the disturbance of the foreshore and seabed shall be considered inappropriate unless:

- (a) it can be demonstrated that the disturbance is necessary to:
 - ...
 - (vi) enable the provision, operation, maintenance and use of lawful structures, infrastructure, such as roads, walkways and/or the efficient functioning of drainage systems, where there is no practicable alternative location outside of the coastal marine area that would achieve a better environmental outcome; or
 - ...

Policy 16.4.3(a)

Disturbance of the foreshore and seabed, other than dredging or extraction (as addressed in Chapters 14 and 15), shall be avoided where it will:

- (a) result in more than minor modification of, or damage to, or the destruction of the values of any Coastal Protection Area 1; or
- ...

Objective 20.3.2

To adopt the best practicable option for avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects from stormwater and wastewater discharges on the coastal environment.

Policy 20.4.3

Any proposal to discharge contaminants or water into the coastal marine area (unless the discharge is prohibited) shall be considered appropriate only if it can be demonstrated that it is the best practicable option (as defined in s2(1) RMA) in terms of preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having considered whether:

- (a) it is practicable or appropriate to discharge to land above Mean High Water Springs;
- (b) there is a community discharge system in place that should be utilised;
- (c) the volume and level of contamination of the discharge has been minimised to the greatest extent practicable;
- (d) the receiving environment is able to assimilate the discharged contaminants and water, with any adverse effects being avoided where practicable, remedied or mitigated particularly within:

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- (i) the areas identified in Tables 8.1 and 8.2 and Map Series 5, Sheets 1-4 (Degraded and Susceptible Areas and Areas of High Ecological Value Susceptible to Degradation) of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement;
- (ii) those Coastal Protection Areas, set out in this Plan, which are based upon ecological rather than geological values;
- (e) the adverse effects on the present and foreseeable use of the receiving waters have been avoided where practicable, remedied or mitigated, particularly in areas where there is:
 - (i) high recreational use;
 - (ii) relevant initiatives by Tangata Whenua (established under regulations relating to the conservation or management of fisheries) including Taiapure, rahui or Whakatupu areas;
 - (iii) the collection of fish and shellfish for consumption;
 - (iv) areas of maintenance dredging.
- (f) any adverse effects on people or communities have been avoided where practicable, or remedied or mitigated;
- (g) adverse effects on the present and reasonably foreseeable use of the receiving waters for recreational purposes and the suitability of fish and shellfish for consumption have been avoided, where practicable, or remedied or mitigated;
- (h) cleaner production methods which would result in the volume and level of contamination of the discharge being minimised, to the greatest extent practicable have been adequately investigated, and where practicable put in place;
- (i) the discharge after reasonable mixing, does not either by itself or in combination with other discharges, give rise to any or all of the following effects:
 - (i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity;
 - (iii) any emission of objectionable odour;
 - (iv) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life;
 - (v) any significant adverse effects on aesthetics and amenity value.
- (j) the discharge complies with relevant, appropriate and accepted international or national Codes of Practice and Environmental Guidelines.

20.5.10

Subject to rule 20.5.11 the following activities undertaken by a stormwater or wastewater network utility operator:

- (a) The diversion of stormwater;
- (b) The discharge of stormwater;
- (c) The discharge of wastewater (via pumping station or network overflows);

shall be assessed under the provisions, standards and terms of Rules 5.5.10 to 5.5.13 inclusive of the Operative or Proposed Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water as if those rules were rules contained in this chapter. In considering applications for resource consent for those activities, in addition to the policies in this chapter, Policies 5.4.6 – 5.4.15 of the Operative or Proposed Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water shall apply as if those policies were policies contained in this chapter.

Note: This does not override rule 20.5.9.

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011

Policy A4

By every regional council amending regional plans (without using the process in Schedule 1) to the extent needed to ensure the plans include the following policy to apply until any changes under Schedule 1 to give effect to Policy A1 and Policy A2 (freshwater quality limits and targets) have become operative:

- "1. *When considering any application for a discharge the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:*
 - a. *the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water and*
 - b. *the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh water, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh water, resulting from the discharge would be avoided.*
2. *This policy applies to the following discharges (including a diffuse discharge by any person or animal):*
 - a. *a new discharge or*
 - b. *a change or increase in any discharge –*
of any contaminant into fresh water, or onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering fresh water.
- 3. *This policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management takes effect on 1 July 2011."*

Policy B7

By every regional council amending regional plans (without using the process in Schedule 1) to the extent needed to ensure the plans include the following policy to apply until any changes under Schedule 1 to give effect to Policy B1 (allocation limits), Policy B2 (allocation), and Policy B6 (over-allocation) have become operative:

- "1. *When considering any application the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:*
 - a. *the extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem and*
 - b. *the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided.*
2. *This policy applies to:*
 - a. *any new activity and*
 - b. *any change in the character, intensity or scale of any established activity –*
that involves any taking, using, damming or diverting of fresh water or draining of any wetland which is likely to result in any more than minor adverse change in the natural variability of flows or level of any fresh water, compared to that which immediately preceded the commencement of the new activity or the change in the established activity (or in the case of a change in an intermittent or seasonal activity, compared to that on the last occasion on which the activity was carried out).
3. *This policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management takes effect on 1 July 2011."*

Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water

Objective 2.1.3.1

To sustainably manage the quality and diversity of Auckland’s natural values by:

- (a) Maintaining areas of high environmental quality;
- (b) Remedying or mitigating adverse effects on degraded natural and physical resources where these cannot be avoided;
- (c) Enhancing degraded areas where practicable.

Objective 2.1.3.2

To preserve the natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins by protecting them from inappropriate use and development.

Objective 2.1.3.3

To protect significant indigenous terrestrial and aquatic vegetation and the significant habitats of indigenous fauna, both terrestrial and aquatic from inappropriate use and development.

Objective 2.1.3.4

To maintain and enhance the quality of the Region’s Permanent rivers and streams where practicable.

Policy 2.1.4.1

The natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins shall be preserved and protected from inappropriate use and development by avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the qualities, elements and features that contribute to the natural character of these areas.

Policy 2.1.4.2

In assessing the actual or potential effects of use and development on the natural character of wetlands, lakes, rivers and their margins, particular regard shall be had to:

- (a) Maintaining high levels of natural character in Natural Lake, Natural Stream and Wetland Management Areas;
- (b) Maintaining appropriate remaining elements of natural character in:
 - (i) Other Permanent rivers or streams in rural areas;
 - (ii) Permanent rivers and streams in Greenfield Areas that have been assessed as having high ecological, habitat or water quality values; and
 - (iii) Urban Lake Management Areas.
- (c) Retaining as far as practicable remaining elements of natural character in other Type 2 and 3 Urban Streams, consistent with the management objectives for these streams in Section 3.6.
- (d) Protecting the natural character of wetlands and Permanent rivers and streams in Water Supply Management Areas as far as practicable, while providing for the use of these areas as water supply areas.

When determining the qualities, elements and features that contribute to natural character for the purposes of Policy 2.1.4.2 (a) and (b), regard should be had to Policy 2.1.4.8. (See also Chapter 3: Management Areas, including Sections 3.2, 3.3 & 3.4)

Policy 2.1.4.3

When determining the qualities, elements and features that contribute to natural character for the purposes of Policy 2.1.4.1 and 2.1.4.2 (a) to (d), regard should be had to the matters listed in Policy 2.1.4.9.

Policy 2.1.4.4

When use and development gives rise to actual or potential adverse effects on the natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins, where appropriate these effects shall be remedied or mitigated by restoration or rehabilitation of the natural character of these areas.

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Policy 2.1.4.5

In determining whether any adverse effects on natural character can be remedied or mitigated by restoration and rehabilitation that is to be carried out, regard shall be had to:

- (a) the extent to which the qualities and features of natural character in the area of the proposed use and development will be adversely affected, and the ability to restore or rehabilitate natural character in the area subject to the proposal;
- (b) where restoration or rehabilitation is not practicable in the area subject to the proposal, the potential to mitigate any adverse effects by the rehabilitation or restoration of natural character in another area of wetland, lake or river and their margins;
- (c) Where restoration plantings are carried out, preference shall be given to the use of indigenous species with a further preference for local genetic stock.

When determining how rehabilitation or restoration of natural character should be carried out, regard should be had to Policy 2.1.4.9

Objective 2.2.3.1

To enable appropriate use and development of air, land and freshwater resources, while recognising the characteristics, constraints and availability of these resources.

Objective 2.2.3.2

To manage the use and development of natural and physical resources in a sustainable, efficient and integrated manner that is consistent with the strategic growth management provisions of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement and the Auckland Regional Growth Strategy.

Objective 2.2.3.3

To enable the use and development of air, land and water in a way that provides for the efficient use of land and supports increased urban densities within the Urban Areas.

Objective 2.2.3.4

To provide for the ongoing operation, maintenance, development and upgrading of physical infrastructure, in a manner that meets regional growth requirements and supports the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of the Region’s people and communities and provides for their health and safety, while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment.

Objective 2.2.3.5

To protect network utility infrastructure from inappropriate use and development.

Policy 2.2.4.2

Use and development of air, land and water within Greenfield is appropriate where:

- (a) efficient use is made of available land;
- (b) Permanent rivers and streams with significant ecological, habitat and water quality values are maintained where practicable;
- (c) adverse effects on other Permanent rivers and streams and on water quality are remedied or mitigated.

Policy 2.2.4.3

District and regional planning and consent processes should be integrated as far as practicable to ensure full consideration of the matters outlined in Policy 2.2.4.2.

Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water

Policy 2.2.4.4

The use, development, upgrading or maintenance of network utility infrastructure shall be considered appropriate where:

- (a) it is consistent with the strategic directions of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement; or
- (b) it is consistent with the Auckland Regional Growth Strategy; or
- (c) it is to improve environmental outcomes that result from the operation of this infrastructure; or
- (d) it is undertaken in an efficient and cost effective manner that recognises the community's ability to pay; and
- (e) significant adverse effects on natural and physical resources are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policy 2.2.4.6

Use and development of air, land and water shall avoid giving rise to reverse sensitivity conflicts, particularly in relation to effects on network utility infrastructure.

Policy 2.2.4.7

Use and development of air, land and water outside of Urban Areas is appropriate where:

- (a) it is necessary for rural production activities; or
- (b) it is for activities which require a rural location and which are consistent with the maintenance of rural character; or
- (c) it is for activities that are consistent with Policy 2.2.4.4; and
- (d) significant natural areas are protected consistent with Policies 2.1.4.1 to 2.1.4.8; (See Chapter 2.1: Natural Values)
- (e) significant adverse effects on natural and physical resources are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policy 2.2.4.8

The positive social, economic and cultural effects and benefits arising from any proposal for use and development shall be considered when assessing the overall effects of a proposal on air, land or water resources.

Policy 2.2.4.9

Cumulative adverse effects of new use and development of air, land and water bodies shall be avoided as far as practicable, or remedied or mitigated.

Policy 2.2.4.10

A precautionary approach shall be taken to proposals for use and development where there are potentially significant adverse effects, that cannot be fully assessed due to a lack of scientific or technical knowledge and where there is a threat of serious or irreversible harm to the environment. In assessing any applications, the ARC or its agents may consent to an application and impose conditions that will ensure that the effects of the activity are avoided, remedied or mitigated. These conditions may include but are not limited to any or all of the following:

- (a) That consent conditions be reviewed in order to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects that may be generated by the activity; and
- (b) That the consent holder be required to regularly monitor the effects of any activity at an appropriate frequency; and
- (c) That bonds be imposed to ensure that any works or actions required by any consent are undertaken; and
- (d) That the duration of any consent is limited to a period that is appropriate to the circumstances.

Policy 2.2.4.11

Proposals to use or develop air, land or freshwater resources shall have regard to:

- (a) The relevant provisions of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement;
- (b) The relevant provisions of the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal where the proposal may directly affect the coastal marine area;
- (c) The relationship between the use of air, land and freshwater and the provisions of district plans and other relevant resource management strategies.

<p>Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water</p>
<p>Policy 2.3.4.4</p> <p>Regional rules and decisions on resource consents which may affect matters of significance to tangata whenua, shall take into account the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any relevant iwi planning document recognised by an Iwi Authority; (b) Measures required to address the issues specified in section 2.3.2.1; (c) The importance of Māori customary, cultural, or traditional knowledge.
<p>Anticipated Environmental Result 2.2.5.3</p> <p>Network Utility Infrastructure develops and operates in an efficient and cost effective manner, while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment.</p>
<p>Objective 4.3.1</p> <p>To maintain air quality in those parts of the Auckland Region that have excellent or good air quality and enhance air quality in those parts of the Region where it is poor or unacceptable.</p>
<p>Policy 4.4.1</p> <p>To have regard to the Objectives and Policies of Chapters 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 in assessing any resource consent to discharge contaminants into air.</p>
<p>Policy 4.4.2</p> <p>The relevant provisions of the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal shall be considered in the assessment of any proposal to discharge contaminants into air within the Coastal Marine Air Quality Management Area.</p>
<p>Policy 4.4.3</p> <p>Significant adverse effects from the discharge of contaminants into air from any source shall be avoided; where this is not practicable for the cumulative effects from small sources, the effects of such discharges shall be minimised. Explanation: Although many adverse effects can be avoided, for some activities for example motor vehicles and domestic fires, it is only practicable to minimise the discharge.</p>
<p>Policy 4.4.4</p> <p>The discharge of contaminants into air that significantly compromises the Auckland Region’s ability to meet the National Environmental Standards for Ambient Air Quality and the Auckland Regional Air Quality Targets shall be considered inappropriate. Explanation: In assessing individual activities that discharge contaminants into air consideration will be given to their impact on and relevant contribution to the National Environmental Standards for Ambient Air Quality and the Auckland Regional Air Quality Targets.</p>
<p>Policy 4.4.5</p> <p>The discharge of contaminants into air shall be considered inappropriate where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) It causes, or is likely to cause, noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke or ash, beyond the boundary of the premises on which the discharge is occurring; or (b) It causes, or is likely to cause, noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable visible emissions; or (c) It is a hazardous air pollutant and causes, or is likely to cause, adverse effects on human health or the environment, beyond the boundary of the premises on which the discharge is occurring; or (d) It causes, or is likely to cause, spray beyond the boundary of the premises on which the discharge is occurring (overspray) from the application of paint or powder coatings. <p>Explanation: It is considered that to avoid significant adverse effects, activities should comply with this policy and this is the basis for permitting most activities on the proviso that they meet the conditions of Rule 4.5.1.</p>
<p>Objective 5.3.5</p> <p>To prevent or minimise the adverse effects of stormwater and wastewater discharges.</p>

Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water

Objective 5.3.6

To achieve the integrated management of stormwater diversions and discharges, wastewater discharges and associated river and lakebed activities at a catchment or network wide level through Integrated Catchment Management Plans or stormwater and wastewater network resource consents.

Objective 5.3.7

To recognise and have regard to the significant contribution that stormwater and wastewater networks and other regionally significant infrastructure make to the sustainability of the Region’s environment, including the health, safety, and economic, social and cultural wellbeing of the community.

Objective 5.3.9

To promote sustainable management practices that where practicable avoid discharges of environmentally hazardous substances from an Industrial or Trade Activity, and remedy or mitigate the effects of discharges where they cannot be avoided.

Objective 5.3.17

To maintain the instream and riparian habitat values and water quality of lakes, and Permanent rivers and streams by:

- (a) protecting existing areas of high value; and
- (b) enhancing degraded areas.

Objective 5.3.18

To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of stock access to stream beds and margins including, movement, foraging and defecation, while enabling environmentally sustainable farming practices.

Policy 5.4.4

When processing consent applications for non network stormwater diversions and discharges under Rules 5.5.2 to 5.5.5 the ARC shall require the applicant to adopt the Best Practicable Option (BPO) for the diversion and discharge, which shall have regard to:

- (a) The BPO statutory criteria in the RMA;
- (b) That, outside Urban Areas, the scale and intensity of the development shall be consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy and Sector agreements or is part of the state highway network;
- (c) The level of adverse effects on the environment, including in particular adverse effects on:
 - (i) the receiving environment due to the quality of the discharge;
 - (ii) the health and safety of people and communities from flooding;
 - (iii) aquatic habitat from erosion and sedimentation, particularly for Natural Stream Management Areas and Type 2 Urban Streams; and
- (d) The level of adverse effects arising from the cumulative effects of stormwater discharges and diversions at the discharge point(s) for existing and proposed land uses within the site or in the case of a State highway, that part of the highway within the same stormwater catchment. In particular, this includes any existing or redeveloped impervious areas, draining to the same discharge point as new impervious areas.

Policy 5.4.4A

When processing consent applications for stormwater diversions and discharges under Rules 5.5.2 to 5.5.5 the ARC shall recognise the strategic importance of stormwater systems owned or operated as part of regionally significant infrastructure in achieving sustainable management and enabling people and communities to meet their needs for economic, social and cultural well-being.

Explanation: The costs associated with regionally significant infrastructure installation, maintenance and refurbishment are high. Due regard needs to be given to the ability to fund such works.

Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water
Policy 5.4.4B

In addition to the matters listed in Policy 5.4.4, consent applications for non-network stormwater diversions and discharges under Rules 5.5.2 to 5.5.5 will also be assessed against the following matters:

- (a) The extent to which:
 - (i) the scale and intensity of the land use activity is consistent with that provided for in the District Plan; or
 - (ii) the application adopts the outcomes of any Structure Plan (that has been incorporated into a District Plan); or
 - (iii) the application adopts the outcomes of any Integrated Catchment Management Plan (for the area within which the discharge occurs or will occur) to ensure an integrated approach; or
- (b) Outside Urban Areas, whether the development is located in a growth area and is in accordance with the Regional Growth Strategy, and Sector agreements, or is part of the State highway network, including the timing of such development, so as to avoid cumulative adverse effects of stormwater discharges outside Urban Areas;
- (c) The outcomes of any consultation undertaken with any potentially adversely affected parties;
- (d) The extent to which a wide range of management options have been considered to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of any existing and maximum potential land use and any consequential diversions and discharges, and associated river and lake bed activities to ensure the most appropriate option is selected;
- (e) The level of stormwater quality management identified by the relevant Integrated Catchment Management Plan to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of stormwater contaminants;
- (f) If an ICMP has not been prepared, the assessment criteria will include the extent to which stormwater quality management:
 - (i) adopts the Best Practicable Option;
 - (ii) adopts methods (source control, traditional or innovative) to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of contaminants on the receiving environment, including total suspended solids (TSS) loads anticipated to arise on a long term basis from the proposed impervious area;
- (g) Whether the proposal:
 - (i) avoids exacerbating or causing flooding of the floor level (authorised by a local authority) of a habitable building(s), or a State highway;
 - (ii) avoids the use of flood storage volume below the 100 year ARI flood level;
- (h) The extent to which there is the potential for local scour and downstream channel erosion, particularly for Natural Stream Management Areas and Type 2 Urban Streams and that this is managed to prevent or minimise adverse effects;
- (i) The extent to which the activity incorporates low impact design and non-structural methods to prevent or minimise adverse effects (including minimising the extent of impervious area and stormwater runoff volumes);
- (j) The extent to which operation and maintenance programmes are provided to ensure the effective ongoing functioning of the discharge;
- (k) The extent to which stormwater quality treatment and quantity control are, or will be, provided for existing and proposed land uses within the same stormwater catchment or site to reduce existing and potential adverse effects. In particular, this includes any existing or redeveloped impervious areas, draining to the same discharge point as new impervious areas;
- (l) Where assets are to be vested to another organisation, whether a financial bond is required (from the applicant to that other organisation) for the purposes of ensuring effective ongoing operation and maintenance of the stormwater management methods proposed;
- (m) With respect to existing discharges and diversions, the extent to which any prioritised programme for implementing upgrades and improvements to infrastructure considers and balances environmental effects, operational needs, physical constraints, practicality, timing issues, and financial considerations; and
- (n) Having regard to Policy 5.4.4C, the extent to which monitoring and reporting may be required.
- (o) Explanation: One means of complying with Assessment Criteria (e), (f), (g) and (h) is to adopt the practices outlined in the ARC guideline document "Stormwater Management Devices: Design Guidelines Manual", second edition, May 2003, Technical Publication 10

Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water
Policy 5.4.4C

Where the stormwater management methods proposed by an applicant are in accordance with the design methods in ARC Technical Publication 10: Stormwater Management Devices: Design Guidelines Manual second edition (May 2003) and address the matters listed in Policy 5.4.4, a detailed Assessment of Effects on the Environment (AEE) is not required to support a resource consent application under Rules 5.5.2 to 5.5.4 (but note excluding Rule 5.5.5). Alternatively, an applicant may prepare a detailed AEE, in accordance with the Fourth Schedule of the RMA, to address the adverse effects (including cumulative effects) arising from their activity and propose alternative management methods to avoid, remedy or mitigate those effects.

Policy 5.4.8

Stormwater and wastewater network utility operators and highway network operators shall adopt the Best Practicable Option (BPO) at a catchment or network level to prevent or minimise the actual or potential adverse effects on the environment from diversions and discharges from stormwater and wastewater networks (controlled by stormwater and wastewater network utility operators or highway network operators). The network operator shall specify the performance standards, works and other methods that make up the BPO. In determining the BPO for a network of a stormwater or wastewater network utility operator, or a highway network operator regard shall be had, but not limited to the following:

- (a) The nature of the discharges and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects;
- (b) The management options available to prevent or minimise adverse effects on the environment, including methods to mitigate any significant unavoidable adverse effects; the effects of the selected option on the environment compared to other options; and the financial implications of the selected option;
- (c) The current state of technical and scientific knowledge and the likelihood that the selected option can be successfully implemented;
- (d) The timeframe within which adverse effects identified in (b) can be addressed, taking into account:
 - (i) the scale and significance of environmental effects;
 - (ii) the consequences of delay, compared to the consequences of delaying other works to the stormwater or wastewater network; and
 - (iii) community priorities set following consultation on (a) and (b) where this is relevant to the responsibilities of the stormwater or wastewater network utility operator;
 - (iv) funding available set following consultation on (a) and (b) where this is relevant to the responsibilities of the stormwater or wastewater network utility operator;
 - (v) funding available to and priorities of the highway network operator; and
 - (vi) opportunities to achieve better overall outcomes by taking an holistic approach and developing integrated local solutions;
- (e) The extent to which the stormwater or wastewater network utility operator or the highway network operator is responsible for or has the ability to manage the effects of diversions or discharges and the extent to which other parties may be responsible for or have the ability to manage such effects;
- (f) The benefits of maintaining and optimising existing infrastructure;

In the case of stormwater or wastewater network utility operator the specific management requirements of the combined sewer system and the benefits of developing integrated solutions with the wastewater trunk system.

Policy 5.4.16

To manage the environmental risk of discharges of environmentally hazardous substances onto or into land or water occurring as a result of an Industrial or Trade Activity by:

- ...
- (j) requiring operators of Moderate and High Risk Industrial or Trade Activities to prepare and implement Environmental Management Plans that identify the environmentally hazardous substances associated with the Industrial or Trade Activity and set out the methods to be used to avoid discharges of those substances onto or into land or water where practicable, and to remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of discharges where they cannot be avoided.

Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water
Policy 5.4.17

The implementation of Environmental Management Plans for Moderate Risk Industrial or Trade Activities shall be assessed on a regular basis (either by way of self assessment or independent assessment). The implementation of Environmental Management Plans for High Risk Industrial or Trade Activities may be assessed by way of self assessment or independent assessment with the agreement of the ARC on a case by case basis.

Objective 6.3.3

To maintain the quantity and levels of water in the Region's aquifers in the long term so as to safeguard spring flows, stream base flows, water quality, and geothermal temperature and amenity

Objective 6.3.8

To enable people and communities to divert groundwater while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on groundwater regimes, surface water bodies, neighbouring structures and services and on people and communities.

Policy 6.4.50

Any proposal to divert groundwater for which a resource consent is required shall demonstrate that the diversion:

- (a) Ensures the flow regime required for the life supporting capacity of water bodies is provided for including:
 - (i) low/minimum flows;
 - (ii) levels and flows in wetlands; and
 - (iii) lake levels;
- (b) Ensures existing lawful groundwater users are not adversely affected by the proposal;
- (c) Ensures that the proposal avoids, remedies or mitigates any ground settlement that may result in any adverse effects including:
 - (i) damage to structures;
 - (ii) damage to buildings; and
 - (iii) damage to services (e.g. roads, pavements, power, gas, electricity, and fibre optic cables);
- (d) Ensures that the groundwater diversion does not cause or exacerbate any flooding;
- (e) Avoids any actual or potential adverse cumulative effects that may arise from the scale, location and/or number of groundwater diversions in the same area;
- (f) Avoids any actual or potential adverse effects of the discharge of groundwater containing:
 - (i) sediment;
 - (ii) contaminants;
- (g) Ensures that adverse effects on ecosystem habitat, both terrestrial and freshwater, are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and
- (h) Monitoring has been incorporated where appropriate, including but not limited to:
 - (i) measurement and recording of water levels and pressures; and
 - (ii) measurement and recording of the movement of ground, buildings and other structures.

Rule 6.5.76

The diversion of groundwater in an unconfined aquifer caused by changing the permeability of the aquifer at the location of the works by trenching, digging or tunnelling is a Permitted Activity, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The diversion shall not change the water level regime or direction of flow of the aquifer after completion of the works; and
- (b) Any resulting settlement shall not cause adverse effects on buildings, structures and services.

Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water

Objective 7.3.1

To maintain and enhance where practicable the natural characteristics of lakes and Permanent rivers or streams in the Auckland Region and to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of their modification by activities such as structures, disturbance, deposition, planting or reclamation and drainage and the diversion of surface water

Objective 7.3.2

To recognise and provide for structures in, on, under or over the beds of lakes and Permanent rivers or streams for regionally significant infrastructure where this comprises the best practicable option and is important for providing for the protection of the environment and for enabling people and communities to provide for their health and safety and their economic, social and cultural wellbeing.

Policy 7.4.1

To have regard to the objectives and policies of Chapter 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, and to the Urban River and Stream Management Framework, and to the objectives and policies of Water Supply Management Areas in Chapter 3.5.3 and 3.5.4 where relevant, in assessing any resource consent for activities in, on, under or over the beds of lakes and Permanent rivers or streams.

Policy 7.4.3

Activities for which resource consent is required in, on, under or over the bed of any lake or Permanent river or stream shall be considered appropriate where:

- (a) No reasonable or practicable alternative method or location for undertaking the activity exists outside of the lake or Permanent river or stream; or
- (b) The use of an alternative method or location would have more significant adverse environmental effects than using the bed of the lake or Permanent river or stream; or
- (c) The purpose for which the activity is undertaken cannot reasonably or practicably be accommodated by existing activities or development in, on, under or over the bed of the lake or Permanent river or stream; and
- (d) Efficient use will be made of the bed of the lake or Permanent river or stream by using the minimum area necessary for the activity; and
- (e) Significant cumulative adverse effects of the activity on the bed of the lake or Permanent river or stream will be avoided; or
- (f) Significant cumulative adverse effects of the activity on the beds of Permanent rivers and streams in Urban Areas are avoided, remedied or mitigated consistent with the Urban River and Stream Management Framework.

Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water
Policy 7.4.9

Applications for resource consent to undertake activities in, on, under or over the bed of any lake or Permanent river or stream shall demonstrate to the extent commensurate with the scale and significance of the potential adverse effects, that they will avoid where practicable, remedy or mitigate:

- (a) Significant adverse changes to lake or Permanent river or stream bed morphology and flow hydraulics;
- (b) Significant changes to natural water level fluctuations in lakes and associated wetlands unless this is for habitat establishment, enhancement or restoration, or for a dam or other impoundment structures and is consistent with the policies relating to these structures;
- (c) Significant erosion or deposition within the lake or Permanent river or stream bed, or on adjacent land;
- (d) Flooding of adjacent land or the exacerbation of existing flooding problems upstream or downstream;
- (e) (Explanation: this does not preclude appropriate stormwater treatment or detention structures);
- (f) Impediments to water flow during flood conditions, except where the purpose of any structure is for flood mitigation;
- (g) Significant adverse effects on aquatic flora and fauna, habitat values and riparian vegetation;
- (h) Permanent loss of any habitat of a rare or endangered species;
- (i) Localised turbidity or disturbance to the surrounding bed and permanent long-term adverse effects on the surrounding environment from the deposition of sediment; and
- (j) Significant adverse effects on the recreational and amenity values of the area, or other existing lawful users upstream or downstream of the activity, or be a hazard to navigation or to public health and safety.

Where these effects cannot be avoided applications shall detail the remediation or mitigation measures to be undertaken.

In considering the application of clauses (a) to (i) in Urban Area, regards shall be had to the Urban River and Stream Management Framework in Urban Areas and to the objectives and policies of the Water Supply Management Areas in Chapter 3: Management Areas where relevant.

Policy 7.4.10

The permanent diversion of an existing Permanent river or stream shall be considered inappropriate unless there is no practicable alternative method to the diversion, or the diversion will result in an overall net benefit to the environment, or it is consistent with the Urban River and Stream Management Framework.

Policy 7.4.14

The modification and loss of significant lengths of Permanent rivers or streams through infilling or piping (including the use of instream culverts, pipes and channel linings) shall generally be avoided. In applying this policy to Permanent rivers or streams within Urban Areas, particular regard shall be had to the Urban River and Stream Management Framework.

Policy 7 4 15

Structures and the diversion of surface water shall not cause more than a minor impediment to the passage of flood flows, and provision shall be made to pass such flows in a manner that protects public health and safety, the functioning of the State highway network and network utility infrastructure and avoids the inundation of habitable floors, in accordance with standards specified in this Plan or the relevant District Plan.

Policy 7.4.16

Structures in, on, under or over the beds of lakes and Permanent rivers or streams shall ensure that the passage of fish and other aquatic organisms both up and down stream is:

- (a) provided for and maintained when new structures are constructed, or
- (b) maintained where that passage currently exists in an existing structure.

Auckland Regional Plan: Sediment Control
<p>Objective 5.1.1</p> <p>To maintain or enhance the quality of water in waterbodies and coastal water.</p>
<p>Objective 5.1.2</p> <p>To sustain the mauri of water in waterbodies and coastal waters, ancestral lands, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.</p>
<p>Policy 5.2.1</p> <p>Land disturbance activities which may result in the generation and discharge of elevated levels of sediment will be required to employ methods which avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the quality of water in waterbodies and coastal waters.</p>
<p>Policy 5.2.2</p> <p>Land disturbance activities which may result in the discharge of elevated levels of sediment into waterbodies and coastal waters shall be considered inappropriate where they will have a significant adverse effect on:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The qualities, elements and features which contribute to the natural character of areas of the coastal environment, (including the coastal marine area) wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins; and which are identified in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement and the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal as having outstanding or regionally significant ecological, landform, geological or landscape values. (ii) Outstanding and regionally significant natural features and landscapes as identified in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement and the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal. (iii) Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as identified in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement and the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal as having international, national and regional significance. (iv) Areas of significance to Tangata Whenua as identified in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement and the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal. (v) Areas identified by Tangata Whenua in accordance with Tikanga Maori as being of special spiritual, cultural and historical significance. <p>Unless the adverse effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated. Operations that expose the soil or bare earth may also make that surface vulnerable to erosion and subsequent sediment discharge. While controls can be implemented for some of these operations, many take place without any specialist sediment control input. Depending on the location of these works, they can have a direct influence on the receiving environment, an effect that is compounded by the cumulative impact of many such operations. In almost all cases, this impact can be reduced or avoided by adherence to a number of common sense principles and design considerations which are easy to adhere to and inexpensive to implement.</p>
<p>Objective 7.1.1</p> <p>To reduce the exposure of land to the risk of surface erosion leading to sediment generation.</p>
<p>Objective 7.1.2</p> <p>To minimise sediment discharge to the receiving environment.</p>
<p>Method 7.3.1</p> <p>The ARC will continue to develop and review, on an on-going basis, minimum earthworks strategies and initiatives which will include practices and techniques to minimise sediment generation associated with earthworks.</p>
<p>Method 7.3.2</p> <p>These minimum earthworks strategies and initiatives will be developed by the ARC in consultation with all interested parties.</p>

Auckland Council District Plan – Operative Rodney Section 2011

Objective 5.3.1

To avoid the adverse effects of natural hazards on human life, property and the environment and, where this is not possible, to mitigate the effects of natural hazards.

Objective 5.3.2

To avoid natural hazards being exacerbated through changes to natural processes as a result of inappropriate subdivision, development and land use.

Policy 5.4.1

In areas prone to natural events caused by the weather, earth, water, or sea (including earthquake, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire or flooding), sensitive activities should, where possible, be avoided. New subdivision, use and development should be located and designed so that the need for hazard protection works is avoided. Where this is not possible, activities should ensure that any risk of loss of life or injury or environmental damage is minimised through appropriate mitigation measures.

Policy 5.4.2

Development, subdivision and land use activities, including:

- (a) vegetation clearance;
- (b) draining of wetlands;
- (c) changes in overland flow paths and stormwater;
- (d) earthworks; and
- (e) land reclamation;

should be prevented if they are likely to significantly exacerbate any natural hazard on-site or off-site, unless it can be demonstrated that the adverse effects can be mitigated, remedied or avoided.

Policy 5.4.3

Natural systems should be used, maintained, managed, enhanced or protected where they make a significant contribution to avoiding or mitigating natural hazards, especially:

- (a) indigenous forest, and other vegetation, to limit flooding and erosion;
- (b) wetlands to manage the effects of flooding;
- (c) natural coastal features and beach systems such as sand dunes, saltmarsh and mangroves to limit coastal erosion; and
- (d) natural water bodies and watercourses to prevent flooding.

Policy 5.4.5

Where there is little information available about the hazard, including the effects of sea level rise and global climate change, a precautionary approach should be taken in avoiding, or mitigating the adverse effects of natural events caused by the weather, earth, water or sea (including earthquake, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire or flooding on development.

Objective 6.3.2

To maintain, manage, protect and enhance highly valued vegetation and wildlife habitats.

Auckland Council District Plan – Operative Rodney Section 2011

Objective 6.3.3

To protect highly valued landscapes and geologically significant sites from inappropriate or insensitive building, development, subdivision and other land uses, and to enhance highly valued landscapes where practicable.

Policy 6.4.1

Subdivision, development and land use activities should avoid causing or creating any damage, destruction or long term disturbance to highly valued natural areas or resources. Where avoidance is not possible, remedial or mitigation measures should be undertaken, including restoration, enhancement or protection.

Policy 6.4.2

Highly valued natural areas, such as Significant Natural Areas (SNA), should be protected, enhanced, maintained and managed in a manner that ensures that:

- (a) habitats and ecosystems remain stable and resilient to stress;
- (b) species which occur naturally within the habitat or ecosystem, including sensitive species, are able to survive and thrive;
- (c) a wide representation of highly valued habitats and vegetation is maintained;
- (d) species diversity is maintained or enhanced

by avoiding the adverse effects of noise, vibration, lighting, vegetation removal, earthworks, potential weed invasion, domestic animals and other animal pests.

Policy 6.4.3

Enhancement and restoration of Significant Natural Areas (SNA) should be undertaken when it would provide the following:

- (a) linkages between highly valued natural areas, such as Significant Natural Areas (SNA) (ie. ecological corridors);
- (b) enhancement of highly valued natural areas, such as SNA;
- (c) mitigation or remediation to offset the adverse effects of subdivision or development.

Enhancement should include increasing plant diversity through plantings, where natural species diversity has been reduced, increasing the size of significant natural areas and reintroducing species likely to have occurred naturally in the area.

Policy 6.4.4

Highly valued landscapes should be protected, and enhanced where practicable, for their natural amenity, scenic and intrinsic values, and in particular, protected from the adverse effects of:

- (a) subdivision, including building site formation;
- (b) formation of access;
- (c) land development, including earthworks and vegetation removal;
- (d) built structures; and
- (e) land use activities requiring all or some of the above.

Objective 7.3.1

To maintain and enhance the rural character of the District.

Auckland Council District Plan – Operative Rodney Section 2011

Objective 7.3.2

To enhance and protect the distinctive special character of parts of the District which have a high degree of naturalness and high landscape and amenity values which contribute to the identity of the District.

Objective 7.3.3

To maintain and protect the amenity values present in the rural parts of the District.

Objective 7.3.9

To maintain and protect the inherent physical, chemical and biological properties and the life supporting capacity of the soil resource as far as is practicable.

Objective 7.3.10

To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of subdivision and land use, including vegetation clearance, earthworks, stormwater and wastewater treatment and disposal on water quality.

Objective 7.3.12

To promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources in a manner which recognises and provides for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, significant sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.

Policy 7.4.3

Subdivision, use and development of land should be undertaken in a manner which maintains and enhances the distinctive special rural character of parts of the District, this special character being a combination of a high degree of "naturalness" and high amenity values based on the existence of particular physical features such as beaches, ridgelines, estuaries, harbours, native bush, scrub and wetlands or similar unifying features.

Auckland Council District Plan – Operative Rodney Section 2011**Policy 7.4.4**

Subdivision and activities should be undertaken so that adverse effects, including cumulative effects, on amenity values are avoided, remedied or mitigated and in particular that:

- (a) buildings and service areas, such as those for parking, are sited and designed so as to maintain and protect visual and aural privacy for neighbouring sites;
- (b) buildings and service areas are sited and designed so as to maintain admission of sunlight to neighbouring sites;
- (c) activities occur without generating dust nuisance, objectionable or offensive odours, or glare or intrusion from exterior lighting;
- (d) activities occur without generating unreasonable noise and vibration which adversely affect the health, safety and enjoyment of people on neighbouring sites;
- (e) activities occur without generating drifts of chemical sprays across neighbouring sites;
- (f) buildings and land uses are sited and designed so that they do not detract from, or impact on, in any more than a minor way, any significant natural features, including ridgelines, headlands, beaches, and areas of significant native vegetation and significant wildlife habitats;
- (g) subdivisions and buildings are of a scale and intensity that enable a high proportion of open space to buildings to be maintained;
- (h) subdivisions, buildings and land uses are sited and designed so that they do not detract in any more than a minor way from both highly valued landscapes, or significant rural landscapes;
- (i) subdivisions and land uses do not adversely affect the safety and efficiency of the roading network; the safety and operation of airfields; or the amenity and use of adjacent land (i.e. split farms), through access design, location, number, frequency of use, parking provision, traffic volumes and traffic types generated, and the density of subdivision or intensity of land use;
- (j) subdivisions and land uses do not adversely affect water quality through landform modification, earthworks and vegetation removal and any other land use or associated activity;
- (k) activities do not generate adverse effects on the health and safety of people;
- (l) subdivision and activities do not unduly restrict or prevent public access to the coast or the margins of rivers or streams;
- (m) the removal, damage, destruction or modification of areas of native bush, scrub, wetlands, riparian vegetation and other significant trees and vegetation is avoided, remedied, or mitigated and these areas are managed, protected and enhanced as part of the design of the subdivision, or when any activity is carried out;
- (n) earthworks do not detract from visual amenity, particularly in areas containing significant natural features and vegetation.

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Policy 7.4.8

Subdivision, use and development of land should be undertaken in a manner which avoids, or where this is not practicable, remedies or mitigates adverse effects, including cumulative effects, on the natural environment and in particular that:

- (a) activities occur without adverse effects on the natural functioning of coastal processes;
- (b) activities occur without an adverse effect on the natural character of the coastal environment, significant natural features, including trees, bush, scrub, wetlands, dune areas, and significant native vegetation and wildlife habitat;
- (c) activities do not adversely affect water quality through landform modification earthworks, vegetation removal and wetland modification;
- (d) subdivision and development occur in a manner that retains overland flows at pre-development levels;
- (e) the removal, damage, destruction or modification of areas of native bush, scrub, wetlands, riparian vegetation and other significant native trees and vegetation is avoided, remedied and mitigated and these areas are managed, protected and enhanced as part of the design of the subdivision and development.

Policy 7.4.9

Subdivision, land use and development should be undertaken in a manner which is sympathetic to and supports the needs of native biodiversity and ensures that:

- (a) habitats and ecosystems remain stable and resilient to stress;
- (b) species which naturally occur within the habitat or ecosystem, including sensitive species, are able to survive;

by avoiding the adverse effects of vegetation removal, earthworks, weed invasion, domestic animals and noise. Where avoidance is not possible, remediation or mitigation measures should be undertaken, including restoration or enhancement of ecosystems, and protection of natural areas.

Policy 7.4.10

Mitigation of the adverse effects of subdivision, development and land use activities should include the enhancement and restoration of native habitats and ecosystems and should be undertaken when it would provide the following:

- (a) significant linkages between large (significant) areas of native bush, wetland, scrubland and dunelands; and
 - (b) significant enhancement of an area which is already significant in terms of bush or natural values; or
 - (c) significant restoration or enhancement of areas which are largely depleted, highly modified or destroyed in terms of native biodiversity within the District; and
 - (d) compensation, mitigation or remediation to off-set the adverse effects of subdivision or development;
- in circumstances where subdivision can occur without adverse effects on natural features, rural character, special character, or amenity values present in an area.

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Policy 7.4.11

The mitigation of adverse effects of subdivision and landuse should include the retention of existing native vegetation and the rehabilitation planting of degraded land, including:

- (a) unstable or potentially unstable hill country land; and
- (b) eroding or potentially eroding riparian margins;

where the species used (either exotic or native species) will not create a weed problem or exacerbate natural hazards, such as flooding and over the long term will create a self sustaining ecosystem.

Policy 7.4.13

Subdivision and land use activities should be designed, sited, and operated in a manner which avoids the degradation of the soils physical, chemical or biological properties.

Policy 7.4.15

Subdivision and land use activities should be undertaken so that:

- (a) the area of exposed soils and the length of time they remain exposed during land modification is limited;
- (b) the clearance of vegetation on riparian margins, wetlands, steep slopes and soils prone to erosion or instability and visually significant and sensitive areas is minimised;
- (c) the scale and design of earthworks is such that any increase in the rate and volume of overland flows into waterways is minimised;
- (d) the scale and design of earthworks seek to minimise sediment discharges and dust nuisance;
- (e) effects of land uses on water quality, in particular waste water and stormwater treatment and disposal, are minimised;
- (f) the overland flows post development should be the same as pre-development (ie. hydrologically neutral).
- (g) the clearance of native vegetation and wildlife habitats should be avoided, or where this is not practicable, remedied or mitigated.

Policy 7.4.16

Subdivision, development and landuse should occur in a manner which does not have more than minor potential and/or cumulative adverse effects, including:

- (a) the effects of the proposed activity adding to or acting together with the effects of existing activities located in the area;
- (b) the effects of new activities that could reasonably be expected to establish in the future which will add to, or act together with the proposed activity;
- (c) the effects on highly valued natural resources, such as significant natural areas, and highly valued landscapes; on rural character and amenity values; including the effects of:
 - (i) earthworks, vegetation removal and modification, and wetland modification;
 - (ii) size, shape and location of sites and buildings.
 - (iii) roading;
 - (iv) provision of infrastructure.

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Policy 7.4.18

Subdivision and land use activities should be carried out in a manner which avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on:

- (a) waahi tapu, wai tapu, taonga and other heritage resources considered to be significant by Tangata Whenua as identified through Iwi Management Plans or similar documents and / or consultation with the recognised Iwi organisation or listed or identified New Zealand Historic Places Trust registers, or the Heritage Inventory or related documents;
- (b) the coastal environment including ecosystems unique to the coastal environment and vulnerable to modification such as estuaries, coastal wetlands, mangroves and dunes;
- (c) the natural character of wetlands, lakes, rivers and their margins and mauri or life force of these areas;
- (d) traditional food gathering sites or localities;
- (e) the concept of kaitiakitanga / stewardship, recognising the view that people are guardians of the land and its natural resources and taonga, with the role of ensuring that all resource use is carried out on a sustainable basis.

Objective 10.3.3

To ensure that the natural character and the conservation values of open space along the coast, rivers and lakes, and within reserves with significant vegetation or wildlife values, within the District, are maintained, managed, protected and enhanced with minimum alteration, so they remain in a relatively natural unmodified state.

Policy 10.4.2

Activities, buildings and structures within areas of high conservation value and in areas where there is public access to and along the coastline, rivers and lakes, should not create adverse effects on the conservation values or natural character of the area, or public access to the area from:

- (a) the intensity of the activity;
- (b) the location, scale and external appearance of buildings and structures;
- (c) visual impacts;
- (d) obstruction along the foreshore;
- (e) vegetation removal and earthworks;
- (f) diversion or modification of any wetland or watercourse;
- (g) vehicles and carparking; or
- (h) the concentration and number of people in the area.

Objective 11.3.2

To maintain, enhance, manage and protect the fauna and flora values and ecosystems of inland waters, especially in those areas that are highly sensitive to human activities.

Objective 11.3.3

To preserve, maintain and enhance the natural character of the District’s inland waterbodies.

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Policy 11.4.2

Activities, especially in areas of high ecological and wetland value, wildlife and habitat significance, should be designed, sited and operated in a manner that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects, especially cumulative effects, on:

- (a) the natural functioning, ecological and wetland vegetation values and habitat values of waterbodies and their edges, including riverbank and shoreline vegetation; and
- (b) wildlife, especially during critical times such as the nesting and breeding seasons.

Policy 11.4.3

Where possible and necessary, inland waters should be enhanced, to return them to the condition that would be characteristic of the waterways if they were functioning in their natural state, in order to remedy and mitigate the adverse effects of activities, to create additional habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife or to mitigate the adverse effects of natural hazards.

Policy 11.4.4

Structures should be designed, sited and operated in a manner that avoids, remedies or mitigates the adverse effects, especially cumulative effects, on the natural character of inland waters and landscape features.

Policy 11.4.6

Activities and development should be designed, sited and operated in a manner that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the cultural values of inland waters, including the mauri (life sustaining capability) of wetlands, lakes, rivers and their margins; and on traditional food gathering sites for domestic use and traditional plant gathering sites for domestic, craft and medicinal use.

Objective 17.3.1

Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on a diverse and representative range of the District’s Cultural Heritage Resources.

Policy 17.4.1

Recognise and protect the heritage values of the District’s Cultural Heritage Resource.

Policy 17.4.2

Structures, fixed objects, trees and landscapes that are significant Cultural Heritage Resources of the District should not be modified or altered in way that results in significant loss of or damage to their heritage value.

Policy 17.4.3

Destruction, damage or modification of archaeological, historic or waahi tapu sites should not be undertaken where there are adverse effects, including effects on spiritual values, that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policy 17.4.5

The heritage value of Cultural Heritage Resources should be protected, where possible, by ensuring that the adverse effects of surrounding development on these values are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policy 17.4.8

Discussions should be held with iwi representatives to work out a process for protecting sites of significance to Māori.

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Objective 20.3.1	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the use, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances on human health and safety, and on physical resources and property.
Objective 20.3.2	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the use, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances on land, air, water, and natural ecosystems.
Objective 20.3.3	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on human health and safety, economic and social wellbeing, physical resources and property, natural ecosystems and land, air and water created by the hazardous substances present on contaminated sites.
Policy 20.4.1	Hazardous facilities and sub-facilities should be located and designed, and procedures for handling materials and dealing with emergencies should be such, that the use, storage, disposal and transport of hazardous substances do not give rise to levels of risk to human health, safety and property that are incompatible with the way in which surrounding land is used or may be used or developed.
Policy 20.4.2	Hazardous facilities and sub-facilities should be located and designed, and the procedures for handling materials and dealing with emergencies should be such, that the potential of the storage, use, disposal and transport of hazardous substances to lead to the contamination of water, soil and air, and the bio-accumulation of contaminants in plants, animals and ecosystems is avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy 20.4.3	All contaminated sites in the District should be managed in such a way that their actual and potential adverse effects on human health and soil and water quality are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Objective 21.3.1	To minimise the adverse effects of the development, operation and maintenance of the transport system on the natural environment.
Objective 21.3.2	To minimise the adverse effects of the development, operation and maintenance of the transport system on the health and safety of the community.
Objective 21.3.3	To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects from the transport network on the amenity values of adjoining areas.
Objective 21.3.4	To ensure that a transport network is provided that enables the safe, efficient and convenient movement of people and goods and which is not adversely affected by land use activities.

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Policy 21.4.1

The transport network should be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to minimise adverse effects on the natural environment including:

- (a) minimising adverse effects on water quality particularly during transportation network construction;
- (b) designing new urban areas so that the adverse effects of stormwater runoff from roads and parking areas are minimised;
- (c) minimising disturbance to and severance of highly valued natural resources and landscapes and as far as practicable, restoring areas which have to be modified;
- (d) avoiding or minimising the effect on cultural heritage sites.

Policy 21.4.2

The transport network should be designed, constructed, operated and maintained so that adverse effects on amenity values are minimised, including ensuring that:

- (a) noise and vibration levels do not have significant adverse effects on the health and well-being of occupants or on the amenity values of an area;
- (b) visual amenity values, including the streetscape, are maintained or enhanced;
- (c) air quality is maintained or enhanced;
- (d) traffic movement and parking do not congest local streets;
- (e) severance of communities by roads is minimised but where they are severed, connections between parts of communities are provided; and
- (f) safe traffic movement occurs and people’s safety is not compromised.

Policy 21.4.3

The roading network should be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to ensure the safe and efficient movement of people, goods and services, taking into account:

- (a) carriageway and intersection design;
- (b) traffic management;
- (c) signage;
- (d) provision for pedestrians, cyclists, the disabled and emergency vehicles;
- (e) provision for public transport;
- (f) provision for network utilities; and
- (g) surrounding land use activities.

