

B11. Monitoring and environmental results anticipated

B11.1. Background

Environmental results anticipated identify the outcomes expected as a result of implementing the policies and methods in the regional policy statement and provide the basis for monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of those policies and methods as required by section 35 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Environmental results anticipated are not additional objectives, policies or rules: they are indicators to be used when assessing progress towards achieving the objectives in the regional policy statement. These indicators should be used:

- to assess the condition of the environment;
- to identify changes to that condition;
- to diagnose the causes of environmental problems; and
- to guide future changes to objectives, policies and methods.

The objectives in the regional policy statement have been written as outcome statements. The objectives therefore closely align with the purpose of environmental results anticipated and many objectives contain their own indicators. This section does not duplicate those objectives but sets out the particular indicators that will be used for monitoring the policies and methods in the regional policy statement.

The objectives and policies in each section of the regional policy statement, together with these environmental results anticipated, should be read as a whole. Where resource management issues in different sections are related and overlap, those sections should also be read together so that all relevant objectives, policies and environmental results anticipated are considered in respect of each issue. In this way, the complexity of the environment and its many parts (including people, communities and ecosystems) can be assessed in an integrated way.

The nature and extent of monitoring and reporting on the regional policy statement will reflect these related objectives, policies and environmental results anticipated so that appropriate changes to the regional policy statement, or consequently to any of the plans, can occur on a timely basis in response to the evidence obtained from monitoring and reporting. It is equally important that the indicators themselves be reviewed regularly to ensure that they remain clear and responsive to environmental conditions and changes, while also seeking to ensure consistency in their use so that data obtained over time enable trends to be identified and understood.

Table B11.1 Urban growth and form (B2)

Reference	Objective	Indicators
B2.2.1(3)	Sufficient development capacity and land supply is provided to accommodate residential, commercial, industrial growth and social facilities to support growth.	<p>The ratio of median dwelling price to median household income decreases over time.</p> <p>Commercial, industrial and social facility development is not constrained by the amount or location of suitably zoned land which is available at any time.</p> <p>Land is available for residential, commercial and industrial uses in a variety of locations at a reasonable cost.</p>
B2.2.1(4)	Urbanisation is contained within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages.	<p>Urbanisation does not occur without prior structure planning and plan changes.</p> <p>Large scale residential and business development only occurs in urban zones.</p>
B2.2.1(5)	The development of land within the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages is integrated with the provision of appropriate infrastructure.	<p>Structure planning and plan changes make explicit provision for infrastructure.</p> <p>Infrastructure to support development is delivered in a timely manner so that housing, commercial and business growth is not restricted by it.</p>
B2.4.1(1)	Residential intensification supports a quality, compact urban form.	The number of dwellings per hectare in areas zoned for residential intensification (Residential - Mixed Housing Urban Zone and Residential - Terrace House and Apartment Buildings Zone) increases over time.
B2.4.1(3)	Land within and adjacent to centres and corridors or in close proximity to public transport and social facilities (including open space) or employment opportunities is the primary focus for residential intensification.	The number of dwellings per hectare in areas close to a centre or accessible to public transport and social facilities is greater than for other residential-zoned areas and increases over time.
B2.4.1(4)	An increase in housing capacity and range of housing choice which meets the varied needs and lifestyles of Auckland's diverse and growing	Regular (at least biennial) housing market assessments demonstrate increasing provision of a range of dwelling types, sizes and affordability

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	population.	over time.
B2.5.1(1)	Employment and commercial and industrial capacity meets current and future demands.	Employment and productivity are not constrained by a lack of land zoned for employment, commercial and industrial activities.
B2.5.1(2)	Commercial growth and activities are enabled within a hierarchy of centres and corridors that supports a compact urban form.	The amount of floorspace within centres and along corridors zoned for commercial activities increases over time.
B2.5.1(3)	Industrial growth and activities are enabled in a manner that does all of the following: (a) promotes economic development; (b) provides for the efficient use of buildings, land and infrastructure in industrial zones; (c) manages conflicts between incompatible activities; and (d) recognises the particular locational requirements of some industries.	Land area zoned for industrial activities, including for land extensive industrial activities and for heavy industry, increases over time. Reverse sensitivity complaints against industry decrease over time.
B2.6.1(2)	Growth and development of existing or new rural and coastal towns and villages are enabled in ways that avoid elite soils and avoid where practicable prime soils which are significant for their ability to sustain food production.	No rural land containing elite soil which is capable of supporting rural production activities is developed for non-rural activities.
B2.7.1(1)	Recreational needs of people and communities are met through the provision of a range of quality open spaces and recreation facilities.	The levels of accessibility, total area and quality of parks and recreational facilities increase over time.
B2.7.1(2)	Public access to and along Auckland's coastline, coastal marine area, lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands is maintained and enhanced.	The amount of open space-zoned land adjoining the region's water bodies, and the ability for the public to access this land, increases over time.
B2.8.1(3)	Reverse sensitivity effects between social facilities and neighbouring land uses are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	Reverse sensitivity complaints against social facilities decrease over time.

Table B11.2 Infrastructure, transport and energy (B3)

Reference	Objective	Indicators
B3.2.1(4)	Infrastructure planning and land use planning are integrated to service growth efficiently.	Structure planning and plan changes make explicit provision for infrastructure. Housing, commercial and industrial development and growth is not restricted by infrastructure.
B3.2.1(5)	Infrastructure is protected from reverse sensitivity effects caused by incompatible subdivision, use and development.	Reverse sensitivity complaints against infrastructure reduce over time.
B3.2.1(7)	The national significance of the National Grid is recognised and provided for and its effective operation, maintenance, upgrading and development are enabled.	No sensitive activities are consented within the National Grid Yard Structure planning and plan changes make explicit provision for the National Grid.
B3.3.1(1)	Effective, efficient and safe transport that: (a) supports the movement of people, goods and services; (b) integrates with and supports a quality compact urban form; (c) enables growth; (d) avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the quality of the environment and amenity values and the health and safety of people and communities; and (e) facilitates transport choices, recognises different trip characteristics and enables accessibility and mobility for all sectors of the community.	Structure planning and plan changes make explicit provision for all modes of transport. Congestion levels on the strategic freight network do not increase and preferably decrease over time. Public transport patronage increases over time. The number of dwellings per hectare in areas accessible to public transport is greater than for other residential zoned areas and increases over time. Journey to work times do not increase and preferably decrease over time. Road crash fatalities and serious injuries decrease over time.

Table B11.3 Natural Heritage (B4)

Reference	Objective	Indicators
B4.2.1(1)	Outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	<p>The number, type, extent and distribution of scheduled outstanding natural landscapes and outstanding natural features do not decrease, and preferably increase, over time.</p> <p>The identified values of outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development over time.</p> <p>The identified values of outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes are maintained and enhanced over time.</p>
B4.3.1(1)	Regionally significant public views to and between Auckland's maunga are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	<p>The number, type and extent of regionally significant public views to and between Auckland's maunga do not decrease, and preferably increase, over time.</p> <p>The identified values of regionally significant views to and between the maunga are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development over time.</p>
B4.4.1(1)	The natural and historic resources, including the significant environmental values and heritage features of the Waitākere Ranges, are protected, restored and enhanced for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the community.	<p>The total area of habitat restored in the Waitākere Ranges does not decrease over time.</p> <p>The total area of land in the Waitākere Ranges under active management for plant and animal pests does not decrease over time.</p>
B4.5.1(1)	Notable trees and groups of trees with significant historical, botanical or amenity values are protected and retained.	The number and distribution of identified notable trees and groups of trees with significant historical, botanical or amenity values increases over time.

Table B11.4 Historic heritage and special character (B5)

Reference	Objective	Indicators
B5.2.1(1)	Significant historic heritage places are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	The total number and distribution of scheduled significant historic heritage places increases over time.
B5.2.1(2)	Significant historic heritage places are used appropriately and their protection, management and conservation are encouraged, including retention, maintenance and adaptation.	The identified values of significant historic heritage places are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development over time.
B5.3.1(2)	The character and amenity values of identified special character areas are maintained and enhanced.	The identified character of special character areas is protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development over time.

Table B11.5 Mana Whenua (B6)

Reference	Objective	Indicators
B6.5.1(1)	The tangible and intangible values of Mana Whenua cultural heritage are identified, protected and enhanced.	<p>The identified values of scheduled sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development over time.</p> <p>The number of partnerships with Mana Whenua to develop and update performance measures and state of the environment reporting based on mātauranga Māori increases over time.</p>

Table B11.6 Natural resources (B7)

Reference	Objective	Indicators
B7.2.1(1)	Areas of significant indigenous biodiversity value in terrestrial, freshwater, and coastal marine areas are protected from the adverse effects of subdivision use and development.	The identified values of scheduled significant ecological areas are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
B7.3.1(1)	Degraded freshwater systems are enhanced.	Degraded freshwater systems decrease over time.
B7.3.1(2)	Loss of freshwater systems is minimised.	Freshwater systems are maintained and enhanced over time.
B7.4.1(1)	Coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water are used within identified limits while safeguarding the life-supporting capacity and the natural, social and cultural values of the waters.	The ecosystem services provided by coastal water, freshwater and geothermal are maintained or enhanced over time. Over-allocation of freshwater and geothermal water in the region decreases over time.
B7.4.1(2)	The quality of freshwater and coastal water is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time where it is degraded.	Degraded freshwater systems and coastal water decreases over time. Sedimentation in freshwater systems and coastal water decreases over time.
B7.5.1(1)	The discharge of contaminants to air from use and development is managed to improve region-wide air quality, enhance amenity values in urban areas and to maintain air quality at appropriate levels in rural and coastal areas.	Identified air quality is protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
B7.6.1(1)	Auckland's mineral resources are effectively and efficiently utilised.	Structure planning and plan changes identify potential mineral resources. Development is not constrained by the availability of mineral resources.

Table B11.7 Coastal environment (B8)

Reference	Objective	Indicators
B8.2.1(1)	Areas of the coastal environment with outstanding and high natural character are preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	The quality, integrity and distribution of scheduled Significant Ecological Areas - Marine are maintained or enhanced over time. The total area of the coastal environment with identified outstanding and high natural character is maintained or increased over time.
B8.3.1(1)	Subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment are located in appropriate places and are of an appropriate form and within appropriate limits, taking into account the range of uses and values of the coastal environment.	The total area of the coastal environment with identified outstanding and high natural character is maintained or increased over time.
B8.4.1(1)	Public access to and along the coastal marine area is maintained and enhanced, except where it is appropriate to restrict that access, in a manner that is sensitive to the use and values of an area.	The amount of open space zoned land adjoining the region's water bodies, and the ability for the public to access this land, increases over time

Table B11.8 Rural environment (B9)

Reference	Objective	Indicators
B9.2.1(2)	Areas of land containing elite soil are protected for the purpose of food supply from inappropriate subdivision, urban use and development.	No rural land containing elite soil which is capable of supporting rural production activities is developed for non-rural activities.
B9.2.1(4)	Auckland's rural areas outside the Rural Urban Boundary, towns, and rural and coastal towns and villages are protected from inappropriate subdivision, urban use and development.	No additional sites are created for non-rural production purposes over time.
B9.3.1(2)	Land containing prime soil is managed to enable its capability, flexibility and accessibility for primary production.	No additional sites are created for non-rural production purposes on land with elite soils over time.
B9.4.1(3)	Subdivision of rural land avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the character, amenity, natural character, landscape and biodiversity values of rural areas (including within the coastal environment), and provides resilience to effects of natural hazards.	<p>The identified values of rural areas are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development over time.</p> <p>The area of erosion-prone land that is rehabilitated and retired is increased.</p>

Table B11.9 Environmental risks (B10)

Reference	Objective	Indicator
B10.2.1(2)	The risks to people, property, infrastructure and the environment from natural hazards are not increased in existing developed areas.	Personal injuries and property damage in developed areas resulting from natural hazards and the effects of climate change do not increase over time.
B10.2.1(3)	New subdivision, use and development avoid the creation of new risks to people, property and infrastructure.	Structure planning and plan changes make explicit provision for natural hazards and the effects of climate change.
B10.2.1(6)	The conveyance function of overland flow paths is maintained.	Areas of surface flooding in developed areas do not increase over time.
B10.3.1(1)	The environment is protected from adverse effects associated with the storage, use, disposal and transport of hazardous substances.	The total area of contaminated land does not increase and preferably decreases over time.
B10.4.1(1)	Human health and the quality of the air, land and water resources are protected by the identification, management and remediation of land that is contaminated.	The total area of contaminated land does not increase and preferably decreases over time.
B10.5.1(1)	The natural and physical resources of Auckland are protected from adverse effects of the outdoor use of genetically modified organisms	No adverse effects from outdoor use of genetically modified organisms occur.