



The AEE

- ▶ Identifies to consult (written approval).
- ▶ Basis for the council's decision on notification and granting an application (any conditions)
- ▶ The final outcome of the AEE process is an accurate and objective statement about the effects of your proposal on the environment.
- ▶ Takes into account whether the proposal has avoided, mitigated or remedied any adverse effects on the environment and people.

Step 1

Define environment and effect

- Ecosystems
 - People
 - Species
 - Resources
 - Communities
 - Amenity Value
- Temporary
 - Permanent
 - Past
 - Present
 - Future
 - Cumulative

Step 2 – Consent Type

- ▶ Land-use
- ▶ Water
- ▶ Discharge
- ▶ Subdivision
- ▶ Coastal



Step 3 – Activity Status

▶ Permitted Activities

Permitted activities are allowed 'as of right' subject to complying with any conditions set out in the plan. A permitted activity is the only category that does not require you to apply for resource consent.

▶ Controlled Activities

A council must grant consent if you apply for a controlled activity unless it has insufficient information to determine whether or not the activity is a controlled activity. The council may grant consent subject to conditions that must be complied with. These conditions may only be imposed when they relate to matters specified in the plan.

Activity Status

▶ Restricted - Discretionary Activities

A council may grant or decline consent for a restricted discretionary activity. If granted, conditions may only relate to matters specified in the plan.

▶ Discretionary Activities (also called unrestricted)

A council can grant or decline an application for a discretionary activity. If granted, it can impose conditions in relation to any matter that helps to control any of the activity's potential adverse effect.

Activity Status

Prohibited Activities

- ▶ You cannot apply for a resource consent for a prohibited active

Restricted coastal activity

- ▶ Discretionary/non-complying activity listed regional coastal plan as a restricted coastal activity (Minister of Conservation issues consent)

Step 4 - Proposal Description

A description of your proposed activity

Including:

- ▶ Location
- ▶ Extent
- ▶ Scale
- ▶ Construction elements
- ▶ Physical changes to the build and natural environment



Step 5: Actual or Potential Effects

An assessment of the actual and potential effects on the environment of your activity.

- ▶ positive or negative
- ▶ temporary or permanent
- ▶ past, present or future
- ▶ cumulative (occur over time or in combination - with other effects)
- ▶ of high probability
- ▶ of low probability but high impact.

Step 6 - Specialists

- ▶ Landscape Assessments
- ▶ CPTED
- ▶ Social Impact Assessment
- ▶ Ecological Assessments (e.g Bird Counts, Pit traps, MCI)
- ▶ Water quality Assessments (e.g flow modelling, quality analysis, Trophic Level Index)
- ▶ Soil Contamination Assessment (PSI, DSI etc)
- ▶ Noise management plan

Other Help

- ▶ Historic Heritage Sites
- ▶ Local Authorities
- ▶ Communities
- ▶ CONSULTATION !!!!!



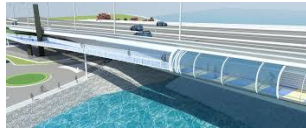
Step 7 - Consultation



Step 8 - Alternatives

Where the above effects are likely to be significant, a description of available alternatives.

- ▶ Locations
- ▶ Scale
- ▶ Method



Skypath Auckland

Step 9 – Hazardous Substances

A discussion of the risk to the environment from hazardous substances and installations.

- ▶ Construction
- ▶ Operational
- ▶ Storage
- ▶ Accidental Discharge



Step 10 - Mitigation

A description of how the adverse effects may be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

- Sediment Control Plans
- Noise Management
- Landscape Plan
- Alternative Methods
- Remediation Plans
- Environmental Management Plans

Step 11 - Monitoring

Where an effect needs to be controlled, a discussion of how it can be controlled and whether it needs to be monitored.

Description of how this will be done and by whom.



Summary: Remember

- ▶ You need to include enough information in your AEE so that the Council can evaluate your proposal. The amount of information should correspond to the scale and significance of the environmental effects that may be generated by your proposal.
- ▶ Some proposals will require more detail and analysis than others. For example, adding a carport onto the side of a house is likely to require much less information and detail than a multi storey development in an area that is valued for its natural attributes.