

NZ Steel – Glenbrook Steel Mill Air Discharge Permit Replacement Application

Appendix K to the Assessment of Effects on the Environment Relevant Objectives and Policies

1. Chapter B - Regional Policy Statement

| Reference | Objective/Policy |
|--|---|
| Chapter B2 – Urban Growth | |
| B2.5. Commercial and industrial growth | |
| Objective B2.5.1(1) | Employment and commercial and industrial opportunities meet current and future demands. |
| Objective B2.5.1(3) | Industrial growth and activities are enabled in a manner that does all of the following: (a) promotes economic development; (b) promotes the efficient use of buildings, land and infrastructure in industrial zones; (c) manages conflicts between incompatible activities; (d) recognises the particular locational requirements of some industries; and (e) enables the development and use of Mana Whenua’s resources for their economic well-being. |
| Policy B2.5.2(7) | Enable the supply of land for industrial activities, in particular for land-extensive industrial activities and for heavy industry in areas where the character, scale and intensity of the effects from those activities can be appropriately managed. |
| Policy B2.5.2(9) | Enable the efficient use of industrial land for industrial activities and avoid incompatible activities by all of the following: (a) limiting the scale and type of non-industrial activities on land zoned for light industry; (b) preventing non-industrial activities (other than accessory activities) from establishing on land zoned for heavy industry; and (c) promoting co-location of industrial activities to manage adverse effects and to benefit from agglomeration. |
| Policy B2.5.2(10) | Manage reverse sensitivity effects on the efficient operation, use and development of existing industrial activities, including by preventing inappropriate sensitive activities locating or intensifying in or adjacent to heavy industrial zones. |
| Chapter B6 – Mana Whenua | |
| B6.2. Recognition of Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnerships and participation | |
| Objective B6.2.1 (1) | The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi are recognised and provided for in the sustainable management of natural and physical resources including ancestral lands, water, air, coastal sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga. |
| Objective B6.2.1 (2) | The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi are recognised through Mana Whenua participation in resource management processes. |

| Reference | Objective/Policy |
|---|---|
| | |
| Policy B6.2.2 (1) | <p>(1) Provide opportunities for Mana Whenua to actively participate in the sustainable management of natural and physical resources including ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga in a way that does all of the following:</p> <p>(a) recognises the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and provides for the practical expression of kaitiakitanga;</p> <p>(b) builds and maintains partnerships and relationships with iwi authorities;</p> <p>(c) provides for timely, effective and meaningful engagement with Mana Whenua at appropriate stages in the resource management process, including development of resource management policies and plans;</p> <p>(d) recognises the role of kaumātua and pūkenga;</p> <p>(e) recognises Mana Whenua as specialists in the tikanga of their hapū or iwi and as being best placed to convey their relationship with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga;</p> <p>(f) acknowledges historical circumstances and impacts on resource needs;</p> <p>(g) recognises and provides for mātauranga and tikanga; and</p> <p>(h) recognises the role and rights of whānau and hapū to speak and act on matters that affect them.</p> |
| B6.3. Recognising Mana Whenua values | |
| Objective B6.3.1 (1) | <p>Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga are properly reflected and accorded sufficient weight in resource management decision-making.</p> |
| Objective B6.3.1 (2) | <p>The mauri of, and the relationship of Mana Whenua with, natural and physical resources including freshwater, geothermal resources, land, air and coastal resources are enhanced overall</p> |
| Policy B6.3.2(1) | <p>Enable Mana Whenua to identify their values associated with all of the following:</p> <p>(a) ancestral lands, water, air, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga;</p> <p>(b) freshwater, including rivers, streams, aquifers, lakes, wetlands, and associated values;</p> <p>(c) biodiversity;</p> <p>(d) historic heritage places and areas; and</p> <p>(e) air, geothermal and coastal resources.</p> |

| Reference | Objective/Policy |
|---|--|
| Policy B6.3.2 (2) | Integrate Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in the management of natural and physical resources within the ancestral rohe of Mana Whenua, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga; (ii) biodiversity; and (iii) historic heritage places and areas. (b) in the management of freshwater and coastal resources, such as the use of rāhui to enhance ecosystem health; (c) in the development of innovative solutions to remedy the long-term adverse effects on historical, cultural and spiritual values from discharges to freshwater and coastal water; and (d) in resource management processes and decisions relating to freshwater, geothermal, land, air and coastal resources. |
| Policy B6.3.2 (3) | Ensure that any assessment of environmental effects for an activity that may affect Mana Whenua values includes an appropriate assessment of adverse effects on those values. |
| Policy B6.3.2 (4) | Provide opportunities for Mana Whenua to be involved in the integrated management of natural and physical resources in ways that do all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) recognise the holistic nature of the Mana Whenua world view; (b) recognise any protected customary right in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011; and (c) restore or enhance the mauri of freshwater and coastal ecosystems. |
| Policy B6.3.2 (5) | Integrate Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga when giving effect to the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2014 in establishing all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) water quality limits for freshwater, including groundwater; (b) the allocation and use of freshwater resources, including groundwater; and (c) integrated management of the effects of the use and development of land and freshwater on coastal water and the coastal environment. |
| Policy B6.3.2 (6) | Require resource management decisions to have particular regard to potential impacts on all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the holistic nature of the Mana Whenua world view; (b) the exercise of kaitiakitanga; (c) mauri, particularly in relation to freshwater and coastal resources; (d) customary activities, including mahinga kai; (e) sites and areas with significant spiritual or cultural heritage value to Mana Whenua; and (f) any protected customary right in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011. |
| Chapter B7 Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao – Natural resources B7.4 Coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water | |
| Objective 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. |

| Reference | Objective/Policy |
|---|--|
| Objective B7.4.1 (4) | The adverse effects of point and non-point discharges, in particular stormwater runoff and wastewater discharges, on coastal waters, freshwater and geothermal water are minimised and existing adverse effects are progressively reduced. |
| Objective B7.4.1(6) | Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water are recognised and provided for, including their traditional and cultural uses and values. |
| Policy B7.4.2 (1) | <p><i>Integrated management</i></p> <p>Integrate the management of subdivision, use and development and freshwater systems by undertaking all of the following:</p> <p>(a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of new growth or intensification;</p> <p>(b) ensuring catchment management plans form part of the structure planning process;</p> <p>(c) controlling the use of land and discharges to minimise the adverse effects of runoff on freshwater systems and progressively reduce existing adverse effects where those systems or water are degraded; and</p> <p>(d) Avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on freshwater systems, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated.</p> |
| Policy B7.4.2(7) | <p><i>Water quality</i></p> <p>Manage the discharges of contaminants into water from subdivision, use and development to avoid where practicable, and otherwise minimise, all of the following:</p> <p>(a) significant bacterial contamination of freshwater and coastal water;</p> <p>(b) adverse effects on the quality of freshwater and coastal water;</p> <p>(c) adverse effects from contaminants, including nutrients generated on or applied to land, and the potential for these to enter freshwater and coastal water from both point and non-point sources;</p> <p>(d) adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water, including wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai; and</p> <p>(e) adverse effects on the water quality of catchments and aquifers that provide water for domestic and municipal supply.</p> |
| Policy B7.4.2 (9) | <p><i>Stormwater management</i></p> <p>Manage stormwater by all of the following:</p> <p>(a) requiring subdivision, use and development to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) minimise the generation and discharge of contaminants; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) minimise adverse effects on freshwater and coastal water and the capacity of the stormwater network;</p> <p>(b) adopting the best practicable option for every stormwater diversion and discharge; and</p> <p>(c) controlling the diversion and discharge of stormwater outside of areas serviced by a public stormwater network.</p> |
| Chapter B7 Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao – Natural resources | |
| B7.5 Air | |
| Objective 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. |

| Reference | Objective/Policy |
|--|--|
| Objective B7.5.1 (2) | Industry and infrastructure are enabled by providing for reduced ambient air quality amenity in appropriate locations. |
| Objective B7.5.1 (3) | Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects from discharges of contaminants to air for the purpose of protecting human health, property and the environment. |
| Policy B7.5.2 (1) | Manage discharge of contaminants to air from use and development to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoid significant adverse effects on human health and reduce exposure to adverse air discharges; (b) control activities that use or discharge noxious or dangerous substances; (c) minimise reverse sensitivity effects by avoiding or mitigating potential land use conflict between activities that discharge to air and activities that are sensitive to air discharges; (d) protect activities that are sensitive to the adverse effects of air discharges; (e) protect flora and fauna from the adverse effects of air discharges; (f) enable the operation and development of infrastructure, industrial activities and rural production activities that discharge contaminants into air, by providing for low air quality amenity in appropriate locations; |
| Policy B7.5.2 (2) | Implement Policies B7.5.2(1)(a)-(f) by a combination of regulatory and nonregulatory methods that include: (a) managing industrial discharges to air; and (b) reducing emissions from domestic fires; and (c) reducing emissions from motor vehicles. |
| Chapter B8 Toitū te taiwhenua - Coastal environment B8.2 Natural Character | |
| Objective B8.2.1 (2) | Subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment are designed, located and managed to preserve the characteristics and qualities that contribute to the natural character of the coastal environment. |
| Policy B8.2.2 (4) | Avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects on natural character of the coastal environment not identified as outstanding natural character and high natural character from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. |
| Policy B8.2.2 (5) | Enable land use practices and restoration projects that will restore, rehabilitate or enhance natural character in outstanding natural character and high natural character areas in the coastal environment. |
| Chapter B8 Toitū te taiwhenua - Coastal environment B8.3 Subdivision, use and development | |
| Objective 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. |
| Objective B8.3.1(2) | The adverse effects of subdivision, use and development on the values of the coastal environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated. |

| Reference | Objective/Policy |
|---|--|
| Objective B8.3.1 (3) | The natural and physical resources of the coastal environment are used efficiently and activities that depend on the use of the natural and physical resources of the coastal environment are provided for in appropriate locations. |
| Policy B8.3.2 (1) | Recognise the contribution that use and development of the coastal environment make to the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities. |
| Policy B8.3.2 (3) | Provide for use and development in the coastal marine area that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have a functional need which requires the use of the natural and physical resources of the coastal marine area; (b) are for the public benefit or public recreation that cannot practicably be located outside the coastal marine area; (c) have an operational need making a location in the coastal marine area appropriate and that cannot practicably be located outside the coastal marine area; or (d) enable the use of the coastal marine area by Mana Whenua for Māori cultural activities and customary uses. |
| Policy B8.3.2(4) | Require subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities above and below the mean high water springs, including the effects on existing uses and on the coastal receiving environment. |
| Chapter B9 Toitū te tuawhenua- Rural environment B9.2 Rural activities | |
| Objective B9.2.1 (1) | Rural areas make a significant contribution to the wider economic productivity of, and food supply for, Auckland and New Zealand. |
| Objective B9.2.1 (3) | Rural production and other activities that support rural communities are enabled while the character, amenity, landscape and biodiversity values of rural areas, including within the coastal environment, are maintained |
| Objective B9.2.1 (4) | Auckland's rural areas outside the Rural Urban Boundary and rural and coastal towns and villages are protected from inappropriate subdivision, urban use and development. |
| Policy B9.2.2 (1) | Enable a diverse range of activities while avoiding significant adverse effects on and urbanisation of rural areas, including within the coastal environment, and avoiding, remedying, or mitigating other adverse effects on rural character, amenity, landscape and biodiversity values. |
| Policy B9.2.2 (2) | Minimise the potential for reverse sensitivity effects by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) preventing sensitive activities (such as countryside living) from establishing in areas where rural production activities could be adversely affected; or (b) requiring sensitive activities (such as new countryside living) to adopt onsite methods to avoid reverse sensitivity effects on rural production activities; and (c) avoiding subdivision and development that would result in incompatible uses or sensitive activities (such as countryside living) being introduced into areas containing mineral resources for future extraction. |

2. Chapter D – Overlays

| Reference | Objective / Policy |
|-------------------|---|
| Objective D9.2(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. |
| Policy D9.3(1) | <p>Manage the effects of activities on the indigenous biodiversity values of areas identified as significant ecological areas by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoiding adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity in the coastal environment to the extent stated in Policies D9.3(9) and (10); (b) avoiding other adverse effects as far as practicable, and where avoidance is not practicable, minimising adverse effects on the identified values; (c) remedying adverse effects on the identified values where they cannot be avoided; (d) mitigating adverse effects on the identified values where they cannot be avoided or remediated; and (e) considering the appropriateness of offsetting any residual adverse effects that are significant and where they have not been able to be mitigated, through protection, restoration and enhancement measures, having regard to Appendix 8 Biodiversity offsetting. |

3. Chapter E – Auckland-wide provisions

| Reference | Objective / Policy |
|---|--|
| Chapter E1 – Water quality and integrated management | |
| Objective E.1.2(1) | Freshwater and sediment quality is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time in degraded areas. |
| Policy E1.3 (2) | Manage discharges, subdivision, use, and development that affect freshwater systems to: (a) maintain or enhance water quality, flows, stream channels and their margins and other freshwater values, where the current condition is above National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management National Bottom Lines and the relevant Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline in Table E1.3.1; or (b) Enhance water quality, flows, stream channels and their margins and other freshwater values where the current condition is below national bottom lines or the relevant Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline in Table E1.3.1. |
| Policy E1.3 (3) | Require freshwater systems to be enhanced unless existing intensive land use and development has irreversibly modified them such that it practicably precludes enhancement. |
| Policy E1.3 (4) | When considering any application for a discharge, the Council 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 freshwater including on any ecosystem associated with freshwater; and (b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than a minor adverse effect on freshwater, and on any ecosystem associated with freshwater, resulting from the discharge would be avoided. |
| Policy E1.3 (5) | When considering any application for a discharge the Council 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 health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water; and (b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water resulting from the discharge would be avoided. |
| Policy E1.3(6) | Policies E1.3(4) and (5) apply to the following discharges (including a diffuse discharge by any person or animal): (a) new discharge; or (b) a change or increase in any discharge of any contaminant into freshwater, 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 freshwater. |
| Policy E1.3 (26) | Prevent or minimise the adverse effects from construction, maintenance, investigation and other activities on the quality of freshwater and coastal water by: (a) adopting best management practices and establishing minimum standards for the discharges; or (b) where Policy E1.3(26)(a) is not practicable, have regard to the following: (i) the nature, volume and concentration of the contaminants in the discharge; (ii) the sensitivity of the receiving environment to the contaminants in the discharge; |

| Reference | Objective / Policy |
|----------------------------|--|
| | <p>(iii) other practicable options for the discharge, including reuse or discharge to the trade sewer; and</p> <p>(iv) Practicable measures to reduce contaminant concentrations prior to discharge or otherwise mitigate adverse effects.</p> |
| Chapter E14 - Air | |
| Objective E14.2 (1) | Air quality is maintained in those parts of Auckland that have high air quality, and air quality is improved in those parts of Auckland that have low to medium air quality. |
| Objective E14.2 (2) | Human health, property and the environment are protected from significant adverse effects from the discharge of contaminants to air. |
| Objective E14.2 (3) | Incompatible uses and development are separated to manage adverse effects on air quality from discharges of contaminants into air and avoid or mitigate reverse sensitivity effects. |
| Objective E14.2 (4) | The operational requirements of light and heavy industry, other location-specific industry, infrastructure, rural activities and mineral extraction activities are recognised and provided for. |
| Policy E14.3 (1) | Manage the discharge of contaminants to air, including by having regard to the Auckland Ambient Air Quality Targets in Table E14.3.1, so that significant adverse effects on human health, including cumulative adverse effects, are avoided, and all other adverse effects are remedied or mitigated. |
| Policy E14.3 (2) | <p>In the coastal marine area and in urban and rural zones, except for those zones and precincts subject to policies E14.3(3) to (5):</p> <p>(a) avoid offensive or objectionable effects from dust and odour discharges and remedy or mitigate all other adverse effects of dust and odour discharges; or</p> <p>(b) require adequate separation distance between use and development which discharges dust and odour to air and activities that are sensitive to adverse effects of dust and odour discharges, or both of the above.</p> |
| Policy E14.3 (3) | <p>In the Rural – Rural Production Zone, Rural – Mixed Rural Zone, Rural – Rural Coastal Zone, Future Urban Zone, Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Rural 1-3 and Landform 1-7:</p> <p>(a) recognise that rural air quality is generally a result of dust and odours, and other emissions generated by rural production activities;</p> <p>(b) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of dust and odour discharges;</p> <p>(c) provide for minor and localised elevation of dust and odour levels where the air discharge is from: (i) rural production activities or rural industry; or (ii) the operation of infrastructure or location specific industry; or (iii) mineral extraction activities; or (iv) activities undertaken by the New Zealand Defence Force for training and munitions testing; or (v) for emergency services training;</p> <p>(d) require adequate separation between use and development which discharge dust and odour and activities that are sensitive to these adverse effects.</p> |
| Policy E14.3 (5) | <p>Support the use and development in the Business – Heavy Industry Zone, Special Purpose – Quarry Zone and Auckland Council District Plan – Hauraki Gulf Islands Commercial 6 Zone by:</p> <p>(a) providing for higher levels of dust and odour provided that any adverse effects on human health are avoided, remedied or mitigated;</p> <p>(b) avoiding the establishment of activities sensitive to air discharges in these zones; and</p> |

| Reference | Objective / Policy |
|---|--|
| | (c) discouraging the establishment of activities sensitive to air discharges in areas adjacent to these zones. |
| Policy E14.3 (6) | <p>Avoid the discharge of contaminants to air from industrial activities in rural zones and the coastal marine area except where the activity is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) location specific, such as mineral extraction activities and mineral processing, wastewater treatment facilities, marine and port activities, (b) undertaken by the New Zealand Defence Force for training and munitions testing, or for emergency services training; (c) infrastructure requiring large separation distances that cannot be provided for within urban areas; or (d) a rural industry |
| Policy E14.3 (8) | <p>Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on air quality from discharges of contaminants into air by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) using the best practicable option for emission control and management practices that are appropriate to the scale of the discharge and potential adverse effects; and adopting a precautionary approach, where there is uncertainty and a risk of significant adverse effects or irreversible harm to the environment from air discharges. |
| Policy E14.3 (9) | <p>Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on air quality beyond the boundary of the premises where the discharge of contaminants to air is occurring, in relation to: (a) noxious or dangerous effects on human health, property or the environment from hazardous air pollutants; or (b) overspray effects on human health, property or the environment.</p> |
| Policy E14.3 (10) | <p>Require large scale combustion sources that discharge contaminants to air to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on aircraft safety.</p> |
| Policy E14.3 (11) | <p>Enable the use of air quality offsets in achieving compliance with relevant standards and other provisions in the plan.</p> |
| E18 – Natural character of the coastal environment | |
| Objective E18.2(1) | <p>The natural characteristics and qualities that contribute to the natural character of the coastal environment are maintained while providing for subdivision, use and development.</p> |
| Objective E18.2(2) | <p>Where practical the natural character values of the coastal environment are restored or rehabilitated.</p> |
| Policy E18.3(1) | <p>Manage subdivision, use and development of land adjoining scheduled outstanding natural character or high natural character areas that have a biophysical or visual linkage with the scheduled area to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoid adverse effects on the natural characteristics and qualities that contribute to the natural character values of outstanding natural character areas; and (b) avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects, on the characteristics and qualities that contribute to the natural character values of high natural character areas. |
| Policy E18.3(2) | <p>Maintain significant landforms and indigenous vegetation and habitats that are connected to outstanding natural character and high natural character areas.</p> |
| Policy E18.3(3) | <p>Manage the effects of subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment to avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects, on the characteristics and qualities that contribute to natural character values, taking into account: (a) the location, scale and design of the proposed subdivision, use or development; (b) the extent of anthropogenic changes to landform, vegetation, coastal processes and water movement; (c) the presence or absence of structures, buildings or infrastructure; (d) the temporary or permanent nature of any adverse effects; (e) the</p> |

| Reference | Objective / Policy |
|------------------------|--|
| | physical and visual integrity of the area, and the natural processes of the location; (f) the intactness of any areas of significant vegetation, and vegetative patterns; (g) the physical, visual and experiential values that contribute significantly to the wilderness and scenic values of the area; (h) the integrity of landforms, geological features and associated natural processes, including sensitive landforms such as ridgelines, headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs, streams, rivers and surf breaks; (i) the natural characteristics and qualities that exist or operate across mean high water spring and land in the coastal environment, including processes of sediment transport, patterns of erosion and deposition, substrate composition and movement of biota, including between marine and freshwater environments; and (j) the functional or operational need for infrastructure to be located in a particular area. |
| Policy E18.3(4) | Promote land use practices and restoration activities that will restore or rehabilitate natural character values. |

4. Chapter H - Zones

| Reference | Objective / Policy |
|---|---|
| H16 – Business - Heavy Industry zone | |
| Objective H16.2(1) | Heavy industry operates efficiently and is not unreasonably constrained by other activities |
| Objective H16.2(2) | Business – Heavy Industry Zone zoned land, and activities that are required to locate there because of the nature of their operation, are protected from the encroachment of: (a) activities sensitive to air discharges and activities sensitive to noise; and (b) commercial activities that are more appropriately located in other business zones. |
| Objective H16.2(4) | Adverse effects on the natural environment within the zone and on the amenity values of neighbouring zones are managed. |
| Policy H16.3(1) | Avoid activities which do not support the primary function of the zone. |
| Policy H16.3(4) | Restrict maximum impervious area within the riparian yard in order to ensure that adverse effects on water quality, water quantity and amenity values are avoided or mitigated. |
| H19 – Rural Zones | |
| Objective H19.2.1(1) | Rural areas are where people work, live and recreate and where a range of activities and services are enabled to support these functions. |
| Policy H19.2.2(5) | Enable a range of rural production activities and a limited range of other activities in rural areas by: (a) separating potentially incompatible activities such as rural production and rural lifestyle living into different zones; (b) avoiding or restricting rural subdivision for activities not associated with rural production in areas other than those subdivision provided for in E39 Subdivision – Rural; |
| Policy H19.2.4(2) | Recognise the following are typical features of the Rural – Rural Production Zone, Rural – Mixed Rural Zone and Rural – Rural Coastal Zone and will generally not give rise to issues of reverse sensitivity in these zones: (a) the presence of large numbers of farmed animals and extensive areas of plant, vine or fruit crops, plantation forests and farm forests; (b) noise, odour, dust, traffic and visual effects associated with use of the land for farming, horticulture, forestry, mineral extraction and cleanfills; (c) the presence of existing mineral extraction activities on sites zoned as Special Purpose – Quarry Zone; (d) accessory buildings dot the landscape, particularly where farming activities are the dominant activity; and (e) activities which provide for the relationship of Mana Whenua to their ancestral land and taonga. |

5. Chapter I – Precincts

| Reference | Objective / Policy |
|---|--|
| I415 – Glenbrook Steel Mill Precinct | |
| Objective I415.2(1) | The Glenbrook Steel Mill is enabled to contribute to the social and economic wellbeing of the Auckland Region. |
| Policy I415.3(1) | That a range of activities which are necessary to the functional and operational needs of the steel mill are enabled. |
| Policy I415.3(2) | The character and amenity of the rural environment surrounding the steel mill is maintained and noise monitoring is undertaken |
| Policy I415.3(3) | The natural character and amenity values of the coastal environment are managed. |