

NZ Steel – Glenbrook Steel Mill Water Discharge Permit
Replacement Application

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

1. NPS-FM

Reference	Objective/ Policy
Objective	The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.
Policy 1	Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.
Policy 2	Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.
Policy 3	Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.
Policy 5	Freshwater is managed through a National Objectives Framework to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.
Policy 6	There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.
Policy 7	The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.
Policy 9	The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.
Policy 12	The national target (as set out in Appendix 3) for water quality improvement is achieved.
Policy 13	The condition of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is systematically monitored over time, and action is taken where freshwater is degraded, and to reverse deteriorating trends.
Policy 14	Information (including monitoring data) about the state of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and the challenges to their health and well-being, is regularly reported on and published.
Policy 15	Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.

2. NZCPS

Reference	Objective/ Policy
Objective 1	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and protect natural features and landscape values through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 6	<p>To enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and their health and safety, through subdivision, use, and development, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the protection of the values of the coastal environment does not preclude use and development in appropriate places and forms, and within appropriate limits; • some uses and developments which depend upon the use of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment are important to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities; • functionally some uses and developments can only be located on the coast or in the coastal marine area; • the coastal environment contains renewable energy resources of significant value; • the protection of habitats of living marine resources contributes to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities; • the potential to protect, use, and develop natural and physical resources in the coastal marine area should not be compromised by activities on land; • the proportion of the coastal marine area under any formal protection is small and therefore management under the Act is an important means by which the natural resources of the coastal marine area can be protected; and • historic heritage in the coastal environment is extensive but not fully known, and vulnerable to loss or damage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.

Policy 1	<p><i>Extent and characteristics of the coastal environment</i></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) Recognise that the coastal environment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
Policy 2	<p><i>The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Māori heritage</i></p> <p>In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over waters, forests, lands, and fisheries in the coastal environment through such measures as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) having regard to regulations, rules or bylaws relating to ensuring sustainability of fisheries resources such as taiāpure, mahinga mātaītai 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
Policy 3	<p><i>Precautionary approach</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Adopt a precautionary approach towards (1) proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse. (2) In particular, adopt a precautionary approach to use and management of coastal resources potentially vulnerable to effects from climate change, so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. avoidable social and economic loss and harm to communities does not occur; b. natural adjustments for coastal processes, natural defences, ecosystems, habitat and species are allowed to occur; and c. the natural character, public access, amenity and other values of the coastal environment meet the needs of future generations.
Policy 4	<p><i>Integration</i></p> <p>Provide for the integrated management of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment, and activities that affect the coastal environment. This requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) co-ordinated management or control of activities within the coastal environment, and which could cross administrative boundaries, particularly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the local authority boundary between the coastal marine area and land; (ii) local authority boundaries within the coastal environment, both within the coastal marine area and on land; and (iii) where hapū or iwi boundaries or rohe cross local authority boundaries; (b) working collaboratively with other bodies and agencies with responsibilities and functions relevant to resource management, such as where land or waters are held or managed for conservation purposes; and (c) particular consideration of situations where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) subdivision, use, or development and its effects above or below the line of mean high water springs will require, or is likely to result in, associated use or development that crosses the line of mean high water springs; or (ii) public use and enjoyment of public space in the coastal environment is affected, or is likely to be affected; or (iii) development or land management practices may be affected by physical changes to the coastal environment or potential inundation from coastal hazards, including as a result of climate change; or (iv) land use activities affect, or are likely to affect, water quality in the coastal environment and marine ecosystems through increasing sedimentation; or (v) significant adverse cumulative effects are occurring, or can be anticipated.
Policy 6	<p><i>Activities in the coastal environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) In relation to the coastal environment:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) recognise that the provision of infrastructure, the supply and transport of energy including the generation and transmission of electricity, and their 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. <p>(2) Additionally, in relation to the coastal marine area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
Policy 11	<p><i>Indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity)</i></p> <p>To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) indigenous taxa that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand (ii) Threat Classification System lists; (iii) taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened; (iv) indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare; (v) habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare; (vi) areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and (vii) areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation; and <p>(b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<p><i>Preservation of natural character</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and to protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.

Policy 21	<p><i>Enhancement of water quality</i></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
Policy 22	<p><i>Sedimentation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<p><i>Discharge of contaminants</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) In managing discharges to water in the coastal environment, have particular regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.

	<p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(5) In managing discharges from ports and other marine facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
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3. AUP Chapter B – Regional Policy Statement

Reference	RPS Objective/Policy
Auckland Regional Policy Statement (Chapter B, AUP-OIP)	
Chapter B2 – Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone - Urban growth and form	
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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(8)	Enable the supply of industrial land which is relatively flat, has efficient access to freight routes, rail or freight hubs, ports and airports, and can be efficiently served by infrastructure.
Policy B2.5.2(9)	Enable the efficient use of industrial land for industrial activities and avoid incompatible activities by all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
Policy B6.2.2 (1)	(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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) recognises the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and provides for the practical expression of kaitiakitanga;

Reference	RPS Objective/Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) builds and maintains partnerships and relationships with iwi authorities; (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; (d) recognises the role of kaumātua and pūkenga; (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; (f) acknowledges historical circumstances and impacts on resource needs; (g) recognises and provides for mātauranga and tikanga; and (h) recognises the role and rights of whānau and hapū to speak and act on matters that affect them.
B6.3. Recognising Mana Whenua values	
Objective B6.3.1 (1)	Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga are properly reflected and accorded sufficient weight in resource management decision-making.
Objective B6.3.1 (2)	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.
Policy B6.3.2(1)	Enable Mana Whenua to identify their values associated with all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ancestral lands, water, air, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga; (b) freshwater, including rivers, streams, aquifers, lakes, wetlands, and associated values; (c) biodiversity; (d) historic heritage places and areas; and (e) air, geothermal and coastal resources.
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

Reference	RPS Objective/Policy
	(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	
B7.2 Indigenous Biodiversity	
Objective 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.
Objective B7.2.1 (2)	Indigenous biodiversity is maintained through protection, restoration and enhancement in areas where ecological values are degraded, or where development is occurring.
Policy B7.2.2 (5)	Avoid adverse effects on areas listed in the Schedule 3 of Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule and Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule.
B7.3 Freshwater systems	
Objective B7.3.1 (1)	Degraded freshwater systems are enhanced.
Objective B7.3.1 (2)	Loss of freshwater systems is minimised.
Objective B7.3.1 (3)	The adverse effects of changes in land use on freshwater are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy B7.3.2 (1)	Integrate the management of subdivision, use and development and freshwater systems by undertaking all of the following: (a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of new growth or intensification; (b) ensuring catchment management plans form part of the structure planning process; (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 (d) avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on freshwater systems, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated.

Reference	RPS Objective/Policy
Policy B7.3.2 (3)	Promote the enhancement of freshwater systems identified as being degraded to progressively reduce adverse effects
Policy B7.3.2 (4)	<p><i>Management of freshwater systems</i></p> <p>Avoid the permanent loss and significant modification or diversion of lakes, rivers, streams (excluding ephemeral streams), and wetlands and their margins, unless all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is necessary to provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the health and safety of communities; or (ii) the enhancement and restoration of freshwater systems and values; or (iii) the sustainable use of land and resources to provide for growth and development; or (i) infrastructure; (b) no practicable alternative exists; (c) mitigation measures are implemented to address the adverse effects arising from the loss in freshwater system functions and values; and (d) where adverse effects cannot be adequately mitigated, environmental benefits including on-site or off-site works are provided.
Policy B7.3.2 (5)	<p>Manage subdivision, use, development, including discharges and activities in the beds of lakes, rivers streams, and in wetlands, to do all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) protect identified Natural Lake Management Areas, Natural Stream Management Areas, and Wetland Management Areas; (b) minimise erosion and modification of beds and banks of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands; (c) limit the establishment of structures within the beds of lakes, rivers and streams and in wetlands to those that have a functional need or operational requirement to be located there; and (d) maintain or where appropriate enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) freshwater systems not protected under Policy B7.3.2(5)(a); (ii) navigation along rivers and public access to and along lakes, rivers and streams; (iii) existing riparian vegetation located on the margins of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands; and (iv) areas of significant indigenous biodiversity.
B7.4 Coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water	
Objective 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.
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.
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)	<i>Integrated management</i>

Reference	RPS Objective/Policy
	Integrate the management of subdivision, use and development and freshwater systems by undertaking all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of new growth or intensification; (b) ensuring catchment management plans form part of the structure planning process; (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 (d) Avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on freshwater systems, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated.
Policy B7.4.2 (2)	<i>NPS-FM</i> Give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 by establishing all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) freshwater objectives; (b) freshwater management units and, for each unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) values; (ii) water quality limits; (iii) environmental flows and/or levels; and (c) targets and implementation methods where freshwater units do not meet freshwater objectives.
Policy B7.4.2(7)	<i>Water quality</i> Manage the discharges of contaminants into water from subdivision, use and development to avoid where practicable, and otherwise minimise, all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) significant bacterial contamination of freshwater and coastal water; (b) adverse effects on the quality of freshwater and coastal water; (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; (d) adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water, including wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai; and (e) adverse effects on the water quality of catchments and aquifers that provide water for domestic and municipal supply.
Policy B7.4.2 (8)	<i>Sediment runoff</i> Minimise the loss of sediment from subdivision, use and development, and manage the discharge of sediment into freshwater and coastal water, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promoting the use of soil conservation and management measures to retain soil and sediment on land; and (b) requiring land disturbing activities to use industry best practice and standards appropriate to the nature and scale of the land disturbing activity and the sensitivity of the receiving environment.
Policy B7.4.2 (9)	<i>Stormwater management</i> Manage stormwater by all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring subdivision, use and development to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) minimise the generation and discharge of contaminants; and

Reference	RPS Objective/Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) minimise adverse effects on freshwater and coastal water and the capacity of the stormwater network; (b) adopting the best practicable option for every stormwater diversion and discharge; and (c) controlling the diversion and discharge of stormwater outside of areas serviced by a public stormwater network.
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.
Objective B8.3.1 (3)	Where practicable, in the coastal environment areas with degraded natural character are restored or rehabilitated and areas of high and outstanding natural character are enhanced.
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.
Objective B8.3.1 (4)	Rights to occupy parts of the coastal marine area are generally limited to activities that have a functional need to locate in the coastal marine area, or an operational need making the occupation of the coastal marine area more appropriate than land outside of the coastal marine area.
Objective B8.3.1 (5)	Uses and developments that have a need to locate on land above and below the mean high water springs are provided for in an integrated manner.
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.

Reference	RPS Objective/Policy
Policy B8.3.2 (5)	Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown or little understood, but could be significantly adverse.
Chapter B10 - Ngā tūpono ki te taiao - Environmental risk	
Policy B10.3.2 (1)	Manage the use and development of land for hazardous facilities and industrial or trade activities to avoid adverse effects on human health and the environment and remedy or mitigate these effects where they cannot be avoided.

4. AUP Chapter D – Overlays

Reference	Objective/Policy
Chapter D9 – Significant Ecological Areas Overlay	
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.
Objective D9.2 (2)	Indigenous biodiversity values of significant ecological areas are enhanced.
Objective D9.2 (3)	The relationship of Mana Whenua and their customs and traditions with indigenous vegetation and fauna is recognised and provided for.
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.
Policy D9.3 (2)	<p>Adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity values in significant ecological areas that are required to be avoided, remedied, mitigated or offset may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fragmentation of, or a reduction in the size and extent of, indigenous ecosystems and the habitats of indigenous species; (b) fragmentation or disruption of connections between ecosystems or habitats; (c) changes which result in increased threats from pests on indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems; (d) loss of buffering of indigenous ecosystems; (e) loss of a rare or threatened individual, species population or habitat; (f) loss or degradation of originally rare ecosystems including wetlands, dune systems, lava forests, coastal forests; (g) a reduction in the abundance of individuals within a population, or natural diversity of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna; (h) loss of ecosystem services; (i) effects which contribute to a cumulative loss or degradation of habitats, species populations and ecosystems; (j) impacts on species or ecosystems that interact with other activities, or impacts that exacerbate or cause adverse effects in synergistic ways; (k) loss of, or damage to, ecological mosaics, sequences, processes, or integrity; (l) downstream effects on wetlands, rivers, streams, and lakes from hydrological changes further up the catchment; (m) a modification of the viability or value of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna as a result of the use or development of other land, freshwater, or coastal resources;

Reference	Objective/Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (n) a reduction in the historical, cultural, and spiritual association held by Mana Whenua or the wider community; (o) the destruction of, or significant reduction in, educational, scientific, amenity, historical, cultural, landscape, or natural character values; (p) disturbance to indigenous fauna that is likely or known to increase threats, disturbance or pressures on indigenous fauna; or (q) increases in the extinction probability of a species.
Policy D9.3 (3)	<p>Enhance indigenous biodiversity values in significant ecological areas through any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) restoration, protection and enhancement of threatened ecosystems and habitats for rare or threatened indigenous species; (b) control, and where possible, eradication of plant and animal pests; (c) fencing of significant ecological areas to protect them from stock impacts; (d) legal protection of significant ecological areas through covenants or similar mechanisms; (e) development and implementation of management plans to address adverse effects; (f) re-vegetating areas using, where possible, indigenous species sourced from naturally growing plants in the vicinity with the same climactic and environmental conditions; or (g) providing for the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and for the practical exercise of kaitiakitanga in restoring, protecting and enhancing areas.
Policy D9.3 (7)	<p>Provide for the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki in managing biodiversity, particularly in Treaty Settlement areas, and for cultural practices and cultural harvesting in significant ecological areas where the mauri of the resource is sustained.</p>
Policy D9.3 (8)	<p>Manage the adverse effects from the use, maintenance, upgrade and development of infrastructure in accordance with the policies above, recognising that it is not always practicable to locate and design infrastructure to avoid significant ecological areas.</p>
Policy D9.3 (9)	<p>Avoid activities in the coastal environment where they will result in any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) non-transitory or more than minor adverse effects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) threatened or at risk indigenous species (including Maui's Dolphin and Bryde's Whale); (ii) the habitats of indigenous species that are at the limit of their natural range or which are naturally rare; (iii) threatened or rare indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types, including naturally rare ecosystems and vegetation types; (iv) areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous ecosystems or indigenous community types; or (v) areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biodiversity under other legislation, including the West Coast North Island Marine Mammal Sanctuary. (b) any regular or sustained disturbance of migratory bird roosting, nesting and feeding areas that is likely to noticeably reduce the level of use of an area for these purposes; or (c) the deposition of material at levels which would adversely affect the natural ecological functioning of the area.
Policy D9.3 (10)	<p>Avoid (while giving effect to Policy D9.3(9) above) activities in the coastal environment which result in significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities, on:</p>

Reference	Objective/Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation; (b) habitats that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species; (c) indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are found only in the coastal environment and are particularly vulnerable to modification, including estuaries, lagoons, coastal wetlands, dunelands, intertidal zones, rocky reef systems, eelgrass and saltmarsh; (d) habitats of indigenous species that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes including fish spawning, pupping and nursery areas; (e) habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; (f) ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values; or (g) water quality such that the natural ecological functioning of the area is adversely affected.
Policy D9.3 (11)	<p>In addition to Policies D9.3(9) and (10), avoid subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment where it will result in any of the following: (a) the permanent use or occupation of the foreshore and seabed to the extent that the values, function or processes associated with any Significant Ecological Area – Marine is significantly reduced; (b) any change to physical processes that would destroy, modify, or damage any natural feature or values identified for a Significant Ecological Area – Marine in more than a minor way; or (c) fragmentation of the values of a Significant Ecological Area – Marine to the extent that its physical integrity is lost.</p>
Policy D9.3 (12)	<p>Manage the adverse effects of use and development on the values of Significant Ecological Areas – Marine, in addition to the policies above, taking into account all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; (b) the extent to which there are similar habitat types within other Significant Ecological Areas – Marine in the same harbour or estuary or, where the significant ecological area - marine 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.

5. AUP Chapter E – Auckland-wide provisions

Reference	Objective/Policy
Chapter E1 – Water quality and integrated management	
Objective E1.2 (1)	Freshwater and sediment quality is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time in degraded areas.
Objective E1.2 (2)	The mauri of freshwater is maintained or progressively improved over time to enable traditional and cultural use of this resource by Mana Whenua.
Objective E1.2 (3)	Stormwater and wastewater networks are managed to protect public health and safety and to prevent or minimise adverse effects of contaminants on freshwater and coastal water quality.
Policy E1.3 (1)	Manage discharges, until such time as objectives and limits are established in accordance with Policy E1.3(7), having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management National Bottom Lines; (b) the Macroinvertebrate Community Index as a guideline for freshwater ecosystem health associated with different land uses within catchments in accordance with Policy E1.3(2); or (c) Other indicators of water quality and ecosystem health.
Policy E1.3 (2)	Manage discharges, subdivision, use, and development that affect freshwater systems to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management The National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management requires that Policies E1.3(4) to (7) below are included in the Plan.	
Policy E1.3 (4)	When considering any application for a discharge, the Council must have regard to the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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:

Reference	Objective/Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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)	<p>Policies E1.3(4) and (5) apply to the following discharges (including a diffuse discharge by any person or animal):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>Note 1 Policies E1.3(4) – (6) are policy A4 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management which are required by the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management to be incorporated in regional plan provisions under section 55 of the Resource Management Act 1991 without using the process in schedule 1. They apply until full effect has been given to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. Policy E1.3(4) does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011. Policy E1.3(5) does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 takes effect.</p>
Policy E1.3 (10)	<p>In taking an integrated stormwater management approach have regard to all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the nature and scale of the development and practical and cost considerations, recognising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) greenfield and comprehensive brownfield development generally offer greater opportunity than intensification and small-scale redevelopment of existing areas; (ii) intensive land uses such as high-intensity residential, business, industrial and roads generally have greater constraints; and (iii) Site operational and use requirements may preclude the use of an integrated stormwater management approach. (b) the location, design, capacity, intensity and integration of sites/development and infrastructure, including roads and reserves, to protect significant site features and hydrology and minimise adverse effects on receiving environments; (c) the nature and sensitivity of receiving environments to the adverse effects of development, including fragmentation and loss of connectivity of rivers and streams, hydrological effects and contaminant discharges and how these can be minimised and mitigated, including opportunities to enhance degraded environments; (d) reducing stormwater flows and contaminants at source prior to the consideration of mitigation measures and the optimisation of on-site and larger communal devices where these are required; and (e) The use and enhancement of natural hydrological features and green infrastructure for stormwater management where practicable.
Policy E1.3 (11)	<p>Avoid as far as practicable, or otherwise minimise or mitigate adverse effects of stormwater diversions and discharges, having particular regard to:</p>

Reference	Objective/Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the nature, quality, volume and peak flow of the stormwater runoff; (b) the sensitivity of freshwater systems and coastal waters, including the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park; (c) the potential for the diversion and discharge to create or exacerbate flood risks; (d) options to manage stormwater on-site or the use of communal stormwater management measures; (e) practical limitations in respect of the measures that can be applied; and (f) The current state of receiving environments.
Policy E1.3 (13)	Require stormwater quality or flow management to be achieved on-site unless there is a downstream communal device or facility designed to cater for the site's stormwater runoff.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; (iii) other practicable options for the discharge, including reuse or discharge to the trade sewer; and (iv) Practicable measures to reduce contaminant concentrations prior to discharge or otherwise mitigate adverse effects.
E4. Other discharges of contaminants	
E4.2. Objectives	The objectives are located in E1 Water quality and integrated management.
E4.3. Policies	The policies are located in E1 Water quality and integrated management.
E7. Taking, using, damming and diversion of water and drilling	
E7.2. Objectives (1)	Objectives are located in E1 Water quality and integrated management, E2 Water quantity, allocation and use, D3 High-use Stream Management Areas Overlay and D8 Wetland Management Areas Overlay. D3 and D8 are not relevant to this proposal.
E7.3. Policies (1)	Policies are located in E1 Water quality and integrated management, E2 Water quantity, allocation and use, D3 High-use Stream Management Areas Overlay and D8 Wetland Management Areas Overlay. D3 and D8 are not relevant to this proposal.
E8. Stormwater – Discharge and diversion	
E8.2. Objectives	The objectives are located in E1 Water quality and integrated management and E2 Water quantity, allocation and use.
E8.3. Policies	The policies are located in E1 Water quality and integrated management and E2 Water quantity, allocation and use.
E13. Cleanfills, managed fills and landfills	

Reference	Objective/Policy
Objective E13.2 (1)	Cleanfills, managed fills and landfills are sited, designed and operated so that adverse effects on the environment, are avoided, remedied or mitigated
Objective E13.2 (2)	Human health is protected from the adverse effects of operational or closed cleanfills, managed fills and landfills.
Policy E13.3 (1)	Avoid significant adverse effects and remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of cleanfills, managed fills and landfills on lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and the coastal marine area.
Policy E13.3 (5)	Manage closed managed fills and landfills (including the closure of) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) protect the integrity of the site including the containment of contaminants; and (b) require aftercare that is appropriate to the nature and requirements of the site including the type of material that was deposited during its operative period.
E15. Vegetation management and biodiversity	
Objective E15.2 (1)	Ecosystem services and indigenous biological diversity values, particularly in sensitive environments, and areas of contiguous indigenous vegetation cover, are maintained or enhanced while providing for appropriate subdivision, use and development.
Objective E15.2 (2)	Indigenous biodiversity is restored and enhanced in areas where ecological values are degraded, or where development is occurring.
Policy E15.3 (1)	Protect areas of contiguous indigenous vegetation cover and vegetation in sensitive environments including the coastal environment, riparian margins, wetlands, and areas prone to natural hazards.
Policy E15.3 (2)	Manage the effects of activities to avoid significant adverse effects on biodiversity values as far as practicable, minimise significant adverse effects where avoidance is not practicable, and avoid, remedy or mitigate any other adverse effects on indigenous biological diversity and ecosystem services, including soil conservation, water quality and quantity management, and the mitigation of natural hazards.
Policy E15.3 (3)	Encourage the offsetting of any significant residual adverse effects on indigenous vegetation and biodiversity values that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated, through protection, restoration and enhancement measures, having regard to Policy E15.3(4) below and Appendix 8 Biodiversity offsetting.
Policy E15.3 (4)	Protect, restore, and enhance biodiversity when undertaking new use and development through any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) using transferable rural site subdivision to protect areas in Schedule 3 Significant Ecological Areas -Terrestrial Schedule; (b) requiring legal protection, ecological restoration and active management techniques in areas set aside for the purposes of mitigating or offsetting adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity; or (c) linking biodiversity outcomes to other aspects of the development such as the provision of infrastructure and open space.
Policy E15.3 (9)	Avoid activities in the coastal environment where they will result in any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) non-transitory or more than minor adverse effects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) threatened or at risk indigenous species (including Maui's Dolphin and Bryde's Whale);

Reference	Objective/Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) the habitats of indigenous species that are at the limit of their natural range or which are naturally rare; (iii) threatened or rare indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types, including naturally rare ecosystems and vegetation types; (iv) areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous ecosystems or indigenous community types; or (v) areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biodiversity under other legislation, including the West Coast North Island Marine Mammal Sanctuary. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) any regular or sustained disturbance of migratory bird roosting, nesting and feeding areas that is likely to noticeably reduce the level of use of an area for these purposes; (c) the deposition of material at levels which would adversely affect the natural ecological functioning of the area; or (d) fragmentation of the values of the area to the extent that its physical integrity is lost.
Policy E15.3 (10)	<p>Avoid (while giving effect to Policy E15(9) above) activities in the coastal environment which result in significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities, on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation; (b) habitats that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species; (c) indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are found only in the coastal environment and are particularly vulnerable to modification, including estuaries, lagoons, coastal wetlands, dunelands, intertidal zones, rocky reef systems, eelgrass and saltmarsh; (d) habitats of indigenous species that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes including fish spawning, pupping and nursery areas; (e) habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; (f) ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values; or (g) water quality such that the natural ecological functioning of the area is adversely affected.
E18 – Natural character of the coastal environment	
Objective E18.2(1)	The natural characteristics and qualities that contribute to the natural character of the coastal environment are maintained while providing for subdivision, use and development.
Objective E18.2(2)	Where practical the natural character values of the coastal environment are restored or rehabilitated.
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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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;

Reference	Objective/Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) the 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
E33. Industrial and trade activities	
Objective E33.2 (1)	Industrial and trade activities are managed to avoid adverse effects on land and water from environmentally hazardous substances and discharge of contaminants, or to minimise adverse effects where it is not reasonably practicable to avoid them
Policy E33.3 (1)	Manage the use of land for industrial or trade activities to prevent or minimise any adverse effects of storage, use or disposal of environmentally hazardous substances.
Policy E33.3 (2)	Require industrial or trade activities to have, where reasonably practicable, onsite management systems, processes, containment, treatment, or disposal by lawful means.
Policy E33.3 (3)	<p>Require measures to be implemented, where contaminants cannot be disposed as trade waste to the wastewater network or contained on site, to minimise adverse effects on land and water including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) reducing contaminant volumes and concentrations as far as practicable; and (b) applying measures, including treatment, management procedures, monitoring, controls, or offsite disposal, having regard to the nature of the discharge and the sensitivity of the receiving environment.

6. AUP Chapter F – Coastal

The General Coastal Marine Zone is applicable (Chapter F2).

Reference	Objective/Policy
Chapter F2 Coastal - General Coastal Marine Zone	
F2.11. Discharges	
Objective F2.11.2 (1)	Water and sediment quality in the coastal marine area is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time in degraded areas.
Policy F2.11.3 (1)	Avoid the discharge of contaminants where it will result in significant modification of, or damage to any areas identified as having significant values.
Policy F2.11.3 (2)	<p>Require any proposal to discharge contaminants or water into the coastal marine area to adopt the best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse effects on the environment, having regard to all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) whether it is practicable or appropriate to discharge to land above mean high water springs; (b) whether there is a wastewater network in place that should be used; (c) whether the receiving environment has the capacity to assimilate the discharged contaminants after reasonable mixing, particularly within areas identified as degraded or as having significant ecological value; (d) the extent to which present or foreseeable future adverse effects have been avoided, remedied or mitigated on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) areas of high recreational use; (ii) relevant initiatives by Mana Whenua established under regulations relating to the conservation or management of fisheries; (iii) the collection of fish and shellfish for consumption; and (iv) areas associated with maintenance dredging; (e) high ecological values; (f) cleaner production methods are used where practicable to minimise the volume and level of contaminants being discharged; and (g) the discharge after reasonable mixing, does not either by itself or in combination with other discharges results in any or all of the following effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials; (ii) conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity; (iii) any emission of objectionable odour; (iv) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life; or (v) any significant effects of aesthetic or amenity values.
Policy F2.11.3 (5)	Encourage source control of contaminants, through the management of land use and discharges, as a method to prevent or minimise contaminant generation and discharge to coastal receiving environments, where source contaminant control devices and methods can practicably be installed and maintained on an ongoing basis.
Policy F2.11.3 (7)	<p>Enable discharges associated with new or redevelopment of infrastructure to meet the economic and social needs of people and communities, taking into account all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the practicability of upgrading the part of the infrastructure at issue, the state of the infrastructure and the costs of upgrading it; (b) public health priorities;

Reference	Objective/Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) the nature of both the receiving environment and the discharge; (d) priorities for flooding and inundation protection; (e) the operational need for stormwater or wastewater infrastructure and associated discharges to be located in the coastal marine area; and (f) Policies E1.3(8) – (14), (17) – (21) of E1 Water quality and integrated management;
Policy F2.11.3 (8)	<p>Avoid the discharge of wastewater to the coastal marine area, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) alternative methods, sites and routes for the discharge have been considered and are not the best practicable option; (b) Mana Whenua have been consulted in accordance with tikanga Māori and due weight has been given to section 6, 7 and 8 of the Resource Management Act 1991; (c) the affected community has been consulted regarding the suitability of the treatment and disposal system to address any environmental effects; (d) the extent to which adverse effects have been avoided, remedied or mitigated on areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) high recreational use, or areas that are used for fishing or shellfish gathering; (ii) maintenance dredging; (iii) commercial or residential waterfront development; (iv) high ecological value; and (v) marine farms.
F2.14. Use, development and occupation in the coastal marine area	
Objective F2.14.2 (2)	Occupation rights are provided for in appropriate locations, and in appropriate circumstances for use and development that has a functional need to be located in the common marine and coastal area, and for infrastructure that has an operational need to be located below mean high water springs and cannot be practicably located on land.
Objective F2.14.2 (7)	Use and development in the coastal marine area is supported by all necessary land-based access and infrastructure.
Policy F2.14.3 (1)	<p>Enable use and occupation of the common marine and coastal area to provide for use and development that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has a functional or operational need to be below mean high water springs and may require public access to be restricted; or (b) is necessary to provide for the use of the coastal marine area by Mana Whenua for Māori cultural activities and customary uses; and (c) will not compromise or limit the operation of existing activities that have occupation rights within the common marine and coastal area.
Policy F2.14.3 (10)	Require any proposed use and development for activities in the common marine and coastal area to demonstrate that any necessary land-based access and infrastructure can be appropriately provided for.
Policy F2.14.3 (11)	<p>Determine the appropriate duration for granting rights of occupation having regard to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) extent of public use and access of the area and the impact of restrictions on the loss of public use and access; (b) level of investment in the development and need for security of tenure to ensure its financial and economic viability and/or long term public benefit;

Reference	Objective/Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) land use and coastal development changes proposed in the vicinity through any statutory management strategies or plans that anticipate a change in public use and access in the area; and (d) term of other consents in the vicinity, and the strategic benefit of all consents in an area expiring simultaneously.
Objective F2.16.2 (1)	Structures are generally limited to those that have a functional need to be located in the coastal marine area, or those that have an operational need and that cannot be practicably located outside of the coastal marine area.
Objective F2.16.2 (3)	Structures are appropriately located and designed to minimise adverse effects on the ecological, natural character, landscape, natural features, historic heritage and Mana Whenua values of the coastal marine area, and avoid to the extent practicable the risk of being adversely affected by coastal hazards.
Policy F2.16.3 (1)	<p>Limit structures to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) those that generally have a functional need to be located in the coastal marine area, or that have an operational need and cannot be practicably be located outside of the coastal marine area; (b) where the proposed purpose or use cannot practicably be accommodated on existing structures or facilities; (c) those that are necessary to provide access to land where there are no practicable land-based access options, and there is no existing structure in close proximity that could provide reasonable access; and (d) locations where the purpose and frequency of use warrants the proposed structure, and an alternative that would have lesser effects is not a practicable option.
Policy F2.16.3 (2)	Avoid adverse cumulative impacts from structures in the Coastal – General Coastal Marine Zone taking into account the number of structures in the immediate and surrounding area.
Policy F2.16.3 (4)	Enable the maintenance, repair, reconstruction and upgrade of existing lawful structures, including where necessary to comply with applicable standards and codes.
Policy F2.16.3 (7)	<p>Require structures in the Coastal – General Coastal Marine Zone to be located to minimise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) impacts on other coastal activities, including activities provided for in zones or resource consents; (b) adverse effects on recreational use, including popular anchorage areas; (c) adverse effects on public access to and along the coastal marine area; (d) visual impacts, particularly in areas sensitive to effects such as headlands or the outer edges of enclosed bays, as seen from both land and water; (e) the size of the structure, including its size in relation to wharves and jetties and consider providing for partial rather than all-tide access, unless this is not a practicable option given the function and frequency of use; (f) the risk of being affected by coastal hazards including sea level rise; (g) the need for dredging, including ongoing dredging to maintain water access; and (h) adverse effects on scheduled sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua.
Policy F2.16.3 (8)	<p>Require structures to be designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be the minimum size reasonably necessary to provide for the proposed use;

Reference	Objective/Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) be multi-purpose where practicable and where it will not conflict with operational or safety requirements; (c) minimise impacts on natural character and amenity values and generally fit with the character of any existing built elements, including in the use of materials and colours having regard to safety requirements; (d) not increase rates of coastal erosion; and (e) take into account dynamic coastal processes, including the expected effects of climate change and sea level rise.
Policy F2.16.3 (19)	Require applications for structures in the coastal marine area to demonstrate that any landward component, development, or use of land-based infrastructure or facilities can be appropriately provided for.
Policy F2.16.3 (22)	<p>Ensure that structures in the coastal marine area do not pose a risk to navigation or to public health and safety by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring structures to be maintained to an appropriate standard; (b) requiring structures to be appropriately located and lit; and (c) enabling the removal of structures, where they are no longer functional or required, or have been abandoned.

7. AUP 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 H19.2.3 (1)	The character, amenity values and biodiversity values of rural areas are maintained or enhanced while accommodating the localised character of different parts of these areas and the dynamic nature of rural production activities.
Objective H19.2.5 (3)	The rural economy and the well-being of people and local communities are maintained or enhanced by social, cultural and economic non-residential activities, while the area’s rural character and amenity is maintained or enhanced.
H7 – Open Space Zones - Conservation	
Objective H7.4.2 (1)	The natural, ecological, landscape, Mana Whenua and historic heritage values of the zone are enhanced and protected from adverse effects of use and development
Objective H7.4.2 (2)	Use and development complements and protects the conservation values and natural qualities of the zone.
Policy H7.4.3 (4)	Limit activities, buildings and structures to those necessary to maintain or enhance the use or values of the zone.
Policy H7.4.3 (5)	Locate and design new buildings, structures and additions to: (a) complement the context, character and values of the zone; and (b) ensure that there is minimal disturbance to existing landform, vegetation and vulnerable habitats

8. AUP Chapter I – Precincts

Reference	Objective/Policy
Chapter 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 I415.2 (1)	That a range of activities which are necessary to the functional and operational needs of the steel mill are enabled.
Policy I415.2 (2)	The character and amenity of the rural environment surrounding the steel mill is maintained and noise monitoring is undertaken.
Policy I415.2 (3)	The natural character and amenity values of the coastal environment are managed.