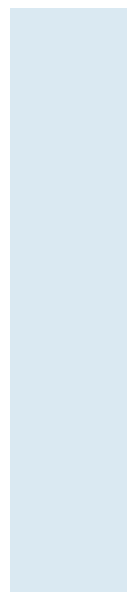


Appendix I

Assessment of objectives and policies



Auckland Unitary Plan – Assessment of objectives and policies

This table sets out a full assessment of all objectives and policies of the Regional Policy Statement (RPS), regional plan and district plan components of the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP). In assessing these objectives and policies, attention is drawn to section B1 of the AUP, which states that objectives and policies at a higher level are given effect at every lower level.

For the purposes of these provisions, the Redvale Landfill is a “municipal landfill” and therefore falls within the AUP’s definition of “Infrastructure”.

A number of the objectives and policies, particularly at the RPS level, are directed towards the promulgation of regional and district plans (including matters to which Auckland Council must give particular regard). Accordingly those matters are not relevant to this resource consent application and have not been referred to below.

Table 1: Chapter B Regional Policy Statement

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
	B2. Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone - Urban growth and form		
	B2.2. Urban growth and form		
1	Objective B2.2.1 (1A)	A well-functioning urban environment that enables all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future.	Redvale Landfill provides the essential waste infrastructure that supports housing development and population growth through the provision of a waste disposal facility designed to manage the effects of waste disposal on the environment. As described within this application, there is a transition period required before Auckland Regional Landfill (ARL) is operational to ensure that the Auckland Region has the ability to continue to support growth and dispose of waste responsibly. In this regard, the project will provide for Auckland communities in that interim period.
2	Objective B2.2.1 (1)	A quality compact urban form that enables all of the following: (a) a higher-quality urban environment; (b) greater productivity and economic growth;	The expansion of Redvale Landfill is consistent with this objective because it will:

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		(c) better use of existing infrastructure and efficient provision of new infrastructure; (d) improved and more effective public transport; (e) greater social and cultural vitality; (f) better maintenance of rural character and rural productivity; and (g) reduced adverse environmental effects.	• Provide for a higher-quality urban environment and social vitality by continuing to provide an established waste disposal facility for waste generated within Auckland and enable the ongoing development proposed within the Auckland urban environment; • Provide continued and uninterrupted access to safe and secure solid waste disposal infrastructure in the absence of the authorisation, construction and operation of a new landfill facility in the Auckland region; • Enable better use of existing infrastructure through the expansion at the existing landfill, which is set up with the required ancillary infrastructure to manage the disposal of waste. • Reduce adverse environmental effects through continued use of the existing landfill which is constructed, operated, monitored and maintained using New Zealand industry best practice, appropriately managing the effects on the environment. Where appropriate, management of the site will be updated to meet these practices.
B2. Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone - Urban growth and form B2.3. A quality built environment			
3	Objective B2.3.1 (1)	A well-functioning urban environment with a quality built environment where subdivision, use and development do all of the following: - a Respond to the intrinsic qualities and physical characteristics of the site and area, including its setting - b Reinforce the hierarchy of centres and corridors; - c Contribute to a diverse mix of choice and opportunity for people and communities; - d Maximise resource and infrastructure efficiency - e Are capable of adapting to changing needs; and	The continued operation of Redvale Landfill will provide for a well-functioning urban environment through: • Maximising resource and infrastructure efficiency through the development of additional airspace at an existing landfill, inclusive of ancillary infrastructure required for the safe and efficient operation of a landfill. • Adapting to changing needs through enabling an interim development at Redvale Landfill as a transition while ARL is being authorised and developed • Providing for improved resilience to the effects of climate change as the landfill provides for essential waste disposal

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		f Has improved resilience to the effects of climate change	during events as a result of climate change and, as assessed above and in the relevant technical reports, is within an area not subject to impacts of climate change.
4	Objective B2.3.1 (3)	The health and safety of people and communities are promoted.	Landfills are essential in the everyday functioning of a city, contributing to the health, safety and wellbeing of people and communities. Redvale Landfill will continue to be operated to ensure that residual solid waste is appropriately disposed of in a safe and sanitary manner. This includes: • No public access to the landfill, with only trained operators working within the landfill. • Systems to capture and treat leachate, LFG and sediment. Discharges will continue to be managed so they do not cause adverse effects on the health and safety of people. • Routine monitoring of contaminants in groundwater and surface water.
B3. Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy B3.2 Infrastructure			
5	B3.2.1 Objective (1)	Infrastructure is resilient, efficient and effective	The expansion of Redvale Landfill is both constructed and operated to be resilient, efficient and effective while also providing for the wider Auckland Region. The proposed operation and expansion of Redvale Landfill will provide vital capacity to the region to help bridge a gap in long-term waste disposal capacity before the new ARL facility can be established. It ensures that Auckland as a region is resilient and is able to process and dispose of its own waste, rather than relying on other regions to take on this burden or result in the reduction of the limited capacity within other landfills in the region. It is also an effective solution as the site is already established with the necessary physical infrastructure in place and is assessed as being suitable for landfill infrastructure.
6	B3.2.1 Objective (2)	The benefits of infrastructure are recognised, including:	Ensuring the seamless provision of waste infrastructure is vital for a resilient and well-functioning city and society. Specifically,

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		(a) providing essential services for the functioning of communities, businesses and industries within and beyond Auckland; (b) enabling economic growth; (c) contributing to the economy of Auckland and New Zealand; (d) providing for public health, safety and the well-being of people and communities; (e) protecting the quality of the natural environment; and (f) enabling interaction and communication, including national and international links for trade and tourism.	the ongoing operation and development of additional airspace at Redvale Landfill will result in benefits including: - forming part of the essential waste management services required for the functioning of communities, businesses and industries in the Auckland Region and ensuring there is no gap in these essential services in the short term while ARL is being authorised and established. - providing economic benefits as set out in the Economic Assessments. - provide for the public health, safety and wellbeing of people and communities in Auckland by ensuring that residual solid waste is appropriately disposed of in a safe and sanitary manner, and - landfills help to protect the natural environment by providing for an appropriately designed location for the community to deposit solid waste.
7	B3.2.1 Objective (3)	Development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure is enabled, while managing adverse effects on: (a) the quality of the environment and, in particular, natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Unitary Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character; (b) the health and safety of communities and amenity values.	This objective expressly recognises that infrastructure in Auckland must be enabled. It also recognises that infrastructure may have unavoidable adverse effects on the quality of the environment, on scheduled natural and physical resources (eg Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs)), and on a community's health and safety and amenity. Recognising the unavoidable nature of some of these effects by requiring effects to be managed, rather than these effects being required to be avoided, remedied or mitigated is an important distinction. The environment of the project is within an existing modified environment, with the existing Redvale Landfill present. There are limited scheduled natural and physical resources identified at the site as set out above in Section 3 . The proposed works have been located outside of and designed to avoid effects on the wetland area and scheduled SEA at the site.

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
8	B3.2.1 Objective (4)	The functional and operational needs of infrastructure are recognised.	The proposal involves the construction, operation and expansion of the existing landfill facility at Redvale. There is an operational need for the proposed extension works to be located within the existing facility.
9	B3.2.1 Objective (8) Policy B3.2.2 (8)	The adverse effects of infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated. Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects from the construction, operation, maintenance or repair of infrastructure.	The expansion at Redvale Landfill has been designed to avoid, remedy or mitigate effects on natural and physical resources as well as avoiding and mitigating effects on the health and safety of communities. This has been achieved through careful design, including the strategic placing of different waste types into different areas to manage effects; the design of the capping and leachate and gas collection systems; proposed landscaping and visual treatment and proposed consent conditions.
10	B3.2.2 Policy (1)	Enable the efficient development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure	The proposal will enable the efficient development and operation of existing landfill infrastructure located at Redvale. This development is critical as it will provide for additional landfill capacity to serve the Auckland region in the interim period prior to ARL being operational.
11	B3.2.2 Policy (2)	Recognise the value of investment in existing infrastructure.	Redvale Landfill is the largest existing Municipal Landfill within the Auckland region. It currently takes approximately 40-50% of Auckland's waste. It is a well established facility with existing investment at the site. By enabling an expansion of Redvale to provide short term capacity, it is an efficient use of an existing infrastructure resource.
12	Policy B3.2.2 (9)	Ensure where there is a functional or operational need for infrastructure to locate in areas subject to natural hazards: (a) that buildings accommodating people are located and/or designed to minimise risk from natural hazards; and (b) that risk that cannot be avoided by location or design should be mitigated to the extent practicable.	The proposed development of Redvale Landfill will be partly located on land subject to natural hazards. There is an operational need for the proposed landfill expansion to be located in this location. The design has factored in these constraints and risks are avoided or adequately mitigated through the design of the operational controls on site and proposed consent conditions.
B3. Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy B3.3 Transport			

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
13	Objective B3.3.1 (4)	Effective, efficient and safe transport that: (a) supports the movement of people, goods and services; (b) integrates with and supports a quality compact urban form; (c) enables growth; (d) avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the quality of the environment and amenity values and the health and safety of people and communities; and (e) facilitates transport choices, recognises different trip characteristics and enables accessibility and mobility for all sectors of the community.	The project will involve a similar number of vehicle and truck movements to and from the site as under existing operations. DFH has been assessed as having sufficient capacity to accommodate these movements. The intersection between Landfill Access Road and Dairy Flat Highway (DFH) has been designed to allow for the safety of traffic movements. Any adverse traffic effects of the project will be avoided, remedied or mitigated. Further details are in Section 7 of the AEE, Volume 1 and the Traffic Assessment (Technical Report X, Volume 2).
14	B3.3.2. Policy (2)	Enable the movement of people, goods and services and ensure accessibility to sites.	The existing access via Landfill Access Road has been designed and located to enable the efficient and safe movement of vehicles to and from the landfill.
15	Policy B3.3.2 (4)	Ensure that transport infrastructure is designed, located and managed to: (a) integrate with adjacent land uses, taking into account their current and planned use, intensity, scale, character and amenity; and (b) provide effective pedestrian and cycle connections.	Existing transport infrastructure including access and haul roads are of a sufficient capacity to provide safe access to Redvale Landfill. In this location, there is no need for there to be any pedestrian or cycling connections.
16	Policy B3.3.2 (7)	Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects associated with the construction or operation of transport infrastructure on the environment and on community health and safety.	The adverse effects associated with the operation of transport infrastructure will be avoided, remedied or mitigated as set out in Section 7 of the AEE and Transportation Assessment. Redvale Landfill will give effect to this policy.
B3. Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy			
B3.4 Energy			
17	Objective B3.4.1 (1)	Existing and new renewable electricity generation is provided for.	The waste within the landfill is “biomass” which is recognised as a source of renewable electricity generation by the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011. Redvale Landfill already collects landfill gas (LFG) as part of its current operations. The proposed expansion at Redvale will
18	Objective B3.4.1 (2)	Energy efficiency and conservation is promoted.	
19	Policy B3.4.2 (1)	Recognise the national, regional and local benefits to be derived from maintaining or increasing the level of electricity generated from renewable energy sources.	

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
20	Policy B3.4.2 (2)	Provide for renewable electricity generation activities to occur at different scales and from different sources to reduce reliance on non-renewable energy sources.	continue to collect this gas as part of the on-going use of the site. This gas is used to generate electricity which is then fed into the National Grid. Currently Redvale Landfill produces energy through 15 generators. This is sufficient electricity to power 14,000 currently and up to 16,000 homes by 2028. The proposal is therefore consistent and gives direct effect to these objectives and policies.
B6. Mana Whenua B6.2 Recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnerships and participation			
21	B6.2.1 Objective (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.	WMNZ has a longstanding partnership with iwi at Redvale Landfill. Iwi groups were consulted before the opening of Redvale and prior to applications to renew its consents. Ngāti Whātua blessed Redvale's new administration building for the day when Ngāti Whātua and WMNZ jointly hosted a meeting with Ngāi Tahu (when Ngāi Tahu were considering the consent application for Kate Valley Landfill in the South Island). Both parties together took part in the presentation to Ngāi Tahu of a table carved locally from ancient kauri uncovered at Redvale. WMNZ believe in the principles of partnership and engagement with iwi.
22	B6.2.1 Objective (2)	The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi are recognised through Mana Whenua participation in resource management processes.	WMNZ has engaged with Mana Whenua with an interest in the site. This has included a broad engagement in different forms that will continue throughout the processing of this application. Through the engagement process, Ngāti Manuhiri, Ngāti Rango and Te Kawerau ā Maki (the Mana Whenua Partners) have been identified as Mana Whenua for the Redvale site and the wider Dairy Flat area and have provided a joint letter of support for the application (Appendix H to the AEE). A Cultural Values Assessment has been prepared, which is discussed in Section 7 of the AEE. This assessment sets out the relationship of mana whenua to the area, the important values

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
			and what measures should be considered by WMNZ to recognise and provide for these values.
23	B6.2.2. Policy (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: (a) recognises the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and provides for the practical expression of kaitiakitanga; (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.	WMNZ has provided and will continue to provide opportunities for Mana Whenua to actively participate in this Fast-Track application process. In recognition of their particular and historical knowledge of the area, this has included engaging with iwi and hapu in order to better understand their concerns, and how those concerns might be responded to. As described above, Ngāti Manuhiri, Ngāti Rango and Te Kawerau ā Maki have been identified as mana whenua for the Redvale site and wider Dairy Flat area and have provided support to the application. WMNZ will continue to engage with the Mana Whenua Partners through the duration of the consenting process, to recognise the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and provide opportunities for kaitiakitanga.
	B6. Mana Whenua B6.3. Recognising Mana Whenua values		

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
24	B6.3.1 Objective (1)	Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga are properly reflected and accorded sufficient weight in resource management decision-making.	To the extent that this objective relates to the assessment of effects, rather than the resource consent decision process, it is considered that this objective is met as set out in Section 7 of the AEE.
25	B6.3.1 Objective (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.	The CVA outlines key cultural values and interests of Mana Whenua. The project will adopt a broad range of management and mitigation measures that aim to avoid, remedy and mitigate the potential adverse effects of the project on cultural values as set out in the AEE and Technical Reports.
26	B6.3.2 Policy (2)	Integrate Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga: (a) in the management of natural and physical resources within the ancestral rohe of Mana Whenua, including: (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.	The planning documents have not identified any registered sites of cultural significance within the project footprint. The CVA identifies that there are cultural sites of significance within the locality, but these are not within the project footprint. Effects on freshwater have been addressed through the implementation of design measures and mitigation solutions. These are outlined in the Technical Reports contained in Volume 2.
27	B6.3.2 Policy (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.	Effects on Mana Whenua values are contained in Section 7 of the AEE. The CVA provided by Whetu Consultancy contains information on matters of importance to Iwi. Some of the values and items for consideration by WMNZ have been summarised in Section 7 of the AEE. To the extent that effects are on physical resources, these are assessed within the AEE.
28	B6.3.2 Policy (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: (a) recognise the holistic nature of the Mana Whenua world view;	Opportunities for Mana Whenua to be involved with the project and the management of natural resources on site have been provided and will continue to be provided. Refer to section 9 of the AEE and the CVA in Appendix G of the AEE, outlining engagement with Iwi.

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		(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.	(b) is not relevant to this proposal as there are no customary rights under the Marine and Coastal (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 associated with the project.
29	B6.3.2 Policy (6)	Require resource management decisions to have particular regard to potential impacts on all of the following: (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.	This policy is about decisions rather than applications, however, to assist the Fast Track Panel in making its decision, WMNZ has set out how it has regard to matters (a) - (e) in Section 7 of the AEE.
B6. Mana Whenua B6.5. Protection of Mana Whenua cultural heritage			
30	B6.5.1 Objective (1)	The tangible and intangible values of Mana Whenua cultural heritage are identified, protected and enhanced.	WMNZ recognise and acknowledge the relationship that Mana Whenua have with the land and their cultural heritage. There are no areas registered as culturally significant within the AUP or on the NZAA (ArchSite) database, however WMNZ recognise that these mechanisms have limitations and that engagement with iwi is an integral part of understanding these values. Section 7 of the AEE identifies some of the values identified by Mana Whenua and discusses how these will be recognised.
31	B6.5.1 Objective (2)	The relationship of Mana Whenua with their cultural heritage is provided for.	
32	B6.5.1 Objective (3)	The association of Mana Whenua cultural, spiritual and historical values with local history and whakapapa is recognised, protected and enhanced.	
33	B6.5.2 Policy (2)	Identify and evaluate Mana Whenua cultural and historic heritage sites, places and areas considering the following factors: (a) Mauri: ko te mauri me te mana o te wāhi, te taonga rānei, e ngākaunuitia ana e te Mana Whenua. The mauri (life force and life-supporting capacity) and mana (integrity) of the place or resource holds special significance to Mana Whenua;	The CVA provided by Whetu Consulting Group identifies particular sites near the Site which have cultural significance. This includes the Rangitopuni Stream which Te Kawerau a Maki have a statutory acknowledgement for. It is noted that any stormwater discharges from the site are captured in the sediment retention ponds and are treated prior to being discharged to the Rangitopuni Stream. In general, the project avoids known

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		(b) Wāhi tapu: ko tērā wāhi, taonga rānei he wāhi tapu, arā, he tino whakahirahira ki ngā tikanga, ki ngā puri mahara, o ngā wairua a te Mana Whenua. The place or resource is a wāhi tapu of special, cultural, historic, metaphysical and or spiritual importance to Mana Whenua; (c) Kōrero Tūturu/historical: ko tērā wāhi e ngākaunuitia ana e te Mana Whenua ki roto i ōna kōrero tūturu. The place has special historical and cultural significance to Mana Whenua; (d) Rawa Tūturu/customary resources: he wāhi tērā e kawea ai ngā rawa tūturu a te Mana Whenua. The place provides important customary resources for Mana Whenua; (e) Hiahiatanga Tūturu/customary needs: he wāhi tērā e eke ai ngā hiahia hinengaro tūturu a te Mana Whenua. The place or resource is a repository for Mana Whenua cultural and spiritual values; and (f) Whakaaronui o te Wa/contemporary esteem: he wāhi rongonui tērā ki ngā Mana Whenua, arā, he whakaahuru, he whakawaihanga, me te tuku mātauranga. The place has special amenity, architectural or educational significance to Mana Whenua.	heritage sites, places and areas, including those identified in the CVA and those listed within the AUP and Archsite, recognising the limitations of this type of research without having historical association with the area.
34	B6.5.2 Policy (8)	Encourage appropriate design, materials and techniques for infrastructure in areas of known historic settlement and occupation by the tūpuna of Mana Whenua.	There are no known historic occupation or settlement areas within the project footprint as identified by registered features in the AUP or ArchSite. In the event that any such areas are discovered, accidental discovery protocols will be followed.
B7. Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao – Natural resources B7.2. Indigenous biodiversity			
35	B7.2.1 Objective (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.	As identified through the Ecological Impacts Assessment (Technical Report J and K), there are no identified areas on site of significant indigenous biodiversity. However, there is one terrestrial SEA as identified on AUP Maps located next to the Stockpile 4 area, in the south-western portion of the site. The proposed works have been designed and located to avoid direct impacts on this area with further measures to manage sediment

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
			discharges including clean water diversion to the sedimentation ponds. The works area is within the existing landfill site and therefore most of the site is already developed and modified through historical use. The additional Class 1 waste at the landfill will be located within the existing footprint, with the additional volume gained from expanding upwards in areas, rather than outwards. The proposed Class 2 waste area will be located where the existing managed fill is located on site.
36	B7.2.1 Objective (2)	Indigenous biodiversity is maintained through protection, restoration and enhancement in areas where ecological values are degraded, or where development is occurring.	As set out in row 35 above, WMNZ has sought to protect indigenous biodiversity by locating and designing the landfill to avoid areas of significant indigenous biodiversity value. There will be some limited removal of native vegetation outside of the SEA to accommodate the proposed landfill extension on site. Where native vegetation is proposed to be removed, this will be replaced to ensure that indigenous biodiversity is overall maintained on the site. The proposed native planting following the closure of the landfill will contribute to the enhancement of ecological areas surrounding the site that have been previously degraded as a result of surrounding land uses.
37	B7.2.2 Policy (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.	The overall land holdings of WMNZ contain one scheduled SEA located near Stockpile 4 works on the site (SEA_T_2194 – Terrestrial). The landfill and ancillary activities have been designed to avoid development within the SEA and accordingly the project gives effect to this policy. Despite this, the works outside of (but close to) scheduled SEAs relating to the Stockpile 4 area may have effects on the SEA. These effects have been avoided as far as practicable but are otherwise mitigated through management measures designed to minimise and control the discharge of sediment, and the treatment of surface water in sedimentation ponds.

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
	B7 – Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao - Natural resources B7.3 – Freshwater systems		
38	B7.3.1. Objective (1)	Degraded freshwater systems are enhanced.	The Ecological Values Assessment has identified the Rangitopuni Stream as being a degraded freshwater system resulting from surrounding land-use activities. This has resulted in low quality aquatic habitats and low habitat diversity. The project will manage its effects carefully so as to not contribute to any further degradation on the water quality, flows and biodiversity values of the Rangitopuni Stream. The project will involve planting around the landfill, following closure, as shown on the Structure Planting Plan submitted with the application. This planting is proposed around the tributaries of the Rangitopuni Stream located within the site and will contribute to the enhancement of freshwater systems in this area.
39	B7.3.1. Objective (2)	Loss of freshwater systems is minimised.	The project will not result in the loss of any freshwater systems, and the works have been designed to avoid effects on freshwater as far as practicable.
40	B7.3.2 Policy (1)	Integrated management of land use and freshwater systems (1) Integrate the management of subdivision, use and development and freshwater systems by undertaking all of the following: (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.	With particular reference to clauses (c) and (d) of B7.3.2 Policy 1): - Measures to minimise the adverse effects of runoff on freshwater systems as set out in Section 7 of the AEE and the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment report. It is considered that these measures represent good practice and will reliably minimise discharges from the proposed development. - The proposed development will not result in a loss of natural freshwater systems or significant adverse effects, as described in Section 7 of the AEE, Volume 1. The project is therefore consistent with this policy.

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
41	B7.3.2 Policy (4)	<i>Management of freshwater systems</i> 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: (a) it is necessary to provide for: ... (iii) the sustainable use of land and resources to provide for growth and development; or (iv) 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.	The permanent loss and significant modification or diversion of rivers, streams and wetlands and their margins has been avoided. A robust set of measures will be implemented on site to avoid and adequately mitigate effects on freshwater values. This includes systems to manage discharges of sediment and leachate to ensure the protection of freshwater systems and avoid potential contamination.
42	B7.3.2 Policy (5)	Manage subdivision, use, development, including discharges and activities in the beds of lakes, rivers streams, and in wetlands, to do all of the following: ... (b) minimise erosion and modification of beds and banks of ... 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: (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	The proposed expansion of Redvale Landfill has been designed and will be operated in order to: • Minimise erosion and modification of the beds and banks of the streams within the Site in accordance with GD05. • The project does not involve structures located within the beds of any stream or natural waterway. • Development will avoid areas scheduled as SEAs in the AUP which have been identified on site. The project is consistent with this policy.

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		(iv) areas of significant indigenous biodiversity.	
	B7. Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao – Natural resources B7.4. Coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water		
43	B7.4.1 Objective (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.	A small temporary groundwater take is proposed for dewatering purposes to undertake excavations associated with the Class 2 extension footprint. The adverse effects of this take will be less than minor, and the project is therefore consistent with this objective. The project also involves the ongoing take of surface water from Pond 5 for operational use. As this is a man-made pond located on site, it is considered that this will not impact freshwater.
44	B7.4.1 Objective (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.	The quality of freshwater will be maintained through the measures set out in Section 7 of the AEE, including: • Potential discharges from the site and proposed stormwater and sediment management controls are set out in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment Report. This provides a surface water strategy based on the specific requirements for each area within the site. • The Class 2 extension will be designed with a lining system designed to contain leachate that is generated from the waste and collect it for treatment. This will protect the quality of groundwater, and to the extent the groundwater emerges as surface water, will also protect that surface water, during operation of the landfill and beyond. The project is consistent with this objective.
45	B7.4.1 Objective (3)	Freshwater and geothermal water is allocated efficiently to provide for social, economic and cultural purposes.	WMNZ proposes to use water for operational purposes, which is considered an efficient use of water. This water is taken from the stormwater pond on site. The proposed water take will support continued landfill operations and allow the Redvale landfill facility to continue to provide for the safe and controlled disposal

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
			of waste. This activity contributes directly to the social and economic well-being of people within the Auckland region.
46	B7.4.1 Objective (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.	Adverse effects of discharges on freshwater are addressed in Section 7 of the AEE, Volume 1. With particular reference to stormwater runoff: - Stormwater will be collected and treated through a series of stormwater ponds prior to ultimately discharging in the Rangitopuni Stream. The quality of the stormwater will be tested frequently, while the turbidity of the stormwater being released will be monitored continuously. - Any surface water that drains onto the open working face and associated areas including the tipping pad is treated as leachate and managed as such. Leachate is not treated or disposed via the stormwater ponds. The effects of stormwater are therefore minimised, and the project is accordingly consistent with this objective.
47	B7.4.1 Objective (5)	The adverse effects from changes in or intensification of land use on coastal water and freshwater quality are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	An effects assessment of the proposed landfill expansion are set out in Section 7 of the AEE, Volume 1. Effects on freshwater quality are considered to be appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated, such that the project is consistent with this objective.
48	B7.4.1 Objective (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.	The CVA provided by Whetu Consultancy sets out matters of importance to Mana Whenua, including in relation to freshwater. In relation to the subject site, geothermal and coastal water is not a relevant consideration. Coastal water is not considered relevant to the project as the Rangitopuni Stream flows east towards Riverhead, joining with the Waitemata, at some distance from the project. The landfill is designed and operated to manage its effects, which will ensure that it does not impede on any cultural uses of the

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
			Rangitopuni Stream, which is the subject of a statutory acknowledgement for Te Kawerau ā Maki.
49	B7.4.2 Policy (1)	<i>Integrated management</i> Integrate the management of subdivision, use, development and coastal water and freshwater, by: (a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of growth; and (b) requiring catchment management planning as part of structure planning; (c) controlling the use of land and discharges to minimise the adverse effects of runoff on water and progressively reduce existing adverse effects where those water are degraded; and (d) avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on water, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated.	With particular reference to clauses (c) and (d) of B7.4.2 Policy (1): - Measures to minimise the adverse effects of stormwater runoff on water are set out in Section 7 of the AEE and in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment. It is considered that these measures represent good practice and will reliably minimise discharges from the proposed development. - Managing potential discharges from the site as set out in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment Report. The project gives effect to this policy.
50	B7.4.2 Policy (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: (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.	Management of discharges of contaminants is integral to the design and management of existing operations and proposed development at Redvale Landfill: (a) Significant bacterial contamination of freshwater will be avoided through the design of the Class 1 landfill expansion and Class 2 footprint extension, which comprises a lining system designed to contain and collect leachate for treatment. (b) Adverse effects from the construction and operation of the landfill relate to both sediment discharges from earthworks and leachate generation from the breakdown of waste materials. The landfill has been designed to capture these discharges and treat them, thereby avoided or minimising effects. (c) Refer (a) and (b) above; (d) The CVA identifies the mauri of freshwater as a key value of interest to Tangata Whenua. The Rangitopuni Stream is identified as a wahi tapu site. Measures will be implemented

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
			at the site to avoid effects on the stream and on associated cultural values. (e) There are not expected to be any effects on the water quality of the catchment and aquifers that provide water for domestic and municipal supply. The landfill has been operating for over 30 years and testing and monitoring has demonstrated that there are no adverse effects on water quality from the operation.
51	B7.4.2 Policy (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: (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.	Land disturbing activities associated with construction and operation of the landfill will be managed using industry accepted practice, as set out in an updated ESCP and in the LMP. The ESCP will provide a suite of standard controls relevant to the type and scale of the earthworks to be undertaken. The site has a comprehensive set of sediment retention ponds that along with other operational measures manage sediment on site. The project will minimise the loss of sediment and will therefore give effect to this policy.
52	B7.4.2 Policy (9)	<i>Stormwater management</i> Manage stormwater by all of the following: (a) requiring subdivision, use and development to: (i) minimise the generation and discharge of contaminants; and (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.	Stormwater on site will be managed in a way (described in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment report) that gives effect to the requirements of sub-policies (a) and (b): (a) the sediment ponds have been designed to provide effective removal of sediment, but will also provide for the removal of suspended contaminants including heavy metals (primarily copper and zinc associated with vehicle movements on-site, as well as potential for oils and grease from the workshop and wheel wash); (b) the stormwater diversions and discharges will adopt the best practicable option to minimise the effects of discharges. (c) stormwater will be diverted to the existing on-site sediment retention ponds, where it will be treated prior to discharging to the Rangitopuni Stream.

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
53	B7.4.2 Policy (11)	<i>Freshwater and geothermal water quantity, allocation and use</i> Promote the efficient allocation of freshwater and geothermal water by all of the following: (a) establishing clear limits for water allocation; (b) avoiding over-allocation of water, including phasing out any existing over-allocation; (c) safeguarding spring flows, surface waterbody base flows, ecosystem processes, life-supporting capacity, the recharge of adjacent aquifers, and geothermal temperature and amenity; and (d) providing for the reasonable requirements of domestic and municipal water supplies.	A small groundwater take is proposed to enable excavations associated with the construction of the Class 2 footprint extension. This is considered to be a reasonable and efficient use to enable the construction of the proposed landfill extension supporting the provision of critical waste disposal infrastructure at the Site. The Hydrogeological Assessment concludes that the associated effects on groundwater from this groundwater take will be less than minor. The groundwater take is consistent with these policies.
54	B7.4.2 Policy (12)	Promote the efficient use of freshwater and geothermal water.	A surface water take is proposed from two off-stream dams and associated ponds, Pond 5 and 6, for machinery washing, dust suppression and tree planting irrigation. These ponds do not have any hydrological connection with the upstream catchment of the Rangitopuni Stream and therefore will not impact surface waterbody flows in the stream.
55	B7.4.2 Policy (13)	Promote the taking of groundwater rather than the taking of water from rivers and streams in areas where groundwater is available for allocation.	
B7.5. Air			
56	B7.5.1. Objective (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.	The landfill site is located within a rural zone, identified in the AUP as a medium air quality environment. The objective directs that air quality is to be maintained at appropriate levels within rural areas. The landfill operation in itself generates discharges to air principally from: • Combustion products generated by the burning of collected landfill gas in a flare or generator; • Combustion products, ammonia, odour and other contaminants from the Leachate Evaporator Unit (LEU). • Fugitive emissions of landfill gas (LFG) which can be odorous; • Odour from the waste itself; and • Dust emissions from construction or dusty waste.

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
			The range of management measures used to reduce emissions are set out in the Air Quality and Odour Technical Assessment and LMP. In particular for odour the following measures are proposed: • the application of a 500-metre buffer between the placement of putrescible waste and existing dwellings will be used to minimise adverse odour effects; • limiting the working face to no more than 900m² for putrescible waste; • increasing the thickness of daily cover to further suppress fugitive emissions; and • reducing operating hours in the early hours of the winter months when meteorological conditions are most conducive to assisting the spread of potential odour.
57	B7.5.1. Objective (2)	Industry and infrastructure are enabled by providing for reduced ambient air quality amenity in appropriate locations.	Redvale Landfill is infrastructure, as defined by the AUP. Enabling the project in this location, which is identified as a medium air quality environment, is consistent with this objective.
58	B7.5.1. Objective (3)	Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects from discharges of contaminants to air for the purpose of protecting human health, property and the environment.	The discharges to air associated with the proposal are described in row 56 above. Air discharges that have the potential to cause human health effects to arise from the combustion of LFG in the flare and generators at the Energy Centre and the combustion of leachate in the LEU. The combustion of LFG generates exhaust containing a number of contaminants – principally fine particulate, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide. If people are exposed to these contaminants at sufficiently high concentrations, it can cause adverse health effects. Atmospheric dispersion modelling has been used to assess the potential effects of discharges to air from combustion. The modelling concludes that taking into account likely background concentrations, cumulative effects of these discharges from the site are expected to be well within relevant ambient air quality

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
			standards and guidelines at residential dwellings and will not cause exceedances of NESAQ values beyond the boundary. For the LEU the discharges to air mainly comprise water vapour and a mixture of combustion gases (oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide) from the evaporator burner, as well as ammonia and small amounts of VOCs that evaporate from the leachate. The dispersion modelling demonstrates that predicted concentrations of both ammonia and benzene are well below the relevant New Zealand ambient air quality guidelines. In addition to this, the LEU is located within the landfill footprint and will be decommissioned at some point over the life of the project to allow for waste placement. The project will be consistent with this objective as outlined above.
59	B7.5.2. Policy (1)	Manage discharge of contaminants to air from use and development to: (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;	Discharges of contaminants to air from the construction and operation of the landfill will be managed as follows (refer to the Air Quality and Odour Technical Assessment): (a) Significant adverse effects on human health are not anticipated as discussed above in row 58; (b) The discharge of contaminants from combustion (which can be noxious or dangerous in high concentrations over an extended period) will be controlled: (c) Sensitive activities such as residential use will be protected from odour effects due to the buffer (500m separation between putrescible waste and sensitive uses). (f) With respect to dust discharges, the nearest sensitive receptor to the operational landfill area is 140 m away. With dust mitigation measures in place including existing dust suppression controls, dust emissions will be minimised resulting in a very low likelihood of effects on

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
			any nearby sensitive receptor. Enabling the continued operation and extension works at Redvale Landfill will not result in low quality amenity for any surrounding land. The project gives effect to this policy.
	B9 Toitū te tuawhenua - Rural environment B9.2 – Rural activities		
60	B9.2.1 Objective (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.	The landfill has been located in this location since the 1990s, with quarrying operations prior to this going back to the 1930s. It has therefore formed part of the existing environment for a significant period of time and is operated and managed appropriately.
61	B9.2.2. Policy (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.	Significant adverse effects on rural character, amenity and landscape are avoided and other effects on these values are remedied or mitigated as set out in Section 7 of the AEE. This includes effects and proposed mitigation on biodiversity values, rural character, amenity and landscape.
	B9. Toitū te tuawhenua- Rural environment B9.3. Land with high productive potential		
62	B9.3.1 Objective (2)	Land containing prime soil is managed to enable its capability, flexibility and accessibility for primary production.	The site includes land meeting land use capability class 3 (LUC3) and is defined as land containing prime soil under the AUP. As the project is located within an existing landfill facility, this is not considered to impact on the capability, flexibility and accessibility of prime soils for primary production.
63	B9.3.1 Objective (3)	The productive potential of land that does not contain elite or prime soil is recognised.	
	B10 Ngā tūpono ki te taiao – Environmental risks B10.2 – Natural hazards and climate change		
64	B10.2.1 Objectives (2A)	Natural hazard risks to people, property, infrastructure and the environment resulting from existing use and development are reduced.	Risks at the site have been identified and assessed within the following reports:

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
65	B10.2.1. Objective (3)	Natural hazard risks to people, property, infrastructure and the environment from new subdivision, use and development are avoided where the hazard risk is significant	- Seismic risk has been assessed in the Geotechnical Assessment (Technical Report B) which has identified that the site is located in a region that is subject to relatively low seismic hazard in New Zealand. - Flooding has been assessed as part of the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment Report. This report concludes that the project will not impact peak flows in the Rangitopuni Stream or result in downstream flooding. The risks from the ongoing operation and construction of the extension of the landfill have been assessed as low.
66	B10.2.1. Objective (4)	The effects of climate change on natural hazards, including effects on sea level rise, over at least 100 years and on the frequency and severity of storm events, is recognised and provided for.	As set out below in row 69, the effects of climate change have been considered particularly in relation to stormwater management and the avoidance of flood risks, on the site.
67	B10.2.1 Objective (5)	The natural hazard mitigation functions of natural systems, including floodplains and coastal features, are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	Several floodplains are located within the site and align with the position of the overland flow paths. Surface water flows will be diverted along overland paths to the existing sediment retention ponds on site, contributing to flood attenuation on the site and mitigating the potential flood risk on site.
68	B10.2.1. Objective (6)	The conveyance function of overland flow paths is maintained.	
69	B10.2.2 Policy (4)	<i>Identification and risk assessment</i> Assess natural hazard risks: (a) using the best available and up-to-date hazard information; and (b) across a range of probabilities of occurrence appropriate to the hazard, including, at least, a 100-year timeframe for evaluating flooding and coastal hazards.	Natural hazard risks have been assessed using the best available and up-to-date hazard information, particularly as set out in the Geotechnical Assessment and Stormwater, ITA, and Sediment Assessment. There are no potential coastal hazards affecting the site, and the potential flooding impacts have been assessed after making an allowance for climate change and using a 1 in 100 ARI.
70	B10.2.2 Policy (5)	Manage subdivision, use and development of land subject to natural hazards based on all of the following: (a) the type and severity of potential events, including the occurrence natural hazard events in combination;	A risk based approach has been taken to development of this site for seismic and flooding hazards. In particular: (a) The type and severity of potential natural hazards have been assessed;

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		(b) the sensitivity of the activity to adverse effects, including the health and safety of people and communities, and on Māori, the resilience of property to damage and the effects on the environment; and (c) the cumulative effects of locating activities on land subject to natural hazards and the effects on other activities and resources.	(b) The project has been designed to minimise potential impacts of natural hazards (c) The cumulative impacts of locating activities on land subject to flood hazards have been assessed. The Stormwater, ITA, and Sediment Assessment concludes that there will be no impact on peak flows in the Rangitopuni Stream and downstream flooding as a result of the proposed development.
71	B10.2.2 Policy (7)	Avoid or mitigate the effects of activities in areas subject to natural hazards, such as earthworks, changes to natural and built drainage systems, vegetation clearance and new or modified structures, so that the risks of natural hazards are not increased.	The Project will not increase the potential effects of natural hazards (flooding) by any more than a negligible extent. The Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment concludes that there will be no impacts on downstream flooding from the proposed development. The existing stormwater ponds have been assessed as being appropriately sized to manage stormwater on-site and act as flood retention as required.
72	B10.2.2 Policy 13A	Avoid subdivision, use and development associated with activities sensitive and potentially sensitive to natural hazards and discharge of stormwater and wastewater directly to ground in high (significant) landslide hazard risk areas	As noted within the AEE, parts of the site are within an area of high landslide hazard risk as identified within the PC120 documents for the AUP. The ongoing use and development of the site has been addressed through the relevant technical reports, with effects discussed above in Section 7. Earthworks and vegetation removal will be undertaken within high landslide susceptibility assessment areas as identified on AUP Maps, the risk of landslides has been considered as part of the Geotechnical Assessment, which concludes that the risk from the use and development is considered to be low. Additionally, the earthworks at the site are limited to those required for the proposed expansion activities and will be managed through appropriate erosion and sediment controls.
73	B10.2.2 Policy 14	Minimise earthworks and vegetation alteration or removal in high landslide susceptibility assessment areas and high (significant) landslide hazard risk areas.	
74	B10.2.2 Policy 21B	Enable the construction, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure, in areas subject to natural hazards where the	The landfill operations are existing on the site and through Alternatives Assessments have been identified as the most

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		infrastructure is functionally or operationally required to locate in hazard areas, or it is not reasonably practicable that it be located elsewhere.	practicable option for the transition period to ARL. This includes the existing development of the site of the landfill itself and the ancillary infrastructure that supports the ongoing operations. Furthermore as the proposal is an interim solution to fill a specific time period until ARL is open, utilisation of an existing facility that is already constructed and established is the only practical solution to meet timeframes.
B10. Ngā tūpono ki te taiao - Environmental risk B10.3. Land – hazardous substances			
75	B10.3.1 Objective (1)	The environment is protected from adverse effects associated with the storage, use, disposal and transport of hazardous substances.	Hazardous substances, including diesel and oils and greases, are essential to the site's operations. These will be managed as set out in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment Report, in order to protect the environment from adverse effects associated with their storage, use, and transport. To the extent that any hazardous substances are disposed of in the landfill, this will only occur if they comply with the waste acceptance criteria, and the environment will be protected from the adverse effects of these substances through the lining system and the range of operational and monitoring controls described in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment Report and LMP.
76	B10.3.1 Objective (2)	The storage, use, disposal and transport of hazardous substances are provided for, and the social and economic benefits of these activities are recognised.	
77	B10.3.2 Policy (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.	Landfills are an industrial or trade activity (but are excluded from the AUP definition of hazardous facility). Inappropriate management practices from Industrial or Trade Activities can result in discharges of environmentally hazardous substances associated with the activity onto or into land or water. As set out in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment Report, the key method for addressing this issue is the preparation and implementation of site specific environmental management plans, which identify the environmentally hazardous substances associated with a

#	Reference	RPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
			particular Industrial or Trade Activity, and set out methods to avoid, remedy or mitigate discharges.
1.	B10. Ngā tūpono ki te taiao - Environmental risk B10.4. Land – contaminated		
78	B10.4.1 Objective (1)	Human health and the quality of air, land and water resources are protected by the identification, management and remediation of land that is contaminated.	Contaminated land will be managed on site through engineered design and existing landfill operational procedures set out in the LMP to protect human health and the quality of air, land and water resources.
79	B10.4.2 Policy (3)	Manage or remediate land that is contaminated where: (a) the level of contamination renders the land unsuitable for its existing or proposed use; or (b) the discharge of contaminants from the land is generating or is likely to generate significant adverse effects on the environment; or (c) development or subdivision of land is proposed.	The proposed development involves the expansion of the current landfill facility, meaning that the impacts of any contaminated land will be limited and localised to within the current landfill site.

Note:

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..2: AUP Chapter D Overlays: objectives and policies assessment

#	Reference	Chapter D Objective/Policy	Commentary
D9. Significant Ecological Areas Overlay [rcp/rp/dp]			
80	D9.2 Objective (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.	There is one SEA located to the south of Stockpile 4. The proposed works will be located outside of this area. As such, any significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna will be protected.
81	D9.2 Objective (3)	The relationship of Mana Whenua and their customs and traditions with indigenous vegetation and fauna is recognised and provided for.	As discussed in the CVA and summarised in section 7 of the AEE, the project seeks to address issues of significance to Mana Whenua including through consultation with mana whenua on the selection of planting on-site.

D23. Airport Approach Surface Overlay [dp]			
82	D23.2 Objective (1)	Obstructions that compromise the safe and efficient operation of airports or airfields are prevented from protruding into airport approach surfaces or airspace restriction designations as shown on the planning maps.	While the existing landfill is consented to encroach the overlay height limits, the proposed expansion of the landfill activities has been designed to not exceed the identified overlay at the site, thereby enabling the safe and efficient operation of North Shore Aerodrome. An Aviation Assessment has been undertaken and assessment included in Section 7 of the AEE. This has concluded that the proposed expansion will not result in adverse effects on the safe operation of the North Shore Aerodrome.
83	D23.3 Policy (3)	Prevent the height of buildings and trees and other obstructions from adversely affecting the safety and efficiency of airports or the ability of airports to function at present levels.	

Table 2: AUP Chapter E Auckland-wide: objectives and policies assessment

#	Reference	Chapter E Objective/Policy	Commentary
	E1. Water quality and integrated management [rp/rcp/dp]		
84	E1.2. Objective (1)	Freshwater and sediment quality is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time in degraded areas.	Discharges from the site may affect freshwater quality through increasing levels of sedimentation or through potential release in contaminants from the site. The minimisation of sediment generating activities is a key component of the project, with potential effects of sediment also being mitigated through the implementation of erosion and sediment control measures, including the treatment of stormwater in sediment retention ponds prior to being discharged into the Rangitopuni Stream. Additionally, other contaminants, namely leachate, are appropriately managed through the capture and removal of this from the site. Ongoing monitoring of water quality will provide for an adaptive approach to managing sediment quantity and maintaining freshwater quality.

85	E1.2. Objective (2)	The mauri of freshwater is maintained or progressively improved over time to enable traditional and cultural use of this resource by Mana Whenua.	The proposed works have been designed to maintain mauri by preventing contamination by leachate or sediment. This is further assessed in the CVA and ongoing engagement with mana whenua is being undertaken.
86	E1.3 Policy (1)	<i>Freshwater quality and ecosystem health interim guidelines</i> Manage discharges, until such time as objectives and limits are established in accordance with Policy E1.3(7), having regard to: (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.	Discharges which may affect freshwater quality and ecosystem health include erosion and sediment discharges associated with the proposed development of Redvale Landfill. Freshwater values and the associated assessment of effects (see Ecological Values and Ecological Impact Assessment) have been assessed using the Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI), an index for assessing the quality class of a stream using presence or absence of macroinvertebrates. This index tool has been used alongside: • an assessment of taxonomic richness (a reflection on the diversity of the sample), • Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera and Trichoptera (EPT) richness (measuring the number of pollution-sensitive macroinvertebrates), and • Semi-Quantitative Macroinvertebrate Community Index (QMCI), based on the relative abundance of taxa within a community (rather than just presence or absence).
87	E1.3 Policy (2)	<i>Freshwater quality and ecosystem health interim guidelines</i> 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 below; or	The Ecological Values Assessment has assessed the current condition of the Rangitopuni Stream as being below the Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline, resulting from surrounding land use. The project will not contribute to further impacts on the water quality, flows and biodiversity values of the Rangitopuni Stream. The proposed final planting around the landfill and near the tributaries of the Rangitopuni Stream

		(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 below. Table E1.3.1 Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline for Auckland rivers and streams <table><tr><th>Land use</th><th>Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline</th></tr><tr><td>Native forest</td><td>123</td></tr><tr><td>Exotic forest</td><td>111</td></tr><tr><td>Rural areas</td><td>94</td></tr><tr><td>Urban areas</td><td>68</td></tr></table>	Land use	Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline	Native forest	123	Exotic forest	111	Rural areas	94	Urban areas	68	following closure, will contribute to the enhancement of the freshwater values. Overall, the project is not considered to be inconsistent with this policy.
Land use	Macroinvertebrate Community Index guideline												
Native forest	123												
Exotic forest	111												
Rural areas	94												
Urban areas	68												
88	E1.3 Policy (3)	<i>Freshwater quality and ecosystem health interim guidelines</i> Require freshwater systems to be enhanced unless existing intensive land use and development has irreversibly modified them such that it practicably precludes enhancement.	Freshwater systems surrounding the site have been modified by surrounding development and land use. The project will not contribute to further impacts on the Rangitopuni Stream. The proposed final planting at the site will contribute to the enhancement of freshwater systems surrounding the site.										
89	E1.3 Policy (4)	<i>National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management</i> 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.	In relation to the discharges from Redvale Landfill, the AEE and Hydrogeological Assessment have described how discharges from the site will avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life supporting capacity of freshwater. The primary source of risk of contamination would be from leachate, and the assessments undertaken have demonstrated that even if leachate were to be discharged through the lining system and potential seepage into groundwater was to occur, the risks to ecosystem health are negligible. The AEE and Ecological Impacts Assessment have described that there will be a no more than minor										

			effect on freshwater, and accordingly (b) does not apply. The project therefore satisfies the requirements of this policy.
90	E1.3 Policy (5)	<i>National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management</i> 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.	As described above, the primary discharges from the landfill that have the potential to cause an effect on the health of people and communities is leachate and sediment. The effects of leachate, were leachate to be discharged through the lining system and into the groundwater and surface water, have been described in the Hydrogeological Assessment and Screening Health Risk Assessment. The potential contamination will be avoided through the design of the lining system and measures proposed to contain and safely dispose of leachate. In the unlikely event that discharges of leachate were to eventuate, it is not considered that it would pose an unacceptable health risk to people and communities as this potential scenario has been assessed in the Screening Health Risk Assessment. Contingency measures to address potential leachate breakout and avoid or mitigate associated adverse effects are set out in the LMP. A range of stormwater management and erosion and sediment control measures set out in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment will be implemented at the site to minimise sedimentation and avoid sediment discharges into sensitive receiving environments. This includes the treatment of stormwater in sediment retention ponds prior to being discharged into the Rangitopuni Stream.
91	E1.3 Policy (8)	<i>Stormwater management</i>	Adverse effects of stormwater runoff will be avoided as far as practicable, and otherwise minimised or mitigated, by:

		Avoid as far as practicable, or otherwise minimise or mitigate, adverse effects of stormwater runoff from greenfield development on freshwater systems, freshwater and coastal water by: (a) taking an integrated stormwater management approach (refer to Policy E1.3.10); (b) minimising the generation and discharge of contaminants, particularly from high contaminant generating car parks and high use roads and into sensitive receiving environments; (c) minimising or mitigating changes in hydrology, including loss of infiltration, to: (i) minimise erosion and associated effects on stream health and values; (ii) maintain stream baseflows; and (iii) support groundwater recharge; (d) where practicable, minimising or mitigating the effects on freshwater systems arising from changes in water temperature caused by stormwater discharges; and (e) providing for the management of gross stormwater pollutants, such as litter, in areas where the generation of these may be an issue.	(b) The discharge of contaminants into sensitive receiving environments will be minimised, particularly via the erosion and sediment measures and stormwater management measures set out in Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment and the design of the landfill which captures all leachate to prevent this discharging into the environment. (c) Refer to Hydrogeological Assessment Report.. (d) The facility is serviced by four existing stormwater ponds, which will minimise changes of water temperature affecting the receiving environment. (e) Litter is actively managed as set out in Section 6 of the AEE, including through daily compaction and cover.
92	E1.3 Policy (10)	In taking an integrated stormwater management approach have regard to all of the following: (a) the nature and scale of the development and practical and cost considerations, recognising: (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,	A comprehensive surface water and stormwater drainage system has been developed on the site. This includes a range of stormwater management and erosion and sediment control measures set out in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment which will be implemented at the site to minimise sedimentation and avoid sediment discharges into sensitive receiving environments. This includes the treatment of stormwater in sediment retention ponds prior to being discharged into the Rangitopuni Stream.

		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.	
93	E1.3 Policy (11)	Avoid as far as practicable, or otherwise minimise or mitigate adverse effects of stormwater diversions and discharges, having particular regard to: (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.	A range of stormwater management and erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented at the site to manage discharges from the site and avoid adverse effects on the stream and natural inland wetland. Where stormwater comes into contact with waste this is treated as leachate. Leachate at the landfill has a specific treatment process which involves the capture of this separately to be treated via the LEU or trucked to an appropriately licensed facility. This process is specifically designed to capture and safely dispose of leachate to avoid the potential contamination of surrounding freshwater systems.
94	E1.3 Policy (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.	As discussed in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment Report, all stormwater is to be collected and treated within the site prior to being discharged to the Rangitopuni Stream. The project is consistent with this policy
95	E1.3 Policy (26)	<i>Other discharges</i>	The effects of other discharges on freshwater will be managed through site operational procedures

		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; (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.	(described in the LMP), including bunding, contingency measures associated with any spills and a regime of maintenance and inspection of stormwater treatment devices. The project is consistent with this policy.
E2. Water quantity, allocation and use			
96	E2.2 Objective (1)	Water in surface rivers and groundwater aquifers is available for use provided the natural values of water are maintained and established limits are not exceeded.	The project will involve an ongoing surface water take from off-stream ponds on the site. This take is permitted under the AUP and as it is from an off-stream pond, will not have impacts on rivers or groundwater aquifers. The water will be used for operational purposes including machinery washing and dust suppression which is considered to be an efficient use of water.
97	E2.2 Objective (2)	Water resources are managed within limits to meet current and future water needs for social, cultural and economic purposes.	
98	E2.2 Objective (3)	Freshwater resources available for use are managed and allocated in order of priority to provide for domestic and municipal water supplies, animals, and economic development.	
99	E2.2 Objective 4)	Water resources are managed to maximise the efficient allocation and efficient use of available water.	A small groundwater take is proposed for dewatering during excavation of the Class 2 footprint extension. A Hydrogeological Assessment has been undertaken and concluded that the groundwater dewatering will have a negligible impact on regional groundwater resources, and no adverse effects on neighbouring groundwater users or stream depletion. As such, the effects of this take will be less than minor.

100	E2.2 Objective (5)	Mana Whenua values including the mauri of water, are acknowledged in the allocation and use of water.	Values and areas of concern identified in the CVA have been discussed within Section 7 of the AEE. WMNZ have undertaken consultation with iwi to recognise and acknowledge Mana Whenua values in relation to the proposal.
101	E2.3 Policy (1)	<i>Priority of water use</i> Manage the allocation of fresh water within the guidelines provided by Appendix 2 River and stream minimum flow and availability and Appendix 3 Aquifer water availabilities and levels and give priority to making freshwater available for the following uses (in descending order of priority): (a) existing and reasonably foreseeable domestic and municipal water supply and animal drinking water requirements; (b) existing lawfully established water users; (c) uses of water for which alternative water sources are unavailable or unsuitable; and (d) all other uses.	Refer row 96 above. The use of freshwater for operational purposes is considered to be an appropriate and efficient use. The proposed take is consistent with this policy.
102	E2.3 Policy (2)	<i>Priority of water use</i> Ensure allocations support the outcomes sought by relevant objectives and policies in B7.3 Freshwater systems.	The proposal is consistent with the provisions in E2.3 (2), as set out in relation to the RPS provisions (see rows 38 - 42 above). The project is therefore consistent with this policy.
103	E2.3 Policy (4)	Efficient allocation and use Promote the efficient allocation and use of freshwater and geothermal water by: (a) requiring the amount of water taken and used to be reasonable and justifiable with regard to the intended use, and where appropriate: (i) municipal water supplies are supported by a water management plan; (ii) industrial and irrigation supplies implement best practice, in respect of the efficient use of water for that particular activity or industry; or (iii) all takes (other than municipal water supplies from a	The amount to be taken for the temporary groundwater take for dewatering purposes during the excavations for the Class 2 footprint extension is reasonable and justifiable and will have minor or less than minor effects on the aquifer's resource. The proposed use of water is consistent with this policy.

		dam) are limited to a maximum annual allocation based on estimated water requirements; (b) requiring consideration of water conservation and thermal efficiency methods; (c) facilitating the transfer of surface water take permits, provided the transfer is within the same surface water catchment and does not result in site-specific adverse effects; (d) encouraging the shared use and management of water through water user groups or other arrangements where it results in an increased efficiency in the use and allocation of water; and (e) providing for storage and harvesting of fresh water.	
104	E2.3 Policy (5)	<i>Water allocation and availability guidelines</i> Manage the taking and use of surface water from rivers, streams and springs and taking and use of groundwater from aquifers to meet all of the following except where water allocation exceeds or is close to exceeding the guidelines (refer to Policy E2.3(11)): (a) the minimum flow and availability guidelines in Table 1 River and stream minimum flow and availability in Appendix 2 River and stream minimum flow and availability are not exceeded; and (b) the aquifer availability and groundwater levels in Table 1 Aquifer water availabilities and Table 2 Interim aquifer groundwater levels in Appendix 3 Aquifer water availabilities and levels are not exceeded.	The proposed groundwater take will have a minor or less than minor effect on the aquifer resources. The proposed surface water take is from a constructed pond and therefore will not involve the taking of surface water from rivers, streams and springs and therefore this component of the policy is not applicable.
105	E2.3 Policy (7)	Require all proposals to take and use groundwater from any aquifer to demonstrate that: (a) the taking is within the water availabilities and levels for the aquifer in Table 1 Aquifer water availabilities and Table 2 Interim aquifer groundwater levels in Appendix 3 Aquifer water availabilities and levels, except in accordance with Policy E2.3(11), and meeting all of the following: (i) recharge to other aquifers is maintained; and (ii) aquifer consolidation and surface subsidence is avoided. (b) the taking will avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on surface water flows, including the following:	In response to E2.3 (7): (a) The proposed take for dewatering is within water availabilities and levels, and will maintain recharge to other aquifers and avoids aquifer consolidation and surface subsidence (b) The groundwater take will avoid adverse effects on surface water flows as set out in Section 7 of the AEE. (c) The take will avoid adverse effects on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem habitat as set out in Section 7 of the AEE.

		(i) base flow of rivers, streams and springs; and (ii) any river or stream flow requirements and in particular the minimum stream flow and availability in Appendix 2 River and stream minimum flow and availability. (c) the taking will avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem habitat; (d) the taking will not cause saltwater intrusion or any other contamination; (e) the taking will not cause adverse interference effects on neighbouring bores to the extent their owners are prevented from exercising their lawfully established water takes; (f) Policy E2.3(7)(e) above will not apply in the following circumstances: (i) where it is practicably possible to locate the pump intake at a greater depth within the affected bore; or (ii) where it can be demonstrated that the affected bore accesses, or could access, groundwater at a deeper level within the same aquifer, if drilled or cased to a greater depth. (g) the proposed bore is capable of extracting the quantity of groundwater applied for; and (h) the proposal avoids, remedies or mitigates any ground settlement that may cause distress, including reducing the ability of an existing building or structure to meet the relevant requirements of the Building Act 2004 or the New Zealand Building Code, to any existing: (i) buildings; (ii) structures; or (iii) services including roads, pavements, power, gas, electricity, water and wastewater networks and fibre-optic cables.	(d) No saltwater intrusion is anticipated due to the very minor nature of the take proposed. (e) No interference effects on any existing bores are anticipated (f) N/A (g) The proposed bore is capable of extracting the quantity of groundwater applied for. (h) The proposed take will not result in ground settlement The take and use is consistent with this policy.
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106	E2.3 Policy (8)	Consider mitigation options, where there are significant adverse effects on the matters identified in policies E2.3(6) and (7) above, including any of the following: (a) consideration of alternative locations, rates and timing of takes for both surface water and groundwater; (b) use of alternative water supplies; (c) use of water conservation methods when water shortage conditions apply; (d) provision for fish passage in rivers and streams; (e) wetland creation or enhancement of existing wetlands; (f) riparian planting; or (g) consideration of alternative designs for groundwater dewatering proposals.	There are no significant adverse effects identified in relation to the proposal to take surface water and groundwater, as identified in policies E2.3 (7).
107	E2.3 Policy (13)	<i>National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014</i> When considering any application the Council must have regard to the following matters: (a) the extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem; and (b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of freshwater and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided.	The proposed surface water and groundwater take will not cause any effects on the life supporting capacity of freshwater as set out in the Ecological Impact Assessment and Hydrogeology Assessment. This is because the surface water take is from constructed ponds which don't specifically support biodiversity and the groundwater take is related to dewatering of the landfill beneath the liner. The project is consistent with this policy.
108	E2.3 Policy (18)	<i>Damming of surface water</i> Encourage the off-stream damming of water in preference to the damming of rivers or streams.	The two existing dams, Dam 5 and 6, are off-stream dams. The use of Pond 5 is proposed to continue as part of this application. The existing surface water take from Pond 6 will continue until this is decommissioned and removed during the construction of the Class 2 extension. No online dams are proposed. The project is consistent with this policy.

109	E2.3 Policy (21)	Require proposals for new, change or replacement applications to dam a river or stream or dam water with an off-stream dam to undertake monitoring of a type and scale appropriate for the activity and its effects, including: (a) inspection of dam embankments and spillways; (b) measurement and recording of embankment internal water levels and pressures; (c) sampling and assessment of water quality and freshwater biota in on-stream dams; and (d) variable flows below on-stream dams where required.	To the extent these matters are required to be undertaken in relation to the existing off-stream dams, then that will occur. Maintenance and monitoring of the existing dam structures is set out in Section 4 of the AEE. The damming will therefore comply with this policy.
110	E2.3 Policy (22)	Surface water diversions Require proposals to divert surface water to demonstrate the diversion will to the extent practicable avoid significant adverse effects and remedy or mitigate other adverse effects including where relevant, effects on: (a) existing lawfully established surface water takes including those allowed by section 14(3)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991; (b) existing buildings, structures and services; (c) existing flood hazard risks; (d) river bank stability; (e) scheduled historic heritage places or scheduled sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua; (f) people and communities; and	The existing surface water diversions across the site will continue in order to reduce erosion and generation of sediment. This will be undertaken in accordance with the LMP and an approved erosion and sediment control plan, and to the extent that Policy 22 applies to such diversions then those matters will be addressed in the plan. The proposed surface water diversions are consistent with this policy.
111	E2.3 Policy (23)	Diversion of groundwater Require proposals to divert groundwater, in addition to the matters addressed in Policy E2.3(6) and (7) above, to ensure that: (a) the proposal avoids, remedies or mitigates any adverse effects on: (i) scheduled historic heritage places and scheduled sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua; and	The excavation, lining and filling of the Class 2 footprint extension will require the take and diversion of groundwater. The effects of this diversion are described in the Hydrogeological Assessment as being less than minor. The project is consistent with this policy.

		(ii) people and communities. (b) the groundwater diversion does not cause or exacerbate any flooding; (c) monitoring has been incorporated where appropriate, including: (i) measurement and recording of water levels and pressures; and (ii) measurement and recording of the movement of ground, buildings and other structures. (d) mitigation has been incorporated where appropriate including: (i) minimising the period where the excavation is open/unsealed; (ii) use of low permeability perimeter walls and floors; (iii) use of temporary and permanent systems to retain the excavation; or (iv) re-injection of water to maintain groundwater pressures.	
112	E2.3 Policy (24)	Drilling holes and bores Require proposals to drill holes or bores to demonstrate that the location, design and construction: (a) complies with the New Zealand Standard on the Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock (NZS 4411:2001); (b) prevents contaminants from entering an aquifer; (c) prevents cross-contamination between aquifers with different pressure, water quality or temperature; (d) prevents leakage of groundwater to waste; (e) avoids the destruction, damage or modification of any scheduled historic heritage place or scheduled sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua; and (f) avoids disturbance of wetlands and significant ecological	Any bores drilled will comply with, and therefore be consistent with, Policy 24.

		areas where practicable.	
	E3. Lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands		
113	E3.2 Objective (1)	Auckland's lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands with high natural values are protected from degradation and permanent loss.	The Rangitopuni Stream has not been assessed as having High Ecological Value (refer to Ecological Values Assessment) and is not located within any Natural Stream Management Areas. The wetland located near Stockpile 4 has been assessed as having low ecological value, as set out in the Ecological Values Assessment. Accordingly, the Project is consistent with Objective 1
114	E3.2 Objective(2)	Auckland's lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands are restored, maintained or enhanced.	The Project does not involve the permanent loss of any streams and wetlands and will not cause any degradation of any existing natural streams or wetlands.
115	E3.3 Policy (1)	General Avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid where practicable or otherwise remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities in on, under or over the beds of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands within the following overlays: a) D4 Natural Stream Management Areas Overlay; b) D5 Natural Lake Management Areas Overlay; c) D6 Urban Lake Management Areas Overlay; d) D9 Significant Ecological Areas Overlay; and e) D8 Wetland Management Areas Overlay.	Works within WMAs and SEAs have been avoided. The project is consistent with these policies.
116	E3.3 Policy (3)	Enable the enhancement, maintenance and restoration of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands.	The proposal will result in the maintenance of the Rangitopuni Stream and the natural inland wetland located on the site. Proposed final planting at the site comprising native species will contribute to the enhancement of surrounding freshwater systems.
117	E3.3 Policy (6)	Manage the adverse effects on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is identified prior to, or discovered during, subdivision, use and	In general, the project avoids known heritage sites, places and areas, including those identified in the

		development by: (a) complying with the protocol for the accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin; (b) undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and (c) undertaking appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated.	CVA and those listed within the AUP and Archsite, recognising the limitations of this type of research without having historical association with the area. In the event that any such areas are discovered, accidental discovery protocols will be followed. Refer to row 30 - 34.
118	E3.3 Policy (10)	Planting of plants Enable the planting of any plant, excluding pest species, in, on, or under the bed of a lake, river, stream or wetland where it is suitable for habitat establishment, restoration or enhancement, the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values, flood or erosion protection or stormwater runoff control provided it does not create or exacerbate flooding.	Planting will be undertaken in accordance with Policy 10 – 12 and with expert input from trained ecologists and landscape specialists. Iwi will also be involved with the decisions around planting at the site.
119	E3.3 Policy (11)	Encourage the planting of plants that are native to the area	
120	E3.3 Policy (12)	Encourage the incorporation of Mana Whenua mātauranga, values and tikanga in any planting in, on, or under the bed of a lake, river, stream or wetland	
121	E3.3 Policy (15)	<i>Riparian margins</i> Protect the riparian margins of lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands from inappropriate use and development and promote their enhancement to through all of the following: (a) safeguard habitats for fish, plant and other aquatic species, particularly in rivers and streams with high ecological values; Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in part 6 E3 Lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands (b) safeguard their aesthetic, landscape and natural character values; (c) safeguard the contribution of natural freshwater systems to the biodiversity, resilience and integrity of ecosystems; and	The site is already an existing operating landfill that manages its effects and is established so that it is outside of natural lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands. The proposed changes at the site do not impinge on any existing natural features. The riparian margins of streams and wetlands within and adjoining the site will be protected. Potential effects of the project on the natural character of wetlands, streams and their margins have been considered throughout the project's development and the design process. The location and design of the proposed development have been designed to tie in

		(d) avoid or mitigate the effects of flooding, surface erosion, stormwater contamination, bank erosion and increased surface water temperature.	with the existing landfill and ancillary activities on site and has taken into account existing scheduled natural features, such as the SEA located within the site, and has been designed to avoid directly impacting these features. A range of stormwater management and erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented at the site to manage discharges from the site and avoid adverse effects on the stream and natural inland wetland. Where stormwater comes into contact with waste this is treated as leachate. Leachate at the landfill has a specific treatment process which involves the capture of this separately to be treated via the LEU or trucked to an appropriately licensed facility. This process is specifically designed to capture and safely dispose of leachate to avoid the potential contamination of surrounding freshwater systems.
122	E3.3 Policy (16)	Protect land alongside streams for public access through the use of esplanade reserves and esplanade strips, marginal strips, drainage reserves, easements or covenants where appropriate and for water quality, ecological and landscape protection purposes.	It is not appropriate for public access to be provided on or near the landfill's operational areas for public health and safety.
E11. Land Disturbance - Regional			
123	E11.2 Objective (1)	Land disturbance is undertaken in a manner that protects the safety of people and avoids, remedies and mitigates adverse effects on the environment.	The Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment describes erosion and sediment control measures, which will minimise sediment generated from earthworks associated with the Project. The management of sediment falls under two main approaches – erosion control, which seeks to prevent the sediment from becoming mobilised in the first place and sediment control, which provides measures to contain mobilised sediment on the site. The strategies to be employed as part of the project include: • Minimise land disturbance
124	E11.2 Objective (2)	Sediment generation from land disturbance is minimised.	
125	E11.2 Objective (3)	Land disturbance is controlled to achieve soil conservation	

			• Stage construction • Protect steep slopes • Protect water courses • Stabilise exposed areas rapidly • Install perimeter controls • Employ detention devices • Train staff and contractors • Inspect, monitor and maintain the controls • Update the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan The project is consistent with this policy.
126	E11.3 Policy (1)	Avoid where practicable, and otherwise mitigate, or where appropriate, remedy adverse effects on areas where there are natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character	The areas of proposed disturbance on site from earthworks are outside of scheduled areas in the AUP. The project is consistent with this policy.
127	E11.3 Policy (2)	Manage land disturbance to: (a) retain soil and sediment on the land by the use of best practicable options for sediment and erosion control appropriate to the nature and scale of the activity; (b) manage the amount of land being disturbed at any one time, particularly where the soil type, topography and location is likely to result in increased sediment runoff or discharge; (c) avoid, remedy and mitigate adverse effects on accidentally discovered sensitive material; and (d) maintain the cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua in terms of land and water quality, preservation of wāhi tapu, and kaimoana gathering.	In respect of (a) and (b), refer to Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment report. Accidental discovery protocol to be followed and is included as a recommended condition of consent. This will be in place to address effects if sensitive material is accidentally discovered. As per consultation undertaken with local iwi, the proposed works area is not considered to be disturbing areas that may be considered wahi tapu. No land disturbance works are proposed within areas known to be used for the gathering of kaimoana. The project is consistent with this policy.

128	E11.3 Policy (4)	Enable land disturbance necessary for a range of activities undertaken to provide for people and communities social, economic and cultural well-being, and their health and safety.	Land disturbance is necessary to develop the landfill and provide for the continued operation of the facility. The extended operation of Redvale Landfill will provide temporary critical waste disposal infrastructure which provides for Auckland's economic wellbeing and health and safety.
129	E11.3 Policy (5)	Design and implement earthworks with recognition of existing environmental site constraints and opportunities, specific engineering requirements, and implementation of integrated water principles.	The earthworks at the site are designed around the existing landfill facility, existing constraints and to provide a design specific solution to meet an infrastructure need in Auckland.
130	E11.3 Policy (7)	Require any land disturbance that will likely result in the discharge of sediment laden water to a surface water body or to coastal water to demonstrate that sediment discharge has been minimised to the extent practicable, having regard to the quality of the environment; with: (a) any significant adverse effects avoided, and other effects avoided, remedied or mitigated, particularly in areas where there is: (i) high recreational use; (ii) relevant initiatives by Mana Whenua, established under regulations relating to the conservation or management of fisheries, including taiāpure, rāhui or whakatupu areas; (iii) the collection of fish and shellfish for consumption; (iv) maintenance dredging; or (v) a downstream receiving environment that is sensitive to sediment accumulation; (b) adverse effects avoided as far as practicable within areas identified as sensitive because of their ecological values, including terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecological values; and (c) the receiving environments ability to assimilate the discharged sediment being taken into account.	Erosion and sediment control measures on site have been designed to minimise sediment discharges to surface water. There will be no significant adverse effects resulting from the proposal and all other effects of erosion and sedimentation will be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

131	E11.3 Policy (8)	Monitor the quality of fresh and coastal water bodies across the region and the effects of land disturbance on water quality and receiving environments.	Landfill operations are proposed to continue in accordance with the existing monitoring procedures on the site. The project is accordingly consistent with this policy.
E12. Land disturbance – District [dp]			
132	E12.2 Objective (1)	Land disturbance is undertaken in a manner that protects the safety of people and avoids, remedies and mitigates adverse effects on the environment.	Refer to the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment (Technical Report X, Volume 2) and the Geotechnical Assessment. The project is consistent with this objective.
133	E12.3 Policy (1)	Avoid where practicable, and otherwise, mitigate, or where appropriate, remedy adverse effects of land disturbance on areas where there are natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character.	Earthworks will be located outside of scheduled areas under the AUP. The project is consistent with this policy.
134	E12.3 Policy (2)	Manage the amount of land being disturbed at any one time, to: (a) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse construction noise, vibration, odour, dust, lighting and traffic effects; (b) avoid, remedy and mitigate adverse effects on accidentally discovered sensitive material; and (c) maintain the cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua in terms of land and water quality, preservation of wāhi tapu, and kaimoana gathering.	Refer to the Noise and Vibration Assessment, Landscape and Visual Assessment, Traffic Assessment and CVA. These assessments have concluded that the effects of the proposal will be appropriately avoided, remedied, and mitigated.
135	E12.3 Policy (3)	Enable land disturbance necessary for a range of activities undertaken to provide for people and communities social, economic and cultural well-being, and their health and safety.	Refer to row 127. The project is consistent with this policy.
136	E12.3 Policy (4)	Manage the impact on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is discovered undertaking land disturbance by: (a) requiring a protocol for the accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin; (b) undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and	Refer to row 126 above. The project is consistent with this policy.

		(c) undertaking appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated.	
137	E12.3 Policy (5)	Design and implement earthworks with recognition of existing environmental site constraints and opportunities, specific engineering requirements, and implementation of integrated water principles	The Geotechnical Report (Technical Report X) provides an assessment of the geological considerations and stability of the existing landfill and proposed expansion. The results of this assessment have confirmed the suitability of the site for the proposed extension works and that the work will not result in instability at the site. The project is consistent with this policy.
138	E12.3 Policy (6)	Require that earthworks are designed and undertaken in a manner that ensures the stability and safety of surrounding land, buildings and structures.	
E13. Cleanfills, managed fills and landfills (rp)			
139	E13.2. Objective (1)	Cleanfills, managed fills and landfills are sited, designed and operated so that adverse effects on the environment, are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	The landfill will be designed and operated so that adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated. Refer to the Landfill Engineering Report (Technical Report A, Volume 2).
140	E13.2. Objective (2)	Human health is protected from the adverse effects of operational or closed cleanfills, managed fills and landfills.	Refer to the Air Quality Assessment and Hydrogeological Assessment. The project is consistent with this objective.
141	E13.3. Policy (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.	Section E13.3 of the AUP as it relates to discharges, is primarily concerned with discharges of leachate, as other discharges are dealt with under other specific sections of the plan (air, stormwater). The existing lining system and proposed lining for the Class 2 extension is designed to contain leachate and allow it to be safely collected and treated and disposed of. Accordingly, significant adverse effects of the landfill on rivers, streams, wetlands and groundwater will be avoided through design and operational management measures.
142	E13.3. Policy (2)	Require cleanfills, managed fills and landfills to be sited, and where appropriate, designed and constructed, to avoid the risk of land instability.	Refer to the Geotechnical and Landfill Engineering Report. The assessment confirms that the site is not subject to instability risk and that design measures

			can be used to remove any risks of instability. The project is consistent with this policy.
143	E13.3. Policy (3)	Require cleanfills, managed fills and landfills to be designed and operated in accordance with relevant industry best practice	Refer to the Landfill Engineering Report. The project is consistent with this policy.
	E14. Air quality [rcp/rp]		
144	E14.2 Objective (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.	Refer to rows 56 – 59 above, and the Air Quality Assessment. The project is consistent with this objective.
145	E14.2 Objective (2)	Human health, property and the environment are protected from significant adverse effects from the discharge of contaminants to air	Refer to rows 56 - 59 above, and the Air Quality Assessment. The project is consistent with this objective.
146	E14.2 Objective (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.	Refer to rows 56 - 59 above, and the Air Quality Assessment. The project is consistent with this objective.
147	E14.3 Policy (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.	Significant adverse effects will be avoided, and other effects will be mitigated, such that all discharges of contaminants to air are consistent with this policy.
148	E14.3 Policy (3)	In the Rural – Mixed Rural Zone [...]: (a) recognise that rural air quality is generally a result of dust and odours, and other emissions generated by rural production activities; (b) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of dust and odour discharges; (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;	Refer to rows 56 - 59 above, and the Air Quality Assessment. The project is consistent with this policy.

		(d) require adequate separation between use and development which discharge dust and odour and activities that are sensitive to these adverse effects.	
149	E14.3 Policy (6)	Avoid the discharge of contaminants to air from industrial activities in rural zones and the coastal marine area except where the activity is: (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	The activity is part of an existing landfill facility that has operated within this zone and at this site since the early 1990s. It is appropriate in a rural zone due to it being infrastructure that requires large separation distances that cannot be provided for within urban areas. The project is consistent with this policy.
150	E14.3 Policy (8)	Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on air quality from discharges of contaminants into air by: (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; or (b) adopting a precautionary approach, where there is uncertainty and a risk of significant adverse effects or irreversible harm to the environment from air discharges.	The project is proposing to use the BPO for emission control, and in respect of discharges to air there is no risk of any significant adverse effects or irreversible harm to the environment. Refer to the Air Quality and Odour Technical Assessment which also demonstrates the conservative nature of the assessments undertaken. The project is consistent with this policy.
151	E14.3 Policy (9)	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.	In respect of (a), there will no noxious or dangerous discharges of contaminants, beyond the boundary . In respect of (b), there will be no overspray effects. The project is consistent with this policy.

152	E14.3 Policy (10)	Require large scale combustion sources that discharge contaminants to air to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on aircraft safety.	No effects on aircraft safety from any combustion activities undertaken on site have been identified in the various technical reports, including aviation safety and air quality. In addition consultation has been undertaken with the North Shore Aerodrome and this concern has not been raised despite the long running operation of the landfill.
E15 – Vegetation management and biodiversity			
153	E15.2 Objective (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.	WMNZ has sought to protect and maintain indigenous biodiversity at the site by locating the proposed works within existing developed landfill areas to avoid areas of significant indigenous biodiversity value (such as SEAs). In general, the works are largely confined to the existing landfill footprint, minimising the extent of vegetation clearance and associated effects on indigenous biodiversity values. Where indigenous biodiversity values are affected, vegetation of significance will either be retained or maintained through replanting.
154	E15.2 Objective (2)	Indigenous biodiversity is restored and enhanced in areas where ecological values are degraded, or where development is occurring.	
155	E15.3 Policy (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.	
156	E15.3 Policy (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.	
157	E15.3 Policy (4)	Protect, restore, and enhance biodiversity when undertaking new use and development through any of the following: using transferable rural site subdivision to protect areas that meet one or more of the factors referred to in B7.2.2(1) and in Schedule 3 Significant Ecological Areas -Terrestrial Schedule or shown on the Kawau Island Rural Subdivision SEA Control. 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 linking biodiversity outcomes to other aspects of the development such as the provision of infrastructure and open space.	
158	E15.3 Policy (7)	Manage any adverse effects from the use, maintenance, upgrading and development of infrastructure in accordance with the policies in E15.3, recognising that it is not always practicable to locate or design infrastructure to avoid areas with indigenous biodiversity values	This policy recognises that infrastructure may not be able to avoid being located within areas of significant indigenous biodiversity values, and accordingly such effects are required to be managed. While the proposed works have avoided areas of SEA, there are effects on indigenous biodiversity outside of SEAs and potential “edge effects” on SEAs. As described in the Ecological Impact Assessment and Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment, these effects will be managed through measures including limiting vegetation removal to low value native vegetation and managing discharges from the site such as sediment and leachate to avoid discharges into sensitive receiving environments and impacting on indigenous biodiversity. The project will comply with this policy.
	E24. Lighting [rcp/dp]		
159	E24.2 Objective (1)	Artificial lighting enables outdoor activities and the security and safety of people and property.	Redvale Landfill will operate between 6am and 6pm. Landfill activities may occur in the hours of darkness, particularly in winter, which will require artificial lighting. Any lighting will avoid light spill on to adjacent properties and will minimise the loss of night sky viewing. Any lighting will comply with the relevant permitted activity standards for the Mixed Rural Zone. For these reasons, lighting required for the operation of the landfill will be consistent with these objectives and policies.
160	E24.2 Objective (2)	The adverse effects of outdoor lighting on the environment and safety of road users are limited.	
161	E24.3 Policy (1)	Provide for appropriate levels of artificial lighting to enable the safe and efficient undertaking of outdoor activities, including nighttime working, recreation and entertainment.	
162	E24.3 Policy (2)	Control the intensity, location and direction of artificial lighting to avoid significant glare and light spill onto adjacent sites, maintain safety for road users and minimise the loss of night sky viewing.	
163	E24.3 Policy (3)	Use area or activity specific rules where the particular functional or operational needs of the area or activity make such rules appropriate.	
	E25. Noise and vibration [rcp/dp]		
164	E25.2 Objective	People are protected from unreasonable levels of noise and vibration.	

	(1)		As discussed in the Noise Assessment Report (Technical Report X, Volume 2) the noise and vibration effects will comply with the permitted activity standards of the Mixed Rural Zone. All noise and vibration effects are therefore considered to be consistent with these objectives and policies.
165	E25.3 Policy (2)	Minimise, where practicable, noise and vibration at its source or on the site from which it is generated to mitigate adverse effects on adjacent sites.	
166	E25.3 Policy (3)	Encourage activities to locate in zones where the noise generated is compatible with other activities and, where practicable, adjacent zones.	
167	E25.3 Policy (4)	Use area or activity specific rules where the particular functional or operational needs of the area or activity make such rules appropriate.	
168	E25.3 Policy (9)	<i>Noise arising from or affecting rural zones</i> Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of noise in the rural environment having regard to the working nature of this environment	
169	E25.3 Policy (10)	<i>Construction, demolition and maintenance activities</i> Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of noise and vibration from construction, maintenance and demolition activities while having regard to: (a) the sensitivity of the receiving environment; and (b) the proposed duration and hours of operation of the activity; and (c) the practicability of complying with permitted noise and vibration standards.	
	E26. Infrastructure [rp/dp] <i>Note – these objectives and policies are listed under ‘network utilities and electricity generation’, so may only be relevant to the energy park</i>		
170	E26.2.1 Objective (1)	The benefits of infrastructure are recognised.	As discussed above, the continued operation and proposed development of Redvale Landfill will serve the Auckland Region as critical short term waste disposal infrastructure which is supported by a range of objectives and policies in the AUP. It is an efficient use of an existing physical resource, with all of the supporting ancillary infrastructure in place at the site
171	E26.2.1 Objective (2)	The value of investment in infrastructure is recognised.	
172	E26.2.1 Objective (3)	Safe, efficient and secure infrastructure is enabled, to service the needs of existing and authorised proposed subdivision, use and development.	

173	E26.2.1 Objective (4)	Development, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, renewal, upgrading and removal of infrastructure is enabled.	and able to be utilised as part of the additional landfill area. The project has been designed in a way to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects and the operational measures as set out in the LMP will implement good practice measures which manage effects. A component of the landfill's operation is the substantial renewable electricity generation, which is separately supported by objectives and policies of the AUP and the NPS-REG (eg Objective 8 and Policy 12). The project is therefore considered to be consistent with the objectives and give effect to the policies listed.
174	E26.2.1 Objective (5)	The resilience of infrastructure is improved and continuity of service is enabled.	
175	E26.2.1 Objective (8)	The use and development of renewable electricity generation is enabled	
176	E26.2.1 Objective (9)	The adverse effects of infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	
177	E26.2.2 Policy (1)	Recognise the social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits that infrastructure provides, including: (a) enabling enhancement of the quality of life and standard of living for people and communities; (b) providing for public health and safety; (c) enabling the functioning of businesses; (d) enabling economic growth; (e) enabling growth and development; (f) protecting and enhancing the environment; (g) enabling the transportation of freight, goods, people; and (h) enabling interaction and communication.	
178	E26.2.2 Policy (2)	Provide for the development, operation, maintenance, repair, upgrade and removal of infrastructure throughout Auckland by recognising: (a) functional and operational needs; (b) location, route and design needs and constraints; (c) the complexity and interconnectedness of infrastructure services; (d) the benefits of infrastructure to communities with in Auckland and beyond; (e) need to quickly restore disrupted services; and (f) its role in servicing existing, consented and planned development.	
179	E26.2.2 Policy (4)	<i>Adverse effects of infrastructure</i> Require the development, operation, maintenance, repair, upgrading and removal of infrastructure to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, including, on the: (a) health, well-being and safety of people and communities, including nuisance from noise, vibration, dust and odour emissions and light spill; (b) safe and efficient operation of other infrastructure;	

		(c) amenity values of the streetscape and adjoining properties; (d) environment from temporary and ongoing discharges; and (e) values for which a site has been scheduled or incorporated in an overlay.	
180	E26.2.2 Policy (5)	Consider the following matters when assessing the effects of infrastructure: (a) the degree to which the environment has already been modified; (b) the nature, duration, timing and frequency of the adverse effects; (c) the impact on the network and levels of service if the work is not undertaken; (d) the need for the infrastructure in the context of the wider network; and (e) the benefits provided by the infrastructure to the communities within Auckland and beyond.	
181	E26.2.2 Policy (7)	Enable the following activities within natural heritage, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage, special character and Mana Whenua cultural heritage overlays: (a) the use and operation of existing infrastructure; and (b) the minor upgrading, maintenance and repair of existing infrastructure, while ensuring that the adverse effects on the values of the area are avoided and where those effects cannot practicably be avoided, minimise any such effects and ensure they are appropriately remedied or mitigated.	
182	E26.2.2 Policy (12)	<i>Renewable electricity generation</i> Provide for renewable electricity generation activities to occur at different scales and from different sources, including small and community-scale renewable electricity generation activities.	
E30 Contaminated Land			
183	E30.2 Objective (1)	The discharge of contaminants from contaminated land into air, or into water, or onto or into land are managed to protect the environment and human health and to enable land to be used for suitable activities now and in the future.	Potential discharges of contaminants from contaminated land will be managed through engineered design and existing landfill operational procedures to protect workers and manage environmental effects to ensure they do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health.
184	E30.3 Policy (2)	Require any use or development of land containing elevated levels of contaminants resulting in discharges to air, land or water to manage or remediate the contamination to a level that:	

		(a) allows contaminants to remain in the ground/groundwater, where it can be demonstrated that the level of residual contamination is not reasonably likely to pose a significant adverse effect on human health or the environment; and (b) avoids adverse effects on potable water supplies; and (c) avoids, remedies or mitigates significant adverse effects on ecological values, water quality, human health and amenity values; while Taking into account all of the following: (a) the physical constraints of the site and operational practicalities; (b) the financial implications of the investigation, remediation, management and monitoring options; (c) the use of best practice contaminated land management, including the preparation and consideration of preliminary and detailed site investigations, remedial action plans, site validation reports and site management plans for the identification, monitoring and remediation of contaminated land; and (d) whether adequate measures are in place for the transport, disposal and tracking of contaminated soil and other contaminated material removed from a site to prevent adverse effects on the environment.	
	E31. Hazardous substances [rcp/dp]		
185	E31.2 Objective (1)	The risks of hazardous facilities to people, property and the environment are minimised to acceptable levels while recognising the benefits of these facilities.	As discussed in Technical Report X, Volume 2, hazardous substances will be used at the landfill in order to enable the operation of the landfill, including diesel, oil and greases. In order to manage the use and storage of these substances, the following measures are in place: • Routinely the substances will be located indoors in specific locations designed for their use.
186	E31.3 Policy (1)	Manage hazardous substances by: (a) locating, designing, constructing and managing hazardous facilities to avoid or adequately mitigate adverse effects, including risks, to people, property and the environment; (b) identifying, assessing and managing cumulative effects of hazardous facilities so they do not increase to unacceptable levels of risk to people, property and the environment; and (c) locating land use activities so that the adverse effects of the transport	

		of hazardous substances on roading infrastructure and other land use activities are minimised.	- Whenever possible, the use of hazardous substances shall only occur within appropriate designated areas for the activity being undertaken. - Storage containers for hazardous substances are housed in dedicated indoor/covered facilities within secondary containment. - Hazardous substances must be stored in containers appropriate for the substances being stored. - Containers must be adequately covered and clearly labelled to identify their contents. - Spill kits will be located in close proximity to all areas where hazardous substances are used or stored. - Spill response plan to be implemented in the case of a larger spill.
187	E31.3 Policy (2)	Require adequate separation distances between hazardous facilities and activities sensitive to hazardous facilities to avoid or adequately mitigate risk to people and property and to avoid reverse sensitivity effects.	
E33. Industrial and trade activities [rcp/rp]			
188	E33.2 Objective (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.	As discussed in Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment (Technical Report X, volume 2,), Redvale Landfill includes activities that are classified as Industrial and Trade Activities (ITA). These include the workshop area, energy centre, wheel wash, water tanks and haul roads. All of these activities have the potential to generate contaminants that could adversely affect the environment if not properly managed.
189	E33.3 Policy (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.	
190	E33.3 Policy (2)	Require industrial or trade activities to have, where reasonably practicable, onsite management systems, processes, containment, treatment, or disposal by lawful means.	
191	E33.3 Policy (3)	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: (a)	The method of avoiding or minimising the effects of these activities has been described in the LMP and the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment, Volume 2, and summarised in section 7 of the AEE.

		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.	The project is consistent with this objective, and the policies listed.
	E36. Natural hazards and flooding		
192	E36.2 Objective (1)	Subdivision, use and development outside urban areas does not occur unless the risk of adverse effects to people, property, infrastructure and the environment from natural hazards has been assessed and significant adverse effects are avoided, taking into account the likely long-term effects of climate change	.. The Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment has evaluated flood hazard risk at the existing site and associated with the proposed expansion and concludes that the risk from the proposed use and development of the site is considered to be low. The Sediment Retention Ponds are assessed as being appropriately sized to manage stormwater on site and detain peak flows. The assessment has identified no downstream flooding impacts from the site and therefore is not anticipated to result in the creation or exacerbation of flood hazard risks on other sites. Risks of other natural hazards have also been assessed and will be mitigated through the design and construction of the landfill. For these reasons, and as discussed in the report, the project is consistent with these objectives and policies.
193	E36.2 Objective (4)	Where infrastructure has a functional or operational need to locate in a natural hazard area, the risk of adverse effects to other people, property, and the environment shall be assessed and significant adverse effects are sought first to be avoided or, if avoidance is not able to be totally achieved, the residual effects are otherwise mitigated to the extent practicable.	
194	E36.2 Objective (5)	Subdivision, use and development including redevelopment, is managed to safely maintain the conveyance function of floodplains and overland flow paths.	
195	E36.3 Policy (3)	Consider all of the following, as part of a risk assessment of proposals to subdivide, use or develop land that is subject to natural hazards: (a) the type, frequency and scale of the natural hazard and whether adverse effects on the development will be temporary or permanent; (b) the type of activity being undertaken and its vulnerability to natural hazard events; (c) the consequences of a natural hazard event in relation to the proposed activity; (d) the potential effects on public safety and other property;	

		(e) any exacerbation of an existing natural hazard risk or the emergence of natural hazard risks that previously were not present at the location; (f) whether any building, structure or activity located on land subject to natural hazards near the coast can be relocated in the event of severe coastal erosion, inundation or shoreline retreat; (g) the ability to use non-structural solutions, such as planting or the retention or enhancement of natural landform buffers to avoid, remedy or mitigate hazards, rather than hard protection structures; (h) the design and construction of buildings and structures to mitigate the effects of natural hazards; (i) the effect of structures used to mitigate hazards on landscape values and public access; (j) site layout and management to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of natural hazards, including access and exit during a natural hazard event; and (k) the duration of consent and how this may limit the exposure for more or less vulnerable activities to the effects of natural hazards including the likely effects of climate change.	
196	E36.3 Policy (4)	Control subdivision, use and development of land that is subject to natural hazards so that the proposed activity does not increase, and where practicable reduces, risk associated with all of the following adverse effects: (a) accelerating or exacerbating the natural hazard and/or its potential impacts; (b) exposing vulnerable activities to the adverse effects of natural hazards	
197	E36.3 Policy (16)	<i>Floodplains in rural areas</i> In rural areas, avoid where practicable locating buildings accommodating more vulnerable activities in the 1 per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) floodplain and manage other buildings and structures so that flood hazards are not exacerbated.	
198	E36.3 Policy (21)	<i>Floodplains – general</i> Ensure all development in the 1 per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) floodplain does not increase adverse effects from	

		flood hazards or increased flood depths and velocities, to other properties upstream or downstream of the site.	
199	E36.3 Policy (22)	Required the storage and containment of hazardous substances in floodplains so that the integrity of the storage method will not be compromised in a flood event	
200	E36.3 Policy (24)	Enable the planting and retention of vegetation cover to enhance amenity values, green linkages and ecological values in floodplains as long as it doesnot create or exacerbate flooding upstream or downstream or otherwise increase flood hazards.	
201	E36.3 Policy (28)	Take into account any authorised earthworks or drainage infrastructure which avoids, remedies or mitigates flood hazards when assessing proposed subdivision, use or development.	
202	E36.3 Policy (29)	Maintain the function of overland flow paths to convey stormwater runoff safely from a site to the receiving environment.	
203	E36.3 Policy (30)	Require changes to overland flow paths to retain their capacity to pass stormwater flows safely without causing damage to property or the environment.	
204	E36.3 Policy (31)	<i>Land instability</i> Identify land that may be subject to land instability taking into account all of the following features: proximity to cliffs; steepness of land; geological characteristics; and uncontrolled fill.	
205	E36.3 Policy (32)	Require risk assessment prior to subdivision, use and development of land subject to instability.	
206	E36.3 Policy (33)	Locate and design subdivision, use and development first to avoid potential adverse effects arising from risks due to land instability hazards, and, if avoidance is not practicably able to be totally achieved, otherwise to remedy or mitigate residual risks and effects to people, property and the environment resulting from those hazards	

207	E36.3 Policy (35)	<i>Infrastructure in areas subject to natural hazards</i> Allow for the operation, maintenance, upgrading and construction of infrastructure, in areas subject to natural hazards when: (a) infrastructure is functionally or operationally required to locate in hazard areas or it is not reasonably practicable that it be located elsewhere; (b) in coastal hazard areas the infrastructure does not significantly increase risk to people, property and the environment, and where risks cannot be avoided, adverse effects are mitigated; and (c) in all flood hazard areas risks to people, property and the environment are mitigated to the extent practicable.	
H19. Rural zones			
208	H19.2.1 Objective (1)	<i>General rural</i> Rural areas are where people work, live and recreate and where a range of activities and services are enabled to support these functions.	Redvale Landfill is an existing landfill that has been operating within the rural area for 30 years and forms part of the existing environment. The suite of controls and 500m buffer between putrescible waste and sensitive uses will ensure that people's use and the amenity of the rural area adjacent to WMNZ's land will be managed so as not to reduce their enjoyment and the overall amenity of the surrounding area. The existing use of the land for landfilling activities places constraints on the land being used for other productive purposes, which is recognised by (d). The project is consistent with this policy.
209	H19.2.2 Policy (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) [not relevant] (c) managing the effects of activities in rural areas so that; (i) essential infrastructure can be funded, coordinated and provided in a timely, integrated, efficient and appropriate manner; and (ii) reverse sensitivity effects do not constrain rural production activities. (d) acknowledging that, in some circumstances, the effective operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of infrastructure may place constraints on productive land and other rural activities; or (e) providing for tourism and activities related to the rural environment.	

210	H19.2.3 Objective (1)	<i>Rural character, amenity and biodiversity values</i> 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.	The rural character, amenity and biodiversity values of the area will be maintained through planting and mitigation measures in accordance with an updated Landscape Management Plan, The project is consistent with this objective.
211	H19.2.3 Objective (2)	Areas of significant indigenous biodiversity are protected and enhanced.	As discussed in the Ecological Impacts Assessment, areas of scheduled indigenous biodiversity (SEAs) will be avoided.
212	H19.2.4 Policy (1)	Manage the effects of rural activities to achieve a character, scale, intensity and location that is in keeping with rural character, amenity and biodiversity values, including recognising the following characteristics: (a) a predominantly working rural environment; (b) fewer buildings of an urban scale, nature and design, other than residential buildings and buildings accessory to farming; and (c) a general absence of infrastructure which is of an urban type and scale.	As discussed in the Landscape and Visual Assessment, the existing landfill is in keeping with the rural character, amenity and biodiversity values of the surrounding area. The extension works will be appropriately located and screened through mitigation planting and the surrounding topography, minimising effects on the local landscape and rural character. The final profile of the landfill, which will form a grassed mound at the site, will integrate with the wider landscape topography and character of the surrounding area.
213	H19.2.4 Policy (3)	Enable opportunities to protect existing Significant Ecological Areas or provide opportunities to enhance or restore areas to areas meeting criteria of Significant Ecological Areas.	As discussed in the Ecological Impact Assessment, SEAs will be protected, consistent with this policy.
214	H19.2.5 Objective (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.	The continued operation and expansion of Redvale Landfill will generate significant local economic benefit as outlined in the Economic Assessment, while ensuring the rural character and amenity of the rural areas surrounding the landfill are maintained.
215	H19.2.6 Policy (2)	Manage rural industries, rural commercial services and other non-residential activities to: (a) avoid creating reverse sensitivity effects; (b) contain and manage adverse effects on-site; and	The site will be managed to: (a) The site is designed and managed to internalise effects where at all possible

		(c) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on traffic movement and the road network.	(b) contain and manage adverse effects on-site, particularly in relation to odour and noise (c) avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on traffic movement and the surrounding road network as discussed in Technical Report X, Volume 2.
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#	Objective/Policy reference	Objective/Policy	Comment
E36. Natural hazards and flooding – PC120			
216	E36.2 Objective (3B)	New subdivision, use and development avoids significant risk and only occurs when the risk from natural hazards to people, property, infrastructure and the environment is assessed as being tolerable or acceptable.	The proposed landfill expansion and continued operation of the existing landfill facility will not create or exacerbate natural hazard risks on other properties, people and infrastructure and the environment. The Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment has evaluated flood hazard risk at the existing site and associated with the proposed expansion. The Stormwater Assessment has concluded that: - The Sediment Retention Ponds are assessed as being appropriately sized to manage stormwater on site and detain peak flows. Under all events modelled (2-, 10-and 100-year ARI events), peak flows in Ponds 1-4 remain below pre-development levels. - The landfill does not have any impact on downstream flooding from the site and therefore is not anticipated to result in the creation or exacerbation of flood hazard risks on other sites. As such, natural hazard risk at the site has been assessed as acceptable.
217	E36.2 Objective (3C)	Subdivision, use and development is managed in a way that avoids creating or exacerbating natural hazard risks on other properties, infrastructure and the environment.	
218	E36.2 Objective (4)	Where infrastructure has a functional or operational need to locate in a natural hazard area, avoid the creation or exacerbation of risks from natural hazards to people, property and the environment, or if avoidance is not able to be achieved, the residual effects are otherwise mitigated to the extent practicable.	
219	E36.2 Objective (5)	The flood storage and the conveyance functions of floodplains and overland flow paths are maintained, and enhanced where practicable, and the creation of new flood prone areas are avoided.	
220	E36.2 Objective (7)	All natural hazard risk assessments and management measures take into account the potential long term effects of climate change.	
221	E36.2 Objective (8)	A precautionary approach is adopted where information is uncertain or incomplete	
222	E36.3 Policy (1A)	<i>Risk classifications</i> Identify risk from natural hazards associated with subdivision, use and development by differentiating risk into the following three classifications:	

		a) significant b) potentially tolerable c) acceptable	• This assessment takes into account long-term effects of climate change, assessing potential flooding impacts for a 100-year ARI event. • ITA activities are located within bunded areas to ensure containment. The Geotechnical Assessment report (Technical Report B) includes a slope stability assessment, which assesses the site as being geotechnically suitable for the proposed landfill expansion, taking into account potential land instability and seismic risk. Given the continued adoption of the geotechnical procedures and processes used to date at the landfill for the design and construction of the proposed extension works, potential risks have been assessed as acceptable. This assessment has taken a precautionary approach and is based on conservative design parameters.
223	E36.3 Policy (1B)	<i>Risk settings and management methodology</i> Manage risk from coastal erosion, coastal inundation and flooding associated with subdivision, use and development by: a) identifying land that may be exposed to these hazards and requiring a site specific assessment to determine the extent and nature of the hazard(s) on site; and b) using the hazard, the location of the activity, and the sensitivity of the activity to natural hazards to determine the default level of risk, as per Tables E36.3.1B.1 and E36.3.1B.2; and c) requiring a risk assessment to determine the level of risk and applying management approaches proportionate to that level of risk.	
224	E36.3 Policy (1C)	Manage risk from landslides associated with subdivision, use and development by: a. identifying land that may be susceptible to landslides; and b. requiring a landslide risk assessment to be undertaken in accordance with Appendix 24 Landslide hazard risk assessment methodology, using the level of susceptibility, the underlying zone, the location and type of the activity and the sensitivity of the activity to natural hazards as determinants for the type of assessment and the level of risk; and c. applying management approaches proportionate to the level of risk.	
225	E36.3 Policy (3)	<i>Risk assessment requirements</i> Where a resource consent is necessary, require proposals to subdivide, use or develop land that is subject to natural hazards to prepare a risk assessment that considers all of the following, taking into account the potential effects of climate change and adopting a precautionary approach where information is uncertain or incomplete:	

		(aa) the type, frequency, range and scale of the natural hazard(s), including: i. where there may be coinciding, compounding and/or cascading hazards; ii. whether the hazard risks will be temporary or permanent; iii. whether natural hazard events of lower intensity and higher frequency than the 1 per cent AEP event will impact the property and proposed activity (c) the consequences of a natural hazard event in relation to the proposed activity; (l) existing and proposed mitigation measures; (m) residual risk; (n) any relevant management plan, strategy or hazard risk assessment relating to the area.	
226	E36.3 Policy (4A)	Require all of the following matters to be considered when assessing consequences of natural hazards as part of a risk assessment: (a) accelerating or exacerbating the natural hazard and/or its potential impacts; (b) creating natural hazard risks that previously were not present at the location; (c) the type of activity being undertaken and its sensitivity to natural hazard events; (d) creating or increasing the natural hazard risk(s) to people and communities, including long-term impacts from more frequent hazard events; (e) creating or increasing the natural hazard risk(s) to other properties, infrastructure and the environment; and (f) cultural impacts, including consequences for Māori land, Treaty Settlement Land, marae, urupā, mana whenua cultural heritage and values.	
227	E36.3 Policy 4B	Require all of the following matters to be considered as part of a risk assessment of existing and future mitigation measures and residual risk:	

		(a) whether any building, structure or activity located on land subject to natural hazards can be relocated within the site or removed; (b) whether the use, design and construction of buildings and structures can mitigate risks associated with natural hazards; (c) the extent to which methods for long term maintenance of areas affected by natural hazards, such as easements, are provided; (d) the ability for site layout and management to limit exposure of people and property to natural hazards, including safe egress during a natural hazard event; (e) the effect of structures to mitigate hazards on landscape values and public access; (f) the robustness of the mitigation measures, their enforceability and the ability to carry out repairs and maintenance; (g) the potential consequences of events that exceed the design parameters of mitigation measures; (h) the potential effects resulting from failure of structural and nature-based mitigation measures over a 100-year timeframe; (i) the impacts of the mitigation on other people, properties, infrastructure and the environment; (j) whether natural hazard risks can be reduced for Māori Land, Treaty Settlement Land, marae, urupā, mana whenua cultural heritage and values; (k) the use of conditions of consent, including the duration of consent, to monitor changes in risk and to limit the exposure of people and property to natural hazards; and (l) the extent to which it is practicable to mitigate residual risk where infrastructure has a functional or operational need to locate in a natural hazard area.	
228	E36.3 Policy (4C)	<i>Management of risk for existing use and development</i> Enable adaptation of existing activities and/or the continued use of existing buildings and infrastructure in natural hazard areas where risk is maintained at, or reduced as far as reasonably practicable to, a tolerable or acceptable level, including by: relocating or extending the building or structures only in areas of the site that are outside of	

		natural hazard areas; improving the resilience of the building or structure; reducing the intensity of activity; changing the use to a less sensitive activity; limiting the duration of the activity; in flood hazard and coastal inundation hazard areas: (i) ensuring appropriate safe refuge and safe egress are provided where possible and maintained where currently available; (ii) raising floor levels to reduce the extent of flooding or inundation within the building.	
229	E36.3 Policy (21)	<i>Flooding – general</i> Ensure all development, including fencing, storage of materials and goods, and earthworks, in flood hazard areas does not create or exacerbate flood risk on other sites.	
230	E36.3 Policy (22)	Require the storage and containment of hazardous substances in flood hazard areas so that the integrity of the storage method will not be compromised in a flood event.	
231	E36.3 Policy (26)	Manage accessways, including private roads and public roads to be vested, and parking areas in flood hazard areas so that safe egress is provided where possible, and flood hazard risks are reduced to as low as reasonably practicable.	
232	E36.3 Policy (29)	Maintain the function of overland flow paths to convey stormwater runoff safely from a site to the receiving environment by ensuring that any modifications do not result in a reduction in the capacity of the overland flow path and do not cause nuisance or damage to property or the environment	
233	E36.3 Policy (30H)	<i>Flooding – outside existing urbanised areas</i> Avoid new subdivision, use and development outside existing urbanised areas that gives rise to significant flood hazard risk in accordance with Table E36.3.1B.2.	
234	E36.3 Policy (33B)	Enable subdivision, use and development in low (acceptable) landslide hazard risk areas where these activities do not involve buildings or structures that exacerbate landslide hazard risk beyond the site in accordance with Appendix 24 Landslide hazard risk assessment methodology.	

235	E36.3 Policy (33C)	Minimise earthworks and vegetation alteration or removal in high landslide susceptibility assessment areas and high (significant) landslide hazard risk areas to ensure that the resulting risk associated with the proposal is reduced to as low as reasonably practicable in accordance with Appendix 24 Landslide hazard risk assessment methodology, including only allowing earthworks in these landslide hazard areas where: a) the soil type and properties are appropriate; and b) measures to maintain slope stability are practicably achievable and their ongoing management, maintenance and monitoring is provided for; and c) adverse effects on stream health and stability are avoided; and d) adverse effects on adjoining properties and infrastructure are avoided in the first instance, or otherwise minimised where avoidance is not reasonably practicable.	
236	E36.3 Policy (35)	<i>Infrastructure in areas subject to natural hazards</i> Enable for the construction, operation, maintenance, and upgrading and construction of infrastructure, in areas subject to natural hazards where: a) infrastructure is functionally or operationally required to locate in hazard areas or it is not reasonably practicable that it be located elsewhere; c) risks to people, property and the environment are mitigated to the extent practicable.	

National Policy Statement – Assessment of objectives and policies

This table sets out a full assessment of all objectives and policies within the following National Policy Statements

- National Policy Statement for Infrastructure 2025 (NPS-I)
- National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM);
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011 (NPS REG);
- National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB); and
- National Policy Statement for Natural Hazards 2025 (NPS-NH)
- National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (NPS-HL)

For the purposes of the assessment against the NPS-I, Redvale Landfill is a ‘waste disposal facility’ which is included in the definition of ‘additional infrastructure’ under NPS-I. The definition of infrastructure under the NPS-I includes additional infrastructure.

Table 3: National Policy Statement for Infrastructure 2025 (NPS-I)

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
237	Objective 1	The objective of this National Policy Statement is to: - ensure the national, regional and local benefits of infrastructure are provided for; - enable infrastructure to support the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities and their health and safety; - enable infrastructure to support the development and change of urban and rural environments to meet the diverse and changing needs of present and future generations; - ensure infrastructure is well-functioning, resilient and compatible, as far as practicable, with other activities; and - ensure infrastructure is delivered in a timely and efficient manner while managing adverse effects from or on infrastructure.	The project provides significant regional and local benefits by providing for the ongoing operation of a controlled disposal location for the city's waste through a modern engineered landfill. This supports the wellbeing, health and safety, and economic functioning of Auckland. This landfill infrastructure is essential to support the growth and development of Auckland. Auckland's ongoing population growth and associated development of housing, infrastructure and business requires a place for construction and demolition waste to be disposed of. The continued operation of Redvale Landfill, along with the expansion of the Class 2 area, will provide for the ongoing efficient disposal north of Auckland City until Auckland Regional Landfill becomes operational. The landfill is already well-functioning and resilient and takes into account surrounding uses, managing effects on sensitive receptors through measures such as placing putrescible waste at least 500 m away from these receptors have been adopted into the proposal.
238	Policy 1	1. Decision-makers must ensure that the national, regional or local benefits of infrastructure, relative to any localised adverse effects on the environment, are recognised and provided for.	As the site is an existing well-established operation, the expansion will be able to be delivered in a timely and efficient manner while managing adverse effects as set out in Section 7 of the AEE.
	Policy 1	2. Decision-makers must recognise that the benefits of infrastructure include: - providing for the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of present and future generations; - creating, supporting and enhancing well-functioning urban and rural environments; - supporting sufficient development capacity to meet demand for housing and business land; - providing services that are essential to support human life and the development, growth and functioning of districts, regions, New Zealand and the economy;	

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		e. helping to protect and restore the natural environment; f. supporting New Zealand's emissions reduction targets and mitigating the effects of climate change; and g. reducing the risks from, and improving resilience to, natural hazards and climate change.	
	Policy 1	3. Decision-makers must recognise: a. the significant risks to, and impacts on, public safety, the wellbeing of people and communities, and the environment that may occur when infrastructure services are compromised; and b. that infrastructure networks can be both independent and interconnected.	Landfills are essential in the everyday functioning of a city, contributing to the health, safety and wellbeing of people and communities. Redvale Landfill will be developed and continue to be operated to ensure that residual solid waste is appropriately disposed of in a safe and sanitary manner. The provision of this infrastructure will prevent significant adverse effects from uncontrolled waste disposal such as uncontrolled leachate or gas discharges.
239	Policy 2	1. Decision-makers must recognise that infrastructure may have an operational need or functional need to operate in, be located in, or traverse particular locations and environments	The proposal involves the construction, operation and expansion of the existing landfill facility at Redvale. As the site is already operating as a landfill and has all of the supporting ancillary infrastructure established, this supports there being an operational need for the proposed extension works to be located within the existing facility.
	Policy 2	2. Decision-makers must recognise that the operational need or functional need of infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, the need to: a. provide services to people and communities in a timely, effective and efficient manner; b. operate effectively and efficiently as linear and/or interconnected infrastructure networks within and across district and regional boundaries; c. access or connect to particular natural or physical resources, including other infrastructure; d. be accessible so infrastructure activities can be undertaken effectively and efficiently; e. locate where the services are required, including in areas at risk to natural hazards, whether the infrastructure has been spatially identified in advance; and	

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		f. manage risks from natural hazards.	
240	Policy 4	Decision-makers must: a. enable the efficient and timely delivery of infrastructure activities; b. enable cross-boundary infrastructure networks; c. provide flexibility for infrastructure providers to use new or innovative technologies and methods to improve the delivery of infrastructure services and/or improve environmental outcomes; d. enable opportunities to make more effective use of existing infrastructure; e. consider opportunities for continuous improvement in service delivery and environmental outcomes when renewing or replacing resource consents; and f. enable the upgrading of infrastructure where this will: i. improve the resilience of infrastructure to the risks from natural hazards and effects of climate change; ii. maintain or improve its level of infrastructure service, including to meet increasing demand; or iii. improve environmental outcomes.	As noted above, the proposal will enable the efficient and timely delivery of critical waste infrastructure until ARL becomes operational. The continued operation and extension to Redvale Landfill will support the effective use of existing landfill infrastructure in the region. The landfill has been designed to industry best practice and continues to improve operations to respond to change, new technologies or issues that arise. This practice helps to effectively manage emerging risks and effects from landfilling operations. The proposed expansion will provide for additional airspace capacity that will meet increasing demand for waste disposal services as a result of population growth and increasing development in the Auckland region.
241	Policy 4	1. Decision-makers must: a. recognise it is the role of the infrastructure provider to identify the preferred location for the infrastructure activity; and b. have regard to existing information and assessments undertaken by the infrastructure provider, including, but not limited to, information prepared using the Better Business Cases methodology developed by The Treasury New Zealand, infrastructure strategies prepared under the Local	WMNZ has investigated several interim options to address the waste-management gap expected after Redvale Landfill's 2028 closure. This included comparing different ways to balance waste between existing landfills, Redvale and Whitford. Through this process, Redvale Landfill was selected as the interim solution and preferred location.

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		Government Act 2002, or the Infrastructure Priorities Programme developed by New Zealand Infrastructure Commission Te Waihanga.	
242	Policy 5	Decision-makers must recognise and provide for the role of infrastructure supporting activities, including by: a. recognising the importance of infrastructure supporting activities to enable the benefits of infrastructure activities to be realised; b. recognising the operational need or functional need of some infrastructure supporting activities, including supporting quarrying activities to operate in, be located in, or traverse particular environments and locations; and c. enabling the timely delivery of infrastructure supporting activities.	This policy recognises the importance of infrastructure supporting activities. This is relevant to the Redvale Landfill expansion because waste disposal facilities are infrastructure in their own right and directly support the delivery and operation of other infrastructure and development. The expansion would provide disposal capacity for waste generated by growth, development and infrastructure works, enabling the benefits of those activities to be realised. The policy therefore supports recognising the function and operational need for the Redvale Landfill expansion to occur at an appropriate location.
243	Policy 6	Decision-makers must recognise and provide for Māori interests in relation to infrastructure activities and infrastructure supporting activities, including by: a. taking into account the outcome of any engagement with tangata whenua on any relevant resource consent, notice of requirement, or request for a private plan change; b. recognising the opportunities tangata whenua may have in developing and operating their own infrastructure at any scale or in partnership; and c. local authorities: i. providing opportunities for tangata whenua involvement where infrastructure and infrastructure supporting activities may affect a site of significance or issue of cultural significance to Māori; and ii. operating in a way that is consistent with any relevant iwi participation legislation or Mana Whakahono ā Rohe.	WMNZ have engaged with Mana Whenua with an interest in the site. This has included a broad engagement in different forms that will continue throughout the processing of this application. Through the engagement process, Ngāti Manuhiri, Ngāti Rango and Te Kawerau ā Maki have been identified as mana whenua for the Redvale site and the wider Dairy Flat area and have provided a joint letter of support for the application (Appendix H of the AEE).

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
244	Policy 7	1. When assessing and managing the effects of infrastructure activities, decision-makers must: a. have regard to the extent to which adverse effects have been avoided, remedied or mitigated through the selection of the route, site or method of undertaking the work; b. consider the technical and operational requirements and constraints of infrastructure activities; c. take into account the extent to which the effects of the infrastructure activities are different in scale, intensity, duration and frequency from the effects of existing infrastructure; d. take into account relevant international standards (that are recognised or used in New Zealand), national standards and recognised best practice standards and methodologies to assess and manage adverse effects; and e. ensure that the mitigation measures and consent conditions are proportionate to the scale of adverse effects generated by the activity.	The proposed expansion of Redvale Landfill has been designed to avoid, remedy or mitigate effects on natural and physical resources. There is an operational need for the proposed landfill expansion to be located in this location, within the existing landfill facility. The design has factored in these constraints, and any risks are avoided or adequately mitigated. Furthermore as the proposal is an interim solution to fill a specific time period until ARL is open, utilisation of an existing facility that is already constructed and established is the only practical solution to meet timeframes. The landfill has been designed to industry best practice and continues to improve operations to respond to change, new technologies or issues that arise. This practice helps to effectively manage emerging risks and effects from landfilling operations. The proposed consent conditions are considered proportionate to the scale of adverse effects, with particular emphasis on managing air discharge effects and leachate containment. This consistent with s83 of the FTAA.
245	Policy 8	Decision-makers must enable the efficient operation and maintenance and minor upgrade of existing infrastructure, provided that, where practicable, adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	The project will enable the efficient operation and expansion of existing landfill infrastructure while at the same time avoiding, remediating and mitigating adverse effects.
246	Policy 9	1. Decision-makers must enable new infrastructure or major upgrades of existing infrastructure activities in all environments. 2. Where infrastructure activities are proposed to locate in or are likely to have adverse effects on environments and values provided for in section 6 of the Act, the provisions of this policy must be read alongside other relevant national direction, regional policy statements and regional and district plans.	The proposal is consistent with Policies 8 and 9.

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		3. Where (2) does not apply, the adverse effects of new infrastructure and major upgrades must be, where practicable, avoided, remedied or mitigated.	
247	Policy 11	When assessing and managing the interface between existing and planned infrastructure with other activities, including new or intensified sensitive activities, through planning instruments, decision-makers must: a. recognise that noise, vibration, dust and visual effects are all typical effects associated with infrastructure activities that can be managed where practicable but not completely avoided; b. recognise that: i. amenity values change due to a range of factors; ii. changes in amenity values from infrastructure activities can be necessary to achieve well-functioning urban and rural environments; and c. apply the general principle that the primary responsibility for managing adverse effects is on the new activity (including infrastructure) while allowing flexibility for site- and project-specific circumstances.	The policy recognises that infrastructure activities can generate effects such as noise, dust and visual effects that, while capable of being managed, cannot always be completely avoided. The proposal incorporates a range of design measures and operational controls to avoid, remedy or mitigate these effects to the extent practicable.

Table 4: National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management

An assessment of the Project against the relevant provisions of the NPS-FM is set out in Table 1.4 below. The Project is consistent with all relevant provisions of the NPS-FM and therefore with the NPS-FM's overall policy direction.

#	Reference	Objective/policy	Comment
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248	Objective 1	The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises: (a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems (b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water) (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.	Overall, the project is consistent with these matters for the following reasons: • The proposed operation and expansion of Redvale Landfill is to be managed to ensure that the health and well-being of waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained. As set out above and in the Ecological and Stormwater, Sediment and ITA Assessments, contaminants from the landfill are managed through containment (leachate captured and trucked offsite) and Sedimentation Ponds (to capture any sedimentation or contaminants from the stormwater catchments. The assessments show that the impact on freshwater systems is low, as upstream and downstream testing of the landfill does not reveal a discernible difference. • The impacts from the landfill will not impact on the health needs of people as set out in Section 7 and the Health Risk Assessment. Additionally, no known drinking water bores are close to the site as set out in the Hydrogeology Assessment. • The purpose of the project is to provide vital waste disposal capacity before the new ARL facility at Wayby Valley can be opened. This will enable economic growth within the region and provide for the well-being of people and communities in Auckland.
249	Policy 1	Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.	Te Mana o te Wai is a concept that refers to the fundamental importance of water and recognises that protecting the health of freshwater protects the health and well-being of the wider environment. It protects the mauri of the wai. Measures have been proposed to avoid, minimise or manage effects of these activities on fresh water. This includes robust leachate collection and sediment control measures to protect the mauri of the wai.

			WMNZ has engaged with iwi groups and a focus of this has included the protection of water.
250	Policy 2	Tangata Whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision-making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.	A CVA has been prepared by Whetu Consulting which has identified shared values of significance to Tangata Whenua and described the relationships they have with the site and its features. Effects on water have been addressed through implementation of design measures and mitigation. These are outlined in the Technical Reports contained in Volume 2.
251	Policy 6	There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.	The proposal will not result in the loss of the natural inland wetland on site as assessed in the Ecological Impacts Assessment. Earthworks associated with Stockpile 4 will be managed in accordance with an ESCP and Auckland Council's GD05 guidance to ensure that the values of the wetland are protected. As a result, the Project is consistent with Policy 6.
252	Policy 7	The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.	The project has been designed to avoid the loss of any natural streams or rivers. Technical Report K has assessed that there will be no impacts on the Rangitopuni Stream as a result of the proposed works. The Project is therefore consistent with Policy 7.
253	Policy 9	The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.	As outlined in the Ecological Impacts Assessment, limited freshwater species were found on site through surveys. However, short finned eels were found present in one of the sediment retention ponds. In order to protect these species, a Native Freshwater Fish Relocation Plan is proposed which sets out methods to capture fish and relocation sites. The project is therefore considered to be consistent with Policy 9.

254	Policy 11	Freshwater is allocated and used efficiently, all existing over-allocation is phased out, and future over-allocation is avoided.	There is sufficient water available within the regional aquifer underlying the site to provide efficient allocation of water for WMNZ's proposed water take. WMNZ proposes to use water for operational purposes, which is considered an efficient use of water. The Project is therefore consistent with Policy 11.
255	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.	The condition of the Rangitopuni Stream and associated freshwater ecosystems will continue to be monitored throughout the lifetime of the project to ensure that freshwater quality is maintained and not degraded as a result of the project.
256	Policy 15	Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.	The proposal will provide critical waste disposal infrastructure required to support the wellbeing, health and safety, and economic functioning of Auckland.

Table 5 National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
257	Objective 1	The objective of this National Policy Statement is to: a. ensure the national, regional and local benefits of REG are provided for; b. enable REG capacity and output to significantly increase;	The waste within the landfill is biomass which is recognised as a source of renewable electricity generation. Redvale has a Landfill Gas Energy Plant with 15 existing generators, which utilise the landfill gas extracted from the landfill to generate electricity and feed it back to the grid. In 2028,

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		c. enable REG to support the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities, and for their health and safety; d. enable REG to provide greater security of electricity supply and resilience to supply disruptions to all people and communities; e. enable REG to support achieving New Zealand's emission reduction target and implementation of the emissions reduction plan under the Climate Change Response Act 2002; and f. ensure REG is developed and operated in a safe, efficient and effective manner while managing the adverse effects from or on REG activities.	Redvale Landfill's energy generation is projected to have the capacity to power approximately 16,000 homes by 2028. The continued operation of the landfill and landfill gas energy plant helps increase the security of electricity supply at local and regional levels by diversifying the type and location of electricity generation while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The project is therefore consistent and gives effect to these policies, particularly the requirement to provide for renewable electricity generation, to recognise the benefits of increasing the level of electricity generated from renewable sources, and the requirement to provide for renewable electricity generation at a different scale and from different sources.
258	Policy A	<i>National significance and benefits of renewable electricity generation</i> Decision-makers on REG activities must recognise and provide for the national significance and the national, regional and local benefits of REG activities	
259		Decision-makers must recognise that the benefits of REG activities include: a. avoiding, reducing and displacing greenhouse gas emissions; b. contributing to the security, resilience and independence of electricity supply at local, regional and national scales through diverse REG sources and electricity storage in diverse locations; c. providing for the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities and for their health and safety; d. using renewable rather than finite sources of energy; e. avoiding reliance on imported and domestic fossil fuels for the purposes of generating electricity;	

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		f. the temporary and reversible nature of adverse effects on the environment of some REG technologies; g. reducing electricity losses by locating REG activities close to electricity demand and existing electricity networks; and h. reducing adverse effects by: i. co-locating REG with other appropriate REG assets and activities and other appropriate infrastructure and activities; and ii. locating REG activities to minimise adverse effects on other activities.	
260	Policy F	<i>Enabling and managing the effects of REG assets and activities on the environment</i> 1. Decision-makers must enable REG assets and activities in all locations and environments. 2. Where REG assets and activities are proposed to locate in or are likely to have adverse effects on environments and values provided for in section 6 of the Act, the provisions of this policy must be read alongside other relevant national direction, regional policy statements and regional and district plans. 3. Where (2) does not apply, the adverse effects of REG assets and activities must be, where practicable, avoided, remedied or mitigated. 4. Decision-makers must have particular regard to the use of adaptive management measures. 5. When considering any residual adverse effects of REG assets and activities that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated, decision-makers shall have regard to offsetting measures or environmental compensation, including	Appropriate mitigation measures are in place around the generators, specifically in relation to reverse sensitivity, with landscaping and noise barriers incorporated around the Landfill Gas Energy Plant site to mitigate the noise and ensure their integration with the wider Landfill site and surrounding environment.

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
		measures or compensation that benefit the local environment and community affected.	
261	Policy G	<i>Providing for the operation and maintenance of existing REG assets and activities</i> Decision-makers must enable the efficient operation and maintenance of existing REG assets and activities in all locations and environments.	The proposal involves reconsenting the existing landfill gas energy plant on the site. Therefore, the continued operation of the plant and generators is considered an efficient use of an existing physical resource.
262	Policy H	<i>Reconsenting, upgrading and repowering existing REG assets and activities</i> 1. For reconsenting, upgrading and repowering of existing REG assets and activities, decision-makers must: - recognise that existing REG assets form part of the existing environment; - take into account the extent to which the effects of the proposed REG assets and activities are different in scale, intensity, duration and frequency from the effects of existing REG assets and activities; - have particular regard to the efficiencies and environmental benefits of increasing REG capacity and output within the same REG site; and - provide flexibility for changes in consent conditions to enable the upgrading of existing REG assets and activities, including adapting to new technologies.	

Table 6 National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
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263	Objective 1	The objective of this National Policy Statement is: a. to maintain indigenous biodiversity across Aotearoa New Zealand so that there is at least no overall loss in indigenous biodiversity after the commencement date; and b. to achieve this: i. through recognising the mana of tangata whenua as kaitiaki of indigenous biodiversity; and ii. by recognising people and communities, including landowners, as stewards of indigenous biodiversity; and iii. by protecting and restoring indigenous biodiversity as necessary to achieve the overall maintenance of indigenous biodiversity; and iv. while providing for the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing of people and communities now and in the future.	WMNZ has sought to protect and maintain indigenous biodiversity at the site by locating the proposed works to avoid areas of significant indigenous biodiversity value (such as SEAs). In general, the works are largely confined to the existing landfill footprint, minimising the extent of vegetation clearance and associated effects on indigenous biodiversity values. The proposed Class 1 expansion is limited to the existing landfill footprint and the Class 2 extension will be located mostly within the decommissioned managed fill area. Where indigenous biodiversity values are affected, vegetation of significance will either be retained or maintained through replanting. WMNZ will continue to engage with Mana Whenua to explore how the project can provide for mana whenua kaitiaki to exercise kaitiakitanga. Native replanting will be undertaken in consultation with iwi within areas where vegetation is proposed to be removed once final cap contours are in place.
264	Policy 1	Indigenous biodiversity is managed in a way that gives effect to the decision-making principles and takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.	The project has taken the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi into account, particularly through extensive consultation with mana whenua over an extended period of time. In addition the site has maintained long term relationships with iwi over the course of the site's operation since the early 1990s.
265	Policy 2	Policy 2: Tangata whenua exercise kaitiakitanga for indigenous biodiversity in their rohe, including through: A. managing indigenous biodiversity on their land; and B. identifying and protecting indigenous species, populations and ecosystems that are taonga; and C. actively participating in other decision-making about indigenous biodiversity.	The extent of vegetation removal will be limited to approximately 0.16 ha comprising of native and exotic vegetation. Native replanting will be undertaken in consultation with iwi within areas where vegetation is proposed to be removed once final cap contours are in place.
266	Policy 3	A precautionary approach is adopted when considering adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity.	A precautionary approach has been adopted in the assessment of adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity as set out in the

			Ecological Impact Assessment. This assessment concludes that with the proposed mitigation measures, adverse effects of the Project on indigenous biodiversity are low.
267	Policy 4	Indigenous biodiversity is managed to promote resilience to the effects of climate change.	As the site is an existing operating landfill, the biodiversity at the site is modified and relatively low as set out in the Ecological Impact Assessment. There are not expected to be any implications on climate change in relation to biodiversity management.
268	Policy 7	SNAs are protected by avoiding or managing adverse effects from new subdivision, use and development.	There is one SEA located on the site to the south of Stockpile 4. The proposed works, particularly at Stockpile 4 are designed to avoid any impact on this SEA, including the vegetation and the identified natural inland wetland.
269	Policy 8	The importance of maintaining indigenous biodiversity outside SNAs is recognised and provided for.	There will be some limited removal of native vegetation outside of SNAs. Where indigenous biodiversity values are affected, vegetation of significance will either be retained or maintained through replanting.
270	Policy 10	Activities that contribute to New Zealand's social, economic, cultural, and environmental wellbeing are recognised and provided for as set out in this National Policy Statement.	The continued operation and development of Redvale Landfill will provide critical waste disposal infrastructure required to support the wellbeing, health and safety, and economic functioning of Auckland. This project will help bridge a gap in long-term waste disposal capacity before the new ARL facility can be opened.

Table 7: National Policy Statement on Natural Hazards

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
271	Objective 1	Natural hazard risk to people and property associated with subdivision use and development is managed using a risk-based proportionate approach.	A risk-based approach has been taken to development of this site for seismic and flooding hazards. Natural hazard

			risk has been assessed in the Geotechnical Assessment and Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment.
272	Policy 1	When considering natural hazard risk associated with subdivision, use or development, the risk level must be assessed using the risk matrix.	The site is already an existing operating landfill that has been established and managed so that it does not create or increase natural hazard risk on the site or other sites. The proposed changes at the site will not result in any increases to natural hazard risk. Overall, natural hazard risk at the site has been assessed as low, as set out in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment and Geotechnical Assessment.
273	Policy 2	Natural hazard risk associated with subdivision, use and development must be managed using an approach that is proportionate to the level of natural hazard risk.	Natural hazard risk will be managed using an approach which is proportionate to the level of natural hazard risk.
274	Policy 4	Where subdivision, use or development, including any associated mitigation measures, will create or increase significant natural hazard risk on other sites, that risk must be avoided or mitigated using an approach that is proportionate to the level of natural hazard risk.	The project will not create or increase significant natural hazard risk on other sites. No downstream flooding impacts have been identified as a result of the proposed development of the landfill and continued operations in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment. The on-site ponds have been assessed as being appropriately sized to manage peak stormwater flows on site.
275	Policy 5	Natural hazard risk assessment and decisions must be based on the best available information and must be made even when that information is uncertain or incomplete.	Natural hazard risks have been assessed using the best available and up-to-date hazard information, as set out in the Geotechnical Assessment and Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment.
276	Policy 6	The potential impacts of climate change to at least 100 years into the future must be considered.	Potential flooding impacts have been assessed in the Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment after making an allowance for climate change 100 years into the future. Calculations have been undertaken for post-development stormwater flows from the site for a 100-year ARI event. The assessment demonstrates that the on-site ponds have sufficient capacity to manage flows up to the 1% AEP event and concludes that the landfill will not have any impact on peak flows in the Rangitopuni Stream and

			therefore, downstream flooding impacts when accounting for a 100-year ARI event.
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Table 8: National Policy Statement on Highly Productive Land

#	Reference	NPS Objective/Policy	Commentary
277	Objective 1	Highly productive land is protected for use in land-based primary production, both now and for future generations.	The site includes land meeting the transitional definition of Highly Productive Land (HPL) under the NPS-HPL. The site is already an existing operating landfill that has been established in this location for over 30 years. The existing use of the land for landfilling activities places constraints on the land being used for other productive purposes such as land-based primary production. As the project is located within the existing landfill facility, this is not considered to limit the availability of highly productive land for primary production.
278	Policy 1	Highly productive land is recognised as a resource with finite characteristics and long-term values for land-based primary production.	
279	Policy 4	The use of highly productive land for land-based primary production is prioritised and supported.	
280	Policy 8	Highly productive land is protected from inappropriate use and development.	